

SPEECHES

BY

THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

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SPEECHES

BY

THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

ADDRESS FROM THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

[On Monday' morning, the 3rd December 1888, the Marquis and 3rd Dec. 1888.
Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived in Bombay, where they received
a very hearty welcome. Their Excellencies had joined the P. & O.
steam-ship *Sutlej* at Brindisi, and were accompanied by the follow-
ing party, some of whom had embarked at London :—

Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice.

Lady Beatrice Fitzmaurice.

Lady Maud Anson.

Captain H. Streatfeild (A.D.C.) and Lady Florence Streatfeild.

Dr. & Mrs. Fenn.

Colonel J. C. Ardagh, C.B. (Private Secretary).

Captain the Hon. C. Harbord, A.D.C.

Lieutenant H. A. Pakenham, A.D.C.

On landing at the Apollo Bunder, where a large number of Civil
and Military officials and members of the general community had
assembled to greet Their Excellencies, Lord Lansdowne was presented
with an address of welcome by the Bombay Municipal Corporation,
to which His Excellency replied as follows :—]

Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay,—I thank you heartily for
the generous and cordial terms in which you have wel-
comed me ; and I can assure you that we shall long re-
member the manner in which you have received us within
your city. Sir, I shall not allow myself to forget that the

Address from the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

courtesy which you have extended to me is not an indication, entirely or mainly, of personal feeling towards myself. I believe it to be the manifestation of a feeling which I have no doubt is prevalent throughout British India, and which I am sure is prevalent in the city of Bombay,—a feeling of loyalty to the Queen-Empress, and of pride in membership of her Empire,—a feeling which leads you to avail yourselves gladly of any opportunity of assuring the person who happens to be Her Majesty's representative of your sentiments of respect for him. At the same time, I think I should be wanting in frankness, as well as in gratitude, if I did not recognise in the words which you have used, some indication of personal interest and good-will towards myself. And I can assure you that, at the present moment, those expressions of your sentiments are, in my eyes, of the very utmost value; for I can conceive no moment in the life of an Englishman more solemn than that in which he finds himself called upon to undertake the great task which is about to be committed to my hands. Whether he looks back towards the long line of illustrious men who have preceded him, and asks himself if he will be given strength of mind and body to continue their work, or whether he looks forward to the many important questions which await solution at the hands of the Government of India, he must be infatuated if he does not recognise that he is about to submit himself to an ordeal as severe as that to which any public man can expect to go through. At such a moment, the words of encouragement, such as you have addressed to me, sound most gratefully in his ears. Let me say also that I do not think there is any body of public men in this country who could express sentiments of that kind with greater weight and authority than the Municipal Corporation of a great city such as yours,—a city whose historical associations are amongst the most interesting and remarkable in the annals of the country,—a city which in our own time has achieved

Address from the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

for itself a position, intellectually and commercially, unsurpassed by that of any other city in this continent. Sir, I can assure you that any expressions of opinion on the part of the representatives of such a city shall receive my most careful and earnest attention. I did not fail to take note of what fell from you in regard to the success which has been achieved by the extension of a large measure of local self-government to your city. Municipal institutions are on their trial in the great cities of India, and I am prepared to find that the Municipal Corporation of Bombay has achieved results not likely to disappoint the most sanguine advocates of that great and salutary measure of reform. (*Hear, hear.*) I also noted what you said with regard to the duty which you believe attached to your Government, of securing this part of the Empire against danger from external attack. I entirely recognise that it is one of the first duties of your Government to render the Queen's possessions in this part of the world so secure as to give the utmost scope to the progress of all peaceful pursuits. In dealing with this and the other great questions which concern the Government of India, those who are connected with it have the great advantage of being assisted by a body of public servants unrivalled in the service of any Power in the world, in respect of their intelligence, ability, and what I might almost call their traditional aptitude for the conduct of public affairs. I trust that the support of that distinguished body of men will be extended to me as loyally as it has been given to my predecessors. But, Mr. President, I should be sorry to think that I was to depend merely upon the countenance and good-will of those who will be associated with me in the performance of official duties in this country. I trust that I may look for the sympathy and co-operation of the whole of the Queen's subjects in this part of India, whether official or non-official. You refer in graceful terms to the fact that Lady Lansdowne has undertaken to continue the admirable

Address from the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

work inaugurated by the Marchioness of Dufferin in this country. Let me say for Lady Lansdowne, as well as for myself, that it will be our earnest wish to associate ourselves with you in all your endeavours for the alleviation of distress, and for bringing within the reach of those who most require them, the appliances which science has devised for the relief of suffering humanity. You were also kind enough to refer, in passing, to my services under the Crown in another part of the Empire. The contrast between Canada and India is a very marked and striking one. We have left a cold climate for a warm one. (*Laughter.*) We have left a country, most of which has been recently settled, for a country with a very ancient and historical civilization. We have left a country, in which self-governing institutions are fully developed, for one in which they are being tried with cautious and tentative steps in regard to purely local affairs. I trust, however, that in one respect I shall find a resemblance between Canada and India. I trust I shall find that here, as well as there, loyalty to the Crown, and attachment to the British Empire, are terms as well understood in the one country as I found them understood amongst those good friends with whom I passed the last five years of my life in Canada.

Sir, I thank you very cordially for your address, and I may express my great admiration of the manner in which it has been enshrined. I accept it with the utmost gratitude, and thanks for the courtesy which you have extended to me. (*Cheers.*)

VISIT TO THE SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY.

[On the afternoon of the 3rd December, Lord Lansdowne, accompanied by Lord Reay, visited the School of Art, Bombay. Their Excellencies arrived about five o'clock and were received by Mr. Griffiths, Principal of the School, and others. After inspecting the various objects of interest in the several rooms of the institution, Lord Lansdowne addressed the students, who had assembled in considerable numbers in the principal hall, as follows :—]

Mr. Griffiths and Students of the School of Art,—I do not like to leave this building without expressing to you the great pleasure it has given me to visit this institution on this the first day of my residence in India. I sometimes think when I hear people talking of our efforts to teach art in this country that we should be a little cautious as to how we attempt anything of the kind, because you have already in India so much good art of your own, that I think we Europeans should think twice before we arrogate to ourselves any supremacy in regard to matters connected with art. (*Hear, hear.*) But I do not understand that your efforts here, Mr. Griffiths, and those of your staff, are directed to anything like a supersession or removal of Indian art. I understand, on the contrary, that it is your object to encourage that art in its best and noblest types, and we are well aware how excellent in all respects those types are. I may venture to tell you that nothing made more impression upon my fellow-countrymen in England than the admirable art-exhibits of all kinds which were sent from this country to the great Exhibition held in London on the Jubilee anniversary of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. (*Cheers.*) While I admit that to the full, and while I admit that we in Europe have a great deal to learn from you—and we have learnt a great deal from you in matters of art—it is still possible that we may do something to bring within your reach types and forms of art culture with which you are not already familiar. The admirable collection of classical casts round this room are a

Address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

fair illustration of my meaning, and I do not think that any one who loves art for the sake of art can find nobler designs or nobler ideals of art than those supplied from such sources as these. I will only say one word more, and it is to express the satisfaction with which I notice in this room, and the room above, that art students are beginning in a thoroughly conscientious and honest manner at the bottom of the tree, and so working up from the first principles of copying unambitious and elementary models and designs, gradually to the top. I believe, Mr. Griffiths, what you told me just now was well within the mark when you said that the student who carried away the certificate of this institution possessed credentials which would satisfy the public that he had had a sound grounding in the principles of art. I have only once more to express the satisfaction which this visit has given me, and to wish you very cordially success in the careers which you have chosen for yourselves, and in which I have no doubt your studies here will yield most excellent fruit. (*Loud cheers*).

ADDRESS FROM THE BOMBAY CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.

14th Dec. 1888.

[On Tuesday afternoon, the 4th December 1888, the members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce presented an address to the Marquis of Lansdowne at the Secretariat. His Excellency, on his arrival at 4 p.m., was received at the main entrance of the building by the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam, C.I.E., President of the Chamber. He was afterwards conducted to the Council Hall, where Mr. Forbes Adam introduced the several members of the Chamber to His Excellency and then read the address which dealt with a large variety of subjects. Lord Lansdowne replied as follows :—]

Mr. President and Members of the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay,—The good will which the Chamber of Commerce has kindly expressed towards me possesses the

Address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

greatest value in my eyes, and I thank you heartily for the courtesy which you have shown me. It is, I can assure you, with the utmost satisfaction that I have learnt from you, Sir, that my selection for the high office, which I am about to undertake, commends itself to the mercantile community of Bombay. No one is more ready than I am to recognise the high importance of the interests committed to your care—interests in which, not only India is concerned, but which are indissolubly bound up with those of the commerce of Great Britain, which is bound more closely by commercial ties to your city than to any other in this continent. I am fully prepared to admit the advantages which may be derived by those who are connected with the Government of India, from the existence of bodies such as yours, the authorised exponents of the views of the commercial community, and you will, I can assure you, always find me ready to avail myself of your good offices in dealing with that class of political questions which most closely affects you. Upon the present occasion you will, I feel sure, excuse me if I do not enter at length into a discussion of the particular points to which you have referred me, not because these are not matters which I should be glad to discuss with you. I suppose, indeed, that every new Viceroy arrives in India with ideas of his own in regard to the great task which lies before him, and the policy by which he would like to be guided during his administration in dealing with questions, such as those which you have raised. There is, however, one conviction which should, I cannot help thinking, prevail with him at such a moment—the conviction that any ideas with regard to Indian matters formed at a distance, and of necessity without that full knowledge which can be acquired only upon the spot, are almost sure to be modified by subsequent experience of men and things derived in the country, and from direct contact with persons having an intimate knowledge of it to which

Address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

he cannot pretend. For this reason ordinary caution as regards himself, as well as the respect which he owes to his future colleagues and advisers, demand of him that he should be slow at the very outset of his career to give premature public utterance to his thoughts in regard to the affairs of your country; and you, on your side, will be slow to find fault with him, if he exercises what I fancy most people will look upon as a judicious reserve in speaking about them. I shall, however, not fail to take note of what you have said in regard to the importance of continuing to develop the Railway system of India, both as a means of increasing the material resources of the country, and in order to diminish the risk to which it is liable from those periods of scarcity to which it has been from time to time exposed. I may mention that, on the eve of my departure, this view was strongly pressed upon me by an influential deputation from the Chamber of Commerce of Manchester—a city with which you are so closely connected. I feel with you, however, that at the present time all proposals involving an increase of the public expenditure require the closest examination and scrutiny. There is nevertheless, I am convinced, no duty more incumbent upon your Government than that of extending the Railway communications of the country, and of bringing to light, and rendering available for human use, the wealth which is latent within it. Nor is there, I believe, any chapter of Indian history to which we have a right to recur with greater satisfaction than that which records our past achievements in this direction—achievements, the progress of which will, I trust, not be arrested during my connection with your Government. I thank you once more for the manner in which you have addressed me, and I trust to be able, during my term of office, to recur to you from time to time for assistance and advice.

VISIT TO THE JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

[On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 5th December, the Marquis 5th Dec. 1888.
of Lansdowne, accompanied by Lord Reay, visited the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which was extensively decorated for the occasion. Their Excellencies were received by Mr. Forbes Adam and the members of the Board of Management, and having inspected the various rooms of the building and returned to the Board Room where a large number of students were assembled, His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

Mr. Forbes Adam and Gentlemen,—I hope the students who have been good enough to come into this room to meet me are not under the impression that I am about to deliver to them a lecture upon technical education. That is very far from being my purpose. In fact, I feel that at this moment I may fairly claim to be considered a student like yourselves. I think an incoming Viceroy is likely to be, not only a student, but rather a hard-worked student at the outset of his term of office, and I think I might add, too, that he ought to remember, as all good students must, that he should not be above learning the details of his profession; and that in India, coming as he does to a strange country with which he is not yet familiar, he must expect to find a great many details which it will take him some time to master, and which he must approach with that spirit of humility which every good student ought to feel in approaching the profession for which he is studying. (*Cheers.*) But what I will take upon myself to say is this, that if my presence here this afternoon can be interpreted as an official or quasi-official recognition of the great importance of technical education in the city of Bombay, I am very glad that such an interpretation should be placed upon it. (*Cheers.*) It appears to me that those who with you, Sir, have recognised the importance of this movement have detected that there was in the system of your public education in this country a vacancy which required to be

Visit to the Jubilee Technical Institute.

filled. I do not know that in any society, in any community, technical education deserves a greater amount of support than it does in your community. I look at the question from two points of view. You are endeavouring in India to extend the advantages of elementary education to as large a number as possible of the youth of this country, and when you have carried them through their school or college course, is it not true to say that you want some practical outlet for them as a vocation which they may follow in their maturer age? And may we not say that no outlet is a better one than that which gives to an Indian youth an opportunity of employing himself in a useful and honourable manner in connection with any of the great industries of this country? (*Cheers.*) Then look at it from the opposite direction. Is it not true that the great industries require encouragement in India? I think it is. I have seen it stated—I am merely quoting from memory, but I know what I say is correct in substance—that somewhere over seventy per cent. adult males of this country are engaged in agriculture, and if you add to this those persons who are indirectly connected with agriculture, you come to this, that the great bulk of the population is engaged exclusively in agricultural pursuits. Now I do not wish to say a single word in depreciation of the honourable position which agriculture has obtained for itself in the world as a profession; but I do say that, in a community like this, you have a right to look forward to the time when your people shall be less exclusively engaged in agriculture, and when a larger space shall be given to other industries and professions. (*Cheers.*) Nature has given to your country a great many advantages which only require to be developed. I saw when I arrived here, the tall chimneys of your great cotton factories in the city of Bombay. I saw on the other hand accounts of railways and canals in progress, and of Government works of different descriptions being carried on all over India. Is it

Visit to the Jubilee Technical Institute.

too much to ask that some of those natives of this country who have been educated in India should look forward to taking up for themselves an honourable position in connection with the direction and superintendence of works of this kind? I believe it is the case that up to the present time, when you have required the services of skilled foremen, you have been obliged to get them from Great Britain. I hope it will be the ambition of those whom I am addressing this afternoon to step into employments of this kind hereafter. I think I am justified in saying there is room for the work which your Institute has taken in hand. (*Cheers.*) Let me also say how glad I am to know that it has commenced its career under such extremely favourable and hopeful circumstances. I think I am right in saying you depend partly upon assistance from Government, partly from a fund which was collected and subscribed as a tribute of respect and affection to a distinguished predecessor of mine—Lord Ripon—(*cheers*)—and partly upon the great liberality of one of your most distinguished and honoured citizens—I mean Sir Dinshaw Petit. (*Cheers.*) That, Sir, is a combined support which any public institution might consider itself fortunate in obtaining, and I trust that useful institutions of this kind will continue to be supported, as this one has been, both by your Provincial Government and also by the liberality of men whose names are household words amongst the citizens of Bombay. (*Cheers.*) And now I think I have said enough, because I began by saying I would not deliver a lecture or a long speech. Let me, therefore, end by saying it gives me great pleasure to meet you here this afternoon, and I cordially wish you one and 'all every possible success in the professions which you are about to join. (*Loud cheers.*)

[One of the students then stepped forward and briefly thanked Lord Lansdowne for his kindness in having addressed them.]

OPENING OF A NEW WARD AT THE PAREL ANIMAL HOSPITAL.

5th Dec 1888.

[The Marquis of Lansdowne, accompanied by Lord Reay, opened a new ward of the "Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital" on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th December. On arriving at the Veterinary College Their Excellencies were received by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, President of the Executive Committee, and by a number of gentlemen. After Their Excellencies had inspected the ward they were conducted to a raised dais in the grounds, and when they had taken their seats, Sir Dinshaw Petit read an address giving a brief history of the institution. Lord Lansdowne spoke as follows :—]

Sir Dinshaw Petit and Gentlemen,—I hope before we proceed to the interesting little ceremony which you are kind enough to ask me to perform, that you will allow me to express the pleasure with which I listened to the address which you have just been kind enough to read to me. The annals of this institution are those of one the operations of which cannot but commend themselves, I think, to all of us. We meet here upon a common ground—a common ground upon which all classes and persuasions may well unite—the common ground of kindness and humanity. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has done much, both in this part of the Empire and in the British Islands, to alleviate the sufferings of those dumb animals to which the human race owes so much, and I am glad to find that the good work which has been done at home is being carried on by philanthropic gentlemen in this country.

"Pity for the horse o'er driven

And love in which thy hound hath part,"

is a sentiment ably expressed by England's greatest living poet, and I am glad to know it is a sentiment which commends itself to you here. And I think we may say more that that sentiment of pity which leads us to desire to remove suffering from amongst animals, carries us a good deal further still,—it inculcates in the minds of all of us

Address from the Calcutta Municipal Corporation.

pity for our human fellow-sufferers. And those who are kind and gentle in their treatment of dumb animals will probably be found to be equally kind and gentle in their treatment of suffering men and women. I think, therefore, the work you are carrying on is an admirable one. I am glad to know it is progressing, and that you are increasing the number of your wards, and I feel it a great compliment that you should ask me to open this particular ward, which the generosity and kindness of Lady Petit is about to add to this institution. I will now, Sir, if you will allow me, follow you, and perform the ceremony under your direction. (*Cheers.*)

[Lord Lansdowne then proceeded to the new ward, where Sir Dinshaw Petit handed him a massive silver key, and formally opened the ward. After Their Excellencies had been decorated with garlands of flowers by Sir Dinshaw Petit, they re-entered their carriage amidst much cheering, and drove to Government House, Malabar Point.]

ADDRESS FROM THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL
CORPORATION.

[The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, accompanied by the 13th Dec. 1888. members of their staff, left Bombay by special train for Calcutta on Thursday morning, the 6th December, and on Saturday afternoon, the 8th idem, arrived in Calcutta, where they received an enthusiastic welcome from all classes of the community. On the following Monday morning Lord Lansdowne took his seat as Viceroy and Governor General of India, with the usual formalities, and Lord Dufferin left Calcutta.

On Thursday, the 13th December 1888, Lord Lansdowne received an address of welcome from the Calcutta Municipal Corporation, a deputation on behalf of which body waited on His Excellency at Government House at 3 P.M. The address was read by the President, Sir Henry Harrison, and was replied to by His Excellency in the following terms :—]

Sir Henry Harrison and Members of the Corporation of the City of Calcutta,—I have much pleasure in

Address from the Calcutta Municipal Corporation

accepting the congratulations which you are good enough to offer me on my assumption of the Viceroyalty, and I rejoice to know that, in the performance of a task, which you have correctly described as an arduous one, I shall have the sympathy of a body of men who may fairly claim to represent the opinions of the inhabitants of this great city—a city which, eminent among the commercial communities of the world, also occupies a position different to that of any other in the Indian Empire, inasmuch as it is the seat of Government—a city towards which I may be permitted to entertain feelings different from those with which I can regard any other of the cities of India, inasmuch as it will be, for some time to come, my home and that of those who are dearest to me.

The domestic affairs of such a city could not do otherwise than fill a large space in my attention, and I have listened with interest and satisfaction to the account which you have been able to give me this morning—an account which, I may say, has been borne out by evidence that has reached me from other quarters,—of the achievements of your Corporation in providing for the needs of your citizens. There is probably no more salutary boon which could be conferred upon an urban population than that of providing it with an adequate supply of pure water. I observed with pleasure a statement publicly made a short time ago, to the effect that, in the last twelve years, the daily consumption of pure water had risen in Calcutta from six to sixteen millions of gallons. Your efforts in regard to drainage, lighting, and the improvement of your roads have also, I am glad to learn, obtained a large measure of success.

I trust you will be not less fortunate in dealing with the still more extensive areas, and I am afraid I must add the still greater difficulties which you are likely to encounter in improving the sanitary arrangements of the densely inhabited suburbs by which Calcutta is surrounded.

Address from the Calcutta Municipal Corporation.

It is useless to conceal from ourselves the fact that such ameliorations of the physical condition of your people will involve a further addition to the burdens which they are called upon to bear. I can, however, conceive no kind of public expenditure more legitimate than that incurred with the object of protecting our fellow-citizens from the cruel ravages of epidemic disease, and enabling them to rear their children under circumstances compatible with the growth of a healthy and vigorous race. The time will, I cannot help hoping, come, when those who are most nearly affected by those changes, will, if they are carried out thoughtfully and with caution, acquiesce cordially in the policy which you have adopted.

I heard with pleasure your statement that you have been successful in obtaining by means of loans issued in your local markets the funds necessary to meet these heavy expenditures. The excellent reputation enjoyed by your securities affords a strong proof of the confidence reposed by the public in your municipal institutions, and in the skill and probity with which their finances have been managed.

Sir, I take note, with deeply grateful feelings, of the prayer contained in the concluding passage of your address. If it were sought to express, in a few words, the aspirations in which an incoming Viceroy might legitimately indulge, I do not think those aspirations could be embodied in more appropriate or eloquent language than that which you have chosen. Peace within the confines of the Empire, and security from external danger, these are conditions indispensable to a successful administration of your domestic affairs, to the development of the resources of your country, to the mitigation of those risks to which your people are liable from scarcity, or from disease. Under the wise administration of my distinguished predecessor, who within the last few days took leave of you with feelings of regret which I believe were shared by you, and

Address from the Calcutta Municipal Corporation.

whose earnest regard for the interests of the people of India I had perhaps exceptional opportunities of appreciating, steps have, I am glad to know, been taken calculated to afford relief from any apprehensions of danger from without. In other portions of the Empire troubles which for a time promised to be serious have, by his energetic action, been satisfactorily dispelled. I may therefore perhaps join with you in expressing my earnest hope that, during my term of office, peace and security, such as that which you have invoked, may, under Providence, be vouchsafed to the Indian Empire of Her Majesty, and that those who are concerned in its government may find it within their power to address themselves, unimpeded by external or internal complications, to the task of wise and prudent legislation for the domestic advantage of the people, and to the introduction of such improvements in the machinery by which your public affairs are administered as may, from time to time, be required by the altering circumstances of the country and of its people.

[After the presentations were over, His Excellency inspected the casket in which the address was contained, and, turning to the Deputation, added :]—

Sir Henry Harrison,—I had not, when I replied to the address, had an opportunity of inspecting the casket in which you have enclosed it; I now take the opportunity of observing its design and workmanship, and of expressing my admiration of the artistic excellence of the one and the skill of the other.

ADDRESS FROM THE TALUKDARS OF OUDH.

[On Friday afternoon, the 14th December, a Deputation on 14th Dec 1888. behalf of the Talukdars of Oudh waited on Lord Lansdowne at 3 o'clock at Government House and presented him with an address of welcome. His Excellency replied to the address in the following terms :—]

Gentlemen,—I return you my cordial thanks for the manner in which you have welcomed me to the Indian dominions of Her Imperial Majesty. I can assure you that I approach the task which has been committed to my charge with a keen sense of the responsibility which it involves, and an earnest desire to contribute, as far as my opportunities permit, to the welfare of the vast population which enjoys the protection of Her Majesty's Government.

I rejoice to learn from your address that my selection for this important office commends itself to a body of Her Majesty's subjects so worthy of respect as that on behalf of which you have addressed me. My acquaintance with the recent history of India is sufficient to enable me to accept without question your statement that your Province is second to none in its loyalty and devotion to the British Government. I may add that my predecessor has made me aware of the hearty support and co-operation which he received from you upon the occasion of recent legislation by which your interests were very closely affected. I feel no doubt that the spirit of moderation and of impartiality which was then displayed by the Talukdars of Oudh, will prove to be characteristic of their conduct in the future.

It has ever been the guiding principle of the British Government, throughout Her Majesty's dominions, to respect and to safeguard the rights of all classes of the community, without distinction of race, creed, or station. It will be my constant endeavour to pursue this course during my term of office.

Address from the British Indian Association.

I accept your address with the utmost gratitude, and I thank you sincerely for the good wishes which you have offered for the success of my Viceroyalty.

ADDRESS FROM THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

21st Dec. 1888. [On Friday, the 21st December, at 3-15 P.M., the Viceroy received a Deputation from the British Indian Association, who presented him with an address of welcome. His Excellency replied to the address as follows:—]

Mr. President, Vice-President, and Members of the British Indian Association,—I have much pleasure in accepting the address of welcome with which you are good enough to present me on my assumption of office. I take note, with satisfaction, of your assurances of loyalty and attachment to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and I feel sure that such an expression of your devotion, proceeding as it does from a body of gentlemen representing a most important and influential class in the Indian community, will be highly satisfactory to Her Majesty. I observe your frank admission of the numerous advantages which have accrued to the people of this country under British rule, and I am not without hopes that the more your fellow-countrymen are able to give an intelligent consideration to the policy which has been followed in administering their Government, the more highly they will learn to prize the benefits which you have enumerated in such well-chosen language.

You are amply justified in your statement that it has been the object of the Government of India to associate the people of this country with itself in the administration of your local affairs, and I am glad to learn from you that the result of the measures which have already been taken in this direction have had the effect of increasing the interest felt by your countrymen in administrative work.

Address from the Calcutta Trades' Association.

I sincerely trust that nothing may happen to disappoint the hope which you have expressed that the prosperity of the country and the happiness of its people may continue to advance steadily during my term of office and in years to come.

ADDRESS FROM THE CALCUTTA TRADES'
ASSOCIATION.

[On Friday, the 21st December, at 3-30 P.M., the Viceroy received a Deputation from the Trades' Association of Calcutta, who presented him with an address of welcome. His Excellency replied to the address in the following terms :—] 21st Dec. 1888.

Master, Wardens, and Members of the Calcutta Trades' Association,—I have much pleasure in accepting the congratulations which you are good enough to offer me on my accession to the important office which has been placed in my hands. I can well understand that the kindness of your welcome should not prevent you from feeling and expressing the heartiest regret at the loss which India has sustained by the resignation of my distinguished predecessor, whose conscientious devotion to your interests has earned for him so large a share of the gratitude of the people of this country. I rejoice that you should deem me worthy to take his place as the representative of the Sovereign, and I feel no doubt that your generous reference to my services under the Crown, in another part of the Empire, will give the greatest satisfaction to my Canadian friends, whose countrymen have, for the third time, seen a Canadian Governor General deputed to fill the office which I now have the honour to hold.

I join with you in hoping that the condition of affairs on our frontiers may continue to be such as to leave the Government of India at leisure to devote itself to questions affecting the domestic prosperity of the land. I must,

Address from the Calcutta Trades' Association.

however, I am afraid, add that experience has taught us how dangerous it is to build, with any degree of certainty, upon hopes such as those in which we are indulging. I can only offer you the assurance that my efforts will be directed to avoid all unnecessary complications in districts adjoining those under British control.

I observe the prominence which you have assigned to the great group of questions which have arisen in consequence of recent fluctuations in the gold value of your Indian currency, and I have referred with much interest to the statements contained in the memorial presented by your Association in 1886. I am glad to have the opportunity of expressing my sympathy with those to whom these changes have occasioned private hardship and suffering. The inconvenience which has been occasioned to the Government of India by the derangement of its finances, as well as the discouragement of private enterprise caused by uncertainty in the rate of exchange, are so generally admitted that it is scarcely necessary for me to say that I am fully alive to the magnitude of the issues involved. You will, however, I am sure, agree with me in considering that it would be altogether premature on my part to attempt a discussion of the attitude which it may become necessary, either for the Government of this country or for the Imperial Government, to adopt in view of the facts which have been brought to light by the Royal Commission. It affords me some consolation to know that, in the opinion of those who have the best opportunities of forming a judgment, the general condition of your country is a perfectly sound one, that its commerce is expanding, and its revenues tending to increase, and that, as far as the ultimate future is concerned, we need have no serious apprehensions.

In conclusion, I have much pleasure in assuring you that it will always be my desire to afford to your Association the fullest opportunities of making me aware of its

Address from the Mahomedan Literary Society.

views in regard to that class of public questions in which the Trades of Calcutta have an immediate interest. I thank you for the personal good wishes towards myself with which your address concludes, and I accept it with much satisfaction.

ADDRESS FROM THE MAHOMEDAN LITERARY
SOCIETY.

[On Saturday, the 22nd December, at 12 noon, a Deputation of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta waited upon Lord Lansdowne at Government House and presented him with an address of welcome. His Excellency replied to the address as follows :—] 22nd Dec. 1888.

Gentlemen,—I thank you cordially for the hearty welcome which you have accorded me on behalf of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta.

The objects which your Society has set before itself are, in my opinion, entirely laudable. You desire above all to encourage the growth of education amongst your Mahomedan fellow-subjects. The value of education to all classes of Her Majesty's subjects cannot be called in question. You have, however, admitted with a frankness which, I think, does you credit, that the community with which you are connected has, until lately, scarcely kept pace with modern progress in this direction, and that you find yourselves consequently in the disadvantageous position of having to recover ground which has been lost at the outset. Let me assure you of the entire sympathy with which I regard your efforts, and of my desire to encourage them, should any opportunity for so doing prove to be within my reach. With this view you will at all times find me ready to listen respectfully to any representations which you may be able to make to me in connection with these matters.

I trust that your anticipations with regard to the peaceful prospects of my Viceroyalty may prove to be well-

Address from the Indian Association.

founded. I can assure you that nothing would be more agreeable to me than to be able to devote my attention, without disturbance, to the domestic requirements of the country, and to the careful administration of its finances, which, owing to the circumstances which you have mentioned, undoubtedly require the most vigilant treatment at the present time.

I observe with pleasure that your Society has endeavoured to promote social intercourse between your co-religionists and other communities, and that your fidelity to your distinctive creed has not led you to stand aloof from the rest of your fellow-subjects in taking an active and intelligent part in the public affairs of India.

I did not fail to note your graceful reference to the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, who has won for herself so large a place in the estimation of the people of this country by her efforts to afford medical relief to the women of India. It has been a source of great satisfaction to Lady Lansdowne to undertake the continuance of the excellent work thus begun, and I am sure it will be agreeable to her to know that she may count upon your approval and sympathy.

I beg again to thank you for your welcome and for the prayers which you have been good enough to offer on my behalf.

ADDRESS FROM THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

22nd Dec. 1888.

[A Deputation from the Indian Association waited on the Viceroy at Government House on Saturday, the 22nd December, at 1-30 P.M., and presented His Excellency with an address of welcome. Lord Lansdowne replied to the address as follows :—]

Mr. President and Members of the Indian Association,—I have much pleasure in accepting the address of welcome with which you have been good enough to pre-

Address from the Indian Association.

sent me. It is most satisfactory to me to find that a public body representing, as yours does, not only the parent Association of Calcutta, but a number of local branches in different parts of the country, is ready to come forward, as you have to-day, in order to bear testimony in unambiguous terms to the great blessings which your country owes to British rule.

It is pleasant to me to learn that you regard my selection for the high appointment, which I have the honour to hold, with approval, and that you are ready to give me credit for entertaining, with regard to the public affairs of this country, the liberal views expressed by a distinguished member of my family who, during a long and active public career, earned for himself an honourable place among British statesmen.

The kindness of your greeting, your ready recognition of the services of my ancestor, and your kind reference to my own desire to do my duty by your country, are, I hope, conclusive evidence that I shall approach my task with the support of your sympathy. The subsequent portion of your address, in which you enumerate a series of great questions in the solution of which you are interested, shows me, however, that while you are ready to accord to a newly-appointed Viceroy a liberal measure of indulgence and of time in which to make himself thoroughly familiar with the circumstances and condition of the country committed to his charge, he must not expect to be allowed to remain for an unlimited period in the pleasant region of memories derived from the past, and of agreeable, but vague, expectations with regard to the future. He must no more allow himself to believe that he will be permitted to enjoy such considerate treatment for an indefinite time than he must allow himself to expect that the climate of Calcutta, so delightfully temperate and enjoyable during the last and first few weeks of the year, will continue to deal with him as gently later in the season.

Address from the Indian Association.

I am, however, very far from complaining that you should have laid before me a somewhat comprehensive catalogue of the measures which are, in your opinion, most urgently required by your educated countrymen. Those who are concerned with the government of your country can but gain by a knowledge of the thoughts and aspirations of its people, and when these questions are approached in a spirit as temperate and conciliatory as that shown in your address, it is impossible not to feel that we may, at any rate, enter upon the consideration of these great problems with the certainty that whatever the point of view from which we regard them, we are alike actuated by a common desire to promote the true interests of the Queen's Indian subjects.

You have, with much thoughtfulness, plainly intimated to me that in laying before me this expression of your own views, you do not for the present solicit an expression of mine. Such an expression would, upon an occasion like the present, obviously be premature, and you would be the first to complain of me if, within ten days after my arrival here, I were to present to the public a completely developed scheme for the revision of your administrative system.

I can, however, assure you that the suggestions contained in your address shall have my attentive consideration.

I thank you for your courteous reference to Lady Lansdowne, and for the good wishes which you have expressed for the success of the excellent work which she has inherited from the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava.

I will conclude my observations by expressing the earnest hope that if I should, during my term of office, have again occasion to meet the representatives of your Association, that meeting may take place under circumstances as satisfactory and full of promise as those which have attended your presence here upon this occasion.

ADDRESS FROM THE PUBLIC HEALTH SOCIETY FOR
CALCUTTA.

[On Saturday afternoon, the 22nd December, at 2-45 o'clock, a 22nd Dec. 1888. numerous Deputation waited on the Viceroy on behalf of the Public Health Society for Calcutta and presented His Excellency with an address of welcome. Lord Lansdowne replied to the address as follows:—]

Mr. President, Vice-President, and Members of the Council of the Public Health Society for Calcutta,—I thank you in Her Majesty's name for this expression of your loyalty to Her, and I gratefully accept the good wishes which you have been kind enough to express for the success of my term of office in India.

The objects of your society have my warmest sympathy; indeed although I can conceive that there should be differences of opinion with regard to the manner in which those objects can best be arrived at, I cannot conceive that there should be any such difference of opinion as to the objects themselves. Health is valuable to us all, whether we work with our heads or with our hands. It is the condition of the effectual discharge of the duty we owe to society, whatever that duty may be. The promotion of measures for the improvement of the public health is therefore a common ground upon which all classes can well afford to meet with the determination to sink individual differences for the sake of advancing the interests of the whole community.

I congratulate you upon the prominence which sanitary questions have lately acquired in the public estimation, and I think you are right in regarding the recent Resolutions of the Government of India as a substantive admission of the public importance of your aims.

The promoters of sanitary reforms have in India a field of almost boundless extent for their labours. I have seen it stated that there occur every year in this country two and a

Address from the Public Health Society for Calcutta.

half millions of deaths due to preventible causes. All investigations which have taken place into these questions have pointed in the same direction, and we must, I am afraid, admit that, except in a few specially favoured districts, the sanitary state of India is deplorably bad. The publications of your Society, some of which I have had an opportunity of reading, have done excellent service in throwing a strong light upon the evils to which I refer.

While the facts which you and others have been able to disclose cannot fail to shock us, and while we are tempted to wish that we had within our reach summary means of getting rid of a condition of things which appears to us scandalous and intolerable, we cannot bear in mind too carefully that these are problems which must be approached with the utmost tact, patience and forbearance. The path of the sanitary reformer brings him face to face, sometimes with natural indifference begotten of ignorance, sometimes with what appear at first sight to be prejudices and superstitions, but on closer examination prove to have their foundations deep in the customs and traditional habits of portions of the human race. When we Englishmen consider what was the condition of our own country not so many years ago, and what it is even now in some places not yet reached by the spirit of modern improvement, we shall, I cannot help thinking, regard with a more indulgent eye the shortcomings of our fellow-subjects in this part of the Empire.

While I am painfully conscious of the difficulties which lie before you, I may, I think, say confidently that much can undoubtedly be done, notably in providing an adequate supply of pure water, and in preserving the existing sources of supply from reckless contamination, and also by the adoption of comparatively simple and unambitious steps for adding to the cleanliness of our towns and villages. Your urban municipalities can do, and have, I believe, done a great deal towards the improvement of the areas committed

Address from the Public Health Society for Calcutta.

to their charge. In the case of the more inert and inaccessible population of the rural districts, the difficulty is greater, and we shall have to be content with more modest achievements.

In regard to the distribution of the work to be done, I will venture to say that our great object should be to stimulate local efforts, and, if possible, to render the people themselves alive to the advantages of sanitary reform. No inflexible and stereotyped method can be universally applied. The circumstances vary almost infinitely, and the system to be adopted must have in it sufficient elasticity to render it applicable to the varying features to be found in town and country, or in one part of India and another.

Central direction and guidance, and a liberal measure of moral support, are all that you can expect from the Government of India. This support the resolutions, to which you have referred with so much approval, were intended to give. Much more, however, is needed than the enunciation of a policy of sanitation, and a Society such as yours will do excellent service if it is able to bring home to the people with whom it is concerned the need for energetic measures in order to remove a condition of things which has rightly been regarded as a disgrace. Your progress must, I am afraid, be slow and laborious for many years to come, but you may be content if with every year that passes you are able to feel that some ground has been gained by the cause which you have made your own. Time, education, and the example set by those who have successfully grappled with these problems, will gradually overcome the obstacles which you have set yourselves to surmount.

I have much pleasure in accepting your address.

ADDRESS FROM THE CENTRAL NATIONAL MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

22nd Dec. 1888. [On Saturday afternoon, the 22nd December, at 3-30 P.M., a Deputation, representing the Central National Mahomedan Association and the Branch Associations of the Society throughout India, waited on the Viceroy, and presented him with an address of welcome. The Deputation numbered 120 members, and the address was read by Prince Ferokh Shah. His Excellency replied to it as follows:—]

Mr. President and Members of the Central National Mahomedan Association,—I thank you for the hearty welcome which you have tendered to me on my assumption of the Viceroyalty of India. Any expression of opinion falling from you is entitled to the utmost weight, for you are, I understand, able to address me as the accredited representatives, not only of the Central Association, but also of numerous branches in almost all the principal cities of the Indian Empire.

I feel no doubt whatever that when you assure me of your devotion and loyalty to the British Crown you are not using a mere conventional expression, and it gives me the greatest satisfaction to receive, as Her Majesty's representative, these professions of your high appreciation of the benefits which you derive as citizens of the British Empire. I trust that these feelings will never cease to animate your community, and I believe that you have everything to gain by continuing to show your fidelity to a Sovereign under whose rule your country has made continuous and rapid progress, and in which the strictest regard has been shown to the religious freedom of every section of the people.

It does not surprise me to find that, in addressing me, you should dwell upon the difficulties which the Mahomedans of India have had to encounter in their competition with other portions of the people of India. It is, I believe, the case that you have to some extent suffered, as

Address from the Central National Mahomedan Association.

you have pointed out, from the fact that your share of the national wealth is less than that to which your numerical strength would entitle you, and also from the want of a proper organization, such as that to which other sections of the community have had recourse. You might, perhaps, also have referred to the fact that your literature and learning, to which you are naturally attached, represent a kind of knowledge widely different from that which we have been in the habit of recognising as the condition of success in the liberal professions. It is, no doubt, owing to causes of this kind that you find yourselves less strongly represented than you might have wished in the Public Service of the country.

I rejoice, however, to know that you do not intend to content yourselves with looking regretfully towards the past, and that you recognise the duty which lies upon you of adapting yourselves to the circumstances of the age in which you live. Although I should only be misleading you if I were to encourage you to expect that the Government of India will ever select a Mussulman candidate for a public appointment, solely on account of his religious denomination, and in spite of the superiority of his competitors, I am able to say, with confidence, that we shall rejoice to see your co-religionists coming forward and obtaining for themselves, in virtue of the many admirable qualities, moral and intellectual, which they undoubtedly possess, a larger share in the conduct of the public business of the country. Courage and strength of purpose have always been amongst the qualities which you have regarded as your hereditary birthright, and I have no doubt that they still survive amongst your people, and that, if you direct them in the proper channel, they will stand you in good stead in the future.

I shall watch with the greatest interest the progress of the schools and colleges with which you are, I am happy to say, provided in many parts of the country, institutions

Address from the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

which have, in some cases, received a liberal measure of support from the local Government. The Resolution of the Government of India, to which you have referred in your address, embodies a policy which will, I have no doubt, be faithfully observed in its fundamental principles, subject to such modifications as may be suggested by enlarged experience.

I desire, in conclusion, to express my gratitude to you for your courteous mention of Lady Lansdowne, who will endeavour, to the best of her abilities, to continue the excellent work commenced by her predecessor the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava,—a work which, as far as I am aware, has been supported and regarded with favour by all classes and creeds in this country. I thank you again for the kind wishes for the success of my administration expressed in the concluding paragraph of your address, and I accept them with the utmost gratitude.

ADDRESS FROM THE BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

4th Jan. 1889.

[On the afternoon of Wednesday, the 9th January 1889, the Viceroy received a Deputation from the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, who presented him with an address of welcome, to which His Excellency replied as follows:—]

Gentlemen,—I thank you for the address which you have been good enough to present to me from the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

I rejoice to find that your Association, which has a right to speak for the Native mercantile interests of this great Province, is disposed to welcome me so cordially on my assumption of office.

I shall be sincerely glad if it should be within my power to promote the interests of those who are, like yourselves, engaged in the peaceful development of the arts and

Address from the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.

manufactures of this country. In no respect can the Government of India do more for this useful and deserving class than by assuring to it complete security from external attack or from domestic disorder.

I entirely concur in the opinion which you have expressed, in regard to the value to the inland, as well as to the foreign, trade of India, of the great extension which your Railway system has undergone. The state of the national finances is at this moment such as to render imperative a close scrutiny of any proposals involving the expenditure of public funds: important works of Railway extension are, however, already in progress, and I shall bear in mind your emphatic commendation of the policy under which the Railway mileage of India has increased until it now stands at a total of over 14,000 miles.

I shall not fail to take note of the terms in which you have called my attention to the present constitution of your Legislative Councils; others besides yourselves have pressed this point upon my consideration. As the accredited exponents of the views of the Native mercantile classes of Bengal you are able to express upon this subject an opinion of which I am fully disposed to recognise the weight.

I thank you, in conclusion, for your generous reference to my services in the Dominion of Canada, and for the hope which you have expressed that I may have health and strength to discharge the arduous duties belonging to the government of this country.

CONVOCATION OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

19th Jan. 1889.

[The annual Convocation of the Calcutta University for the purpose of conferring degrees was held in the Senate House of the University on Saturday afternoon, the 19th January. The Marquis of Lansdowne, as Chancellor of the University, was present, and was received at the Entrance Hall at 3 o'clock by the Vice-Chancellor (Sir Comer Petheram) and the Fellows and Members of the Senate, and conducted to the dais. After the degrees had been presented by the Vice-Chancellor, His Excellency the Viceroy (who, on rising, was received with loud cheers) addressed the assembly as follows :—]

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I understand that the duty which I am expected to perform on the present occasion is that of introducing to you the Vice-Chancellor of the University. I dare say it will have struck those who are listening to me—gentlemen in whom I have no doubt the faculty of criticism has been fully developed—that there is something a little incongruous in such a proceeding on my part. We are aware that, in private life, it is usual for an old friend to introduce a stranger, rather than for a stranger to take upon himself the task of introducing an old friend, and if we are to apply the test of old acquaintance, Sir Comer Petheram would certainly have a better right to introduce me than I can have to introduce him. Upon the present occasion, I was so strongly impressed by this anomaly that I was on the point of proposing to him that he and I should change places, and that he should present me on my first appearance before a University audience. Further consideration, however, led me to the disagreeable conclusion that if I insisted upon this view of the case, I should be expected to relieve Sir Comer of the task which he is about to perform—that of delivering the address to which we shall, in a few moments, be listening. Your loss and mine would have been too great, and I have therefore accepted, with the best grace I can, the position in which I find myself.

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I must, however, before I proceed to introduce the Vice-Chancellor, ask permission to introduce myself to you (*applause*), and I would do so, not so much in the capacity of one who has been called upon to undertake a high position in your country, but as an old University man (*applause*) who owes whatever success he has achieved in life to his University, and who rejoices to find that here, in this great Dependency of the Empire, not only the Government, but the people of the country have shown themselves alive to the value of higher education, and anxious to lay the foundations of a system which will in time become co-extensive with the limits of the Indian Empire itself. (*Applause.*) Addressing you in that capacity, I rejoice to have an early opportunity of expressing to the students and graduates of the Calcutta University my sincere sympathy with them, and with the efforts which they are making, often, I am afraid, in the face of severe trials and disappointments, to acquire that high standard of culture which we connect with the idea of a University degree. (*Applause.*)

I trust you will not suppose that, in making this reference to our English Universities, I am unaware of the fact that your University here is an institution of a very different kind from the older English Universities of which we are so proud. The gray quadrangles, the rich endowments, the splendid heritage of material wealth and intellectual tradition, are wanting here. These things may be forthcoming at some future period in this country. It may be that, even within the lifetime of those who are here to-day, we may see an attempt made to render the Indian Universities something more than mere examining and degree-conferring bodies. (*Applause.*) We are, I suppose, all of us aware of the immense difficulties which will have to be surmounted before such a result can be arrived at here. For the present, we must, no doubt, be content to follow in the foot-steps of the University of London, and to make our

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influence felt, on the one hand, by guiding, to the best of our ability, the education given at the high schools and colleges of India, and, on the other, by maintaining here a kind of intellectual mint to which all who are the fortunate possessors of the precious metals of intellectual culture may bring them to be impressed with the stamp which a degree confers. (*Applause.*)

I am glad to hear excellent accounts of the success of your students in the Public Service, at the Bar, and on the Bench, and I believe it is the case that the area within which they are to be found occupying positions of responsibility is steadily increasing in extent. I am afraid, however, that we must not disguise from ourselves that if our schools and colleges continue to educate the youth of India at the present rate, we are likely to hear even more than we do at present of the complaint that we are turning out every year an increasing number of young men whom we have provided with an intellectual equipment, admirable in itself, but practically useless to them, on account of the small number of openings which the professions afford for gentlemen who have received this kind of education. (*Hear, hear.*) I will only make one observation in regard to this point, that I should be sorry to admit that a young man, who had received a sound education and taken his degree, had wasted his time because he was unable to find a suitable career in one of the learned professions. I do not think that there is any vocation in life, however humble, in which an educated man is not better off than one who is ignorant, and it certainly seems to me that society in India has more to fear from a general dead level of ignorance, and from a dearth of education, than from a slight excess in the supply of higher education and of highly-educated candidates for employment. (*Applause.*)

I should like to add a word with regard to the alleged danger to which we are exposed from having in our midst a number of highly-educated young men without employ-

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ment suitable to their intellectual attainments. There is, I fancy, an impression in some quarters that Government is so much alarmed at this state of things that it has made up its mind to stint higher education of the means which it requires. I do not think there is the least likelihood that any such reactionary policy will be pursued either by the Government of India or by the Provincial Governments. (*Loud applause.*) We might no doubt, at the outset, have deliberately determined to keep the people of this country, as far as we were able, in a condition of ignorance—if it had been possible to keep in ignorance races, many of which have shown a great desire for the acquisition of knowledge and a singular aptitude for instruction. (*Applause.*) I am glad to think that we have taken the opposite line, and I have no doubt that we shall persevere in it. On the other hand, the facts to which I referred just now are not undeserving of attention, and, if experience has shown that our educational arrangements are not as well adapted as they might be to the practical requirements of the country, it is for us to consider whether we cannot remedy any defects which have been disclosed. (*Applause.*) There seems, for example, to be growing up in several parts of the Empire a widespread feeling that the existing system, whilst conferring great benefits, is too exclusively literary, and that we should endeavour to supply our students with a training which would serve their purpose in the event of their ultimately electing to adopt a profession in which literary attainments were not indispensable. I am informed that this feeling has found expression in a growing sympathy for the establishment of technical schools as a supplementary branch of education. Even in the bosom of the University, this feeling, I am told, already exists, but it is checked by a not unnatural apprehension that any change, even of a supplementary kind, in the existing curriculum would endanger the interests of that purely literary culture which will, I hope, never cease

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to be associated in our minds with University education. To find some means of obtaining the desired advantage without," encountering the evil results which are feared, ought not to be a problem of insuperable difficulty, and I would commend it to the careful consideration of the University authorities.

I have now only to express the great pleasure which it affords me to have met you, and to offer my congratulations and best wishes to those upon whom degrees have been conferred this afternoon. I can give them no better advice than that they should bear in mind the solemn words in which they have, each of them, been admonished by the Vice-Chancellor. They should remember, that if a University degree confers a right, it also involves an obligation, that of showing themselves "in their life and conversation worthy of the same."

I now beg to call upon the Vice-Chancellor to address the Convocation.

[His Excellency resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The Vice-Chancellor then delivered an address, after which the Convocation closed.]

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

7th Feb. 1889.

[The annual general meeting of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India was held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Thursday afternoon, the 7th February, the Viceroy presiding. The Marchioness of Lansdowne occupied a seat on the dais beside His Excellency, and there were also present the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and Lady Bayley, Members of the Viceroy's Council, Judges of the High Court, and Secretaries to Government, while the general assembly was large and representative. In opening the proceedings Lord Lansdowne spoke as follows:—]

Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Before we proceed to the business which is before us, I should like to be allowed to say a very few words in regard to my own

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connection and Lady Lansdowne's with the National Association. It is not my intention to take up your time with an explanation of the objects which the Association has in view. They are well known and understood, not only in India but in England, where we have many excellent friends, and where the progress of the Association is watched with interest. Nor, again, do I desire to enter into details or to anticipate those gentlemen who will presently address you in regard to the affairs of the Association and the prospects of the Fund. My desire is rather to make for Lady Lansdowne and myself what I can best describe as a public profession of our faith in this most important and useful movement, and to tell you why it is that we are anxious to give it whatever encouragement it can derive from our support. (*Applause.*)

We have, in the first place, given our adhesion to the movement as a matter of loyalty to our predecessors—Lord and Lady Dufferin. (*Applause.*) Their interest in it was so deep and sincere, and their desire that those who were to follow them should not be lukewarm in their allegiance was so strong, that, even if we had been less persuaded than we are of its usefulness, we should, I think, have given the Association our cordial support. (*Applause.*) It may perhaps interest you to know in this connection that one of Lady Dufferin's first acts, after she had become aware that I was to succeed to the Viceroyalty, was to write earnestly to Lady Lansdowne and to beg her that she would spare no effort in order to carry on the work, the success of which lay so near her heart. (*Applause.*) I need scarcely add that that appeal was responded to cheerfully and without hesitation. (*Applause.*)

I should, however, be sorry to allow you to suppose that it was merely on account of our wish to please Lord and Lady Dufferin that we have agreed to connect ourselves officially with the Fund. We are, on the contrary, glad to do so because we are convinced that the work on which

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the Association is engaged is one of real and substantial usefulness to the people of India (*applause*), and that it is capable of conferring almost incalculable advantages upon our fellow-subjects in this country, by the relief of a great load of human suffering at present endured patiently and in silence without those mitigations which modern science can afford, and by the improvement of the conditions under which successive generations of the people of India will be brought into the world and spend their lives in it.

The matter is one which really does not admit of argument. When we consider that there are more than one hundred millions of women in India, that of these all but a very insignificant minority would sooner face disease or death than allow themselves to be treated by a medical man, that the only attendance which they receive is, as a rule, that of women so grossly ignorant of the primary conditions which are indispensable to health that their neglect would probably be less dangerous to the patient than their attention—we are driven irresistibly to the conclusion that the supply of properly-trained medical women is a matter of the most absolute and urgent public necessity. If any of us have doubts upon this point, I commend to their attention the “Record of three years’ work” which Lady Dufferin has left behind her. (*Applause.*)

But, ladies and gentlemen, we should, I think, show a very imperfect appreciation of the real significance of this movement if we allowed ourselves to believe that it would have no effects beyond those which it may produce by the alleviation of suffering and the proper treatment of sickness and disease. These are its immediate objects, but are we not justified in hoping that it may have remoter consequences even more important than these? May we not look upon the organisation which the Dufferin Fund is intended to provide as a bridge, slender perhaps as those light structures which span your northern ravines, but yet a bridge thrown across the gulf which at present divides the

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Indian and European communities in this country. I cannot help thinking that there must from time to time come over most of us, certainly over those who are connected with the government of this country, a feeling of dismay at the depth and the width of the barriers by which we are separated from our fellow-subjects in this part of the Empire—barriers not of our own erection, but built up by the most deep-seated convictions, the most cherished traditions and sentiments of the natives of this country. In public life, I am happy to say that daily increasing opportunities are offered for contact and co-operation. In private life those opportunities are still regrettably few, and from the women of India we are, and must remain, as far as the proximate future is concerned, absolutely and completely cut off.

I therefore welcome this Association because it supplies us at all events with the means of sending to them across those barriers a message of friendship. We do not seek to raise the veil which divides them from us, but we may at any rate hope that our messengers will bear to those who sit behind it, by lightening their load of suffering, by aiding them when their need is sorest, by making their lives happier and more useful, some tidings of our good-will and of our sympathy. (*Applause.*)

Now, ladies and gentlemen, as Lady Lansdowne and I are joining you as recruits, we may, not unnaturally, ask ourselves what is the outlook of the Association at the present moment. I do not wish to form too sanguine an estimate of this. Although the movement for supplying female medical aid to the women of India is now fairly on foot and is able to walk firmly and with its head erect, we must not conceal from ourselves that we have up to the present time only made a beginning, and that there has probably been no moment in the short history of the Association when strenuous efforts were more necessary in order to ensure a continuance of the success which it has

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achieved. (*Hear, hear.*) In one respect it is certainly at a temporary disadvantage, for it has just lost the guidance of its founders, the firm friends whose strong conviction and keen sense of the needs of this country led them to lay the first stones of the edifice which is slowly rising from the ground. The Association can ill afford to lose the help of the statesman whose eloquent voice so successfully pleaded its cause, and of the Lady President who combined all that was most graceful and gentle in her sex with rare practical sense and business ability. (*Applause.*) To Lady Dufferin it will bring some consolation to know that the people of this country fully realise the value of the service which she has rendered to it (*applause*), and we may, I think, predict with safety that, in years to come, when of the questions and controversies which now agitate men's thoughts the greater number have been forgotten or laid aside, when of the most prominent actors upon the public stage the majority have passed out of mind, her work and her devotion to her Indian sisters will be affectionately and gratefully remembered. (*Applause.*)

"If she have sent her servants in our pain,
If she have fought with Death and dulled his sword,
If she have given back our sick again,
And to our breast the weakling lips restored,
Is it a little thing that she hath wrought?
Then Birth and Death and Motherhood be naught."

These beautiful lines, which are printed opposite Lady Dufferin's picture in the Report which lies before me on the table, seem to express better than any words which I can command the verdict which posterity in India will accord to Lady Dufferin's efforts in connection with the Association. (*Applause.*)

While, however, we are alive to the extent of our loss, and while we must also perhaps admit that the movement has no longer that exuberant vigour which, in cases of this sort, is generally associated with the earliest stages of

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youth, that its novelty is wearing off, and that we may very likely find some of our friends becoming more reluctant to ask, and others to give, the support which the Association needs so much, we may, on the other hand, dwell with satisfaction upon one great fact which to my mind outweighs all other considerations,—I mean the fact that we have now had sufficient experience of this movement to demonstrate that which was at first open to question, namely, the absolute soundness of the principle upon which the enterprise is based. It is no longer open to any one to argue that there is no room in India for trained medical women, or that their ministrations are not acceptable to the female population of this country. (*Hear, hear.*) Evidence on this point is forthcoming in abundance. The number of our students is increasing. Those of them who have completed their studies are doing well as employés of the Association, or are working successfully in private practice, while the popularity of the medical relief which we are able to afford is proved by the number of women and children who flock to our institutions where they are in existence, and by the demand which is springing up for it in new centres. That demand already largely exceeds the supply, and I am assured that if at this moment we could dispose of the services of a number of trained medical women ten-fold that at our disposal, we should find that there was room for them in the community with which we have to deal. It is in fact the case that, thanks to the initiative of this Association, the public mind of India has become accustomed to the idea that it is possible to obtain for the women of this country the services of trained medical attendants of their own sex, and that the profession of Lady Doctor has taken its place amongst the liberal professions of India, and is likely to retain it. (*Applause.*)

I feel some hesitation in offering to the Association any suggestions of my own in regard to the direction which

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may best be given to its efforts. I will, however, venture to say this much, that it appears to me that we should concentrate our energies, and spend our resources, as much as possible, upon the one main object which is before us—I mean the training of our students, and upon those purposes which are immediately connected with it. Amongst these I would dwell particularly upon the need of providing suitable boarding-houses for the students. Without these it is difficult to see how young persons of the class whom we desire to recruit, and who should be as carefully selected as possible, can go through their course of study under conditions suitable to a refined and highly-educated woman. I cannot refer to this branch of the question without dwelling upon the obligation of the society to the Maharani Surnomoyi (*applause*), to whose liberality the city of Calcutta owes a most admirable institution of this kind. (*Continued applause.*)

There is another important matter in connection with the training of our students as to which I should also like to say a word—I mean the foundation of scholarships tenable by the students during their course. Some of these scholarships have, I am very glad to hear, been endowed by our Municipalities, thus affording a strong practical testimony to the value set by the public upon the services of educated medical women. I may mention here that a sum of £600 is sufficient to cover the cost of such a scholarship, and I cannot help hoping that in a country where private liberality is as common as it is in this—and I am well aware of the obligation under which the Fund lies to those gentlemen who have so generously befriended it—the foundation of such scholarships will become not unfrequent. (*Hear, hear.*)

I will close what I have to say by expressing, on Lady Lansdowne's behalf, her gratitude to the many friends who have practically contributed to the success of the Association. Foremost among these come the Principals

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of the Medical Colleges and their Assistants who have done their utmost to encourage the female classes. (*Applause.*) It is not too much to say that, without this support, success would be beyond our reach, and that any indifference or reluctance on the part of these gentlemen would be fatal to the progress of the Association. Lady Lansdowne wishes me also to express her deep gratitude for the assistance which the Association has received from ladies all over India, who have devoted much of their time to the work of local Committees and to the superintendence of hospitals. (*Applause.*) If their active co-operation had been denied to us,—if they had not interested themselves as they have in our students at the various colleges, these would have been removed from an influence powerful for good and most useful in its effect upon the tone and character of the classes. Lady Lansdowne earnestly trusts that these ladies will extend to the young female practitioners, when they first enter upon their work, the same help and sympathy which they have accorded to the students.

I have now only to thank you for having allowed me to interpose these few words before the business of the day, and to assure you that if in your opinion either Lady Lansdowne or I can promote the interests of the Association by succeeding to the offices held by our predecessors, we shall be glad to place our services unreservedly at your disposal. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

[The meeting was then addressed in turn by Mr. Scoble, who moved that the Annual Report of the Association be received and adopted; Mr. Gurudas Banerjee (a Judge of the High Court) and Mr. Syed Amir Hoosein, C.I.E (a Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council), who seconded the motion; by the Lieutenant-Governor, who proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency for presiding, and to Lady Lansdowne for undertaking the duties attaching to the office of Lady President, and who at the same time reviewed the work done by the Bengal Branch of the Association during the year; and by the Maharajah of

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Vizianagram, who seconded the motion. His Excellency, in replying to the vote of thanks, said :—]

Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you cordially for the manner in which you have received this motion and for the thanks with which you have been good enough to requite any slender service which I have been able to render this afternoon. I observe that His Honor, in speaking to the motion, very properly disregarded the standing orders and virtually inserted an amendment rendering the vote of thanks applicable to Lady Lansdowne as well as to myself. (*Applause.*) I have no objection whatever to that course, because I always feel on an occasion of this kind that if thanks are due at all, they are due, not to the persons who come to say a few words, but to those who take a labouring oar and carry on the daily routine and hard work which a movement of this kind entails. (*Applause.*) It will always, I assure you, give me very great pleasure to co-operate with those concerned in the management of the affairs of the Association, and I can only say that if you desire to encourage the work which it has set before it, you cannot do better than by taking to heart the excellent advice which His Honor has just given to you, and making it your business to see that, in this part of the Indian Empire, the Association is not allowed to collapse for want of that support to which all of us agree it is so well entitled. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

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ADDRESS FROM THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN
ASSOCIATION.

[On Wednesday afternoon, the 20th February, the Viceroy received 20th Feb. 1889. a Deputation from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association who presented him with an address of welcome. His Excellency replied to it as follows :—]

Mr. President, Vice-President, and Directors of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association,—I thank you cordially for the congratulations which you are good enough to offer me upon my appointment to the office which I have had the honour to fill during the last few weeks.

It has been a source of the utmost satisfaction to me to receive from public bodies, representing many different sections of the population of this country, addresses expressive of the sympathy and good-will which the people of India are disposed to accord to me at the outset of my career as Viceroy. These assurances would have been incomplete if you had not been good enough to add to them a tribute of friendly feeling such as that which you have embodied in your address. Your community occupies, as you have pointed out, a special and distinctive position, and I rejoice that you have not stood aloof at a time when both natives of India and European residents have come forward so loyally to welcome me.

I have learnt with pleasure that your Association has been actively engaged in promoting the interests of those whom it represents. Insurance effected upon sound and carefully-tested principles, the provision of cheap and healthy dwellings for the less affluent classes, and the improvement of education, are all objects the utility of which cannot be contested, and which deserve encouragement and support.

I shall always be glad to listen respectfully to any official representations which your Association may think fit to make to me upon those matters of public concern in which it has an interest.

Address from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

I have, in conclusion, to express the satisfaction with which I have heard you place upon record these declarations of your loyalty and devotion towards the Government of Her Majesty, and I must add to this my own personal gratitude for the generous references to myself with which your address concludes.

[In reply to a question put by His Excellency, the President of the Association (the Revd. S. B. Taylor) said that, including branches at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, and Rangoon, there were over 4,000 Members of the Association, and that all these branches looked upon the Calcutta Association as the mouth-piece of their representations to Government.]

ADDRESS FROM THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.

28th March 1889. [On Thursday afternoon, the 28th March, a Deputation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce waited on Lord Lansdowne and presented him with an address on the subject of Railway Extension in India. The various points in the address will be apparent from His Excellency's reply, which was as, follows :—]

Mr. President, Mr. Vice-President, and Members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,—I had much pleasure in acceding to your request that I should afford you, on the eve of my departure from Calcutta, an opportunity of meeting me and of making me aware of your views with regard to the important questions dealt with in your address. Before, however, I say a word as to these, let me offer you my cordial thanks for the terms in which you have referred to my appointment to the office of Viceroy. It is most agreeable to me to learn that a body representing, as yours does, the commercial interests of this great Province, regarded my selection by Her Majesty with approval. I can assure you that I set a very high value upon the confidence of such a body, and that I shall be glad, from time to time, to communicate with you in regard

Address from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

to any matters of public policy in which you have a special interest.

It is satisfactory to me to reflect that, in so far as the main objects which you have indicated are concerned, there is no difference of opinion between the Government of India and your Chamber. If the Chamber has consistently advocated the extension of the railway communications in this country, I am within the mark in saying that successive Governments of India have not only supported such extensions in theory, but have carried them out in practice, until it has come to pass that the number of miles of railway, either open for traffic, or under construction in India, has risen from 400 miles, in 1857, to between 16,000 and 17,000 at the commencement of the present year. There may have been moments when the rate of progress achieved in this direction did not appear to be sufficiently rapid. I am glad, however, to know that, of the three projects specially referred to in your letter to the Marquis of Ripon as requiring speedy completion, two—I mean the Bridge over the Indus at Sukkur, and the Hooghly Bridge—have been since completed; while the third—namely, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway—is making rapid progress. In regard to the two other points mentioned in that letter, I observe that you are disposed to insist upon the expediency of establishing what you speak of as “a single and final authority in this country empowered to dispose expeditiously of these railway questions as they arise.” If it is your intention to convey to me by the use of these words that you desire to see the Railway policy of India entirely emancipated from the control of the Secretary of State, I am afraid I cannot hold out hopes to you that your aspirations will be very speedily realised. The Secretary of State is responsible to the Imperial Parliament, and I should be surprised if either you or I are able to persuade that assembly to abdicate the control which it now exercises over the larger questions of Indian administration.

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I may add that I do not believe that there is any difference of opinion in regard to the desirability of personal communication between the heads of the Railway administration and those directly engaged in the commerce of the country, and that you will find the Honourable Member in charge of the Public Works Department, and its principal officers, disposed to facilitate such communication to the best of their ability.

I will now glance very briefly at one or two of the points to which you have called my attention in the subsequent portion of your address. You are of opinion that there is some disadvantage in the arrangement under which the Secretary of State receives the advice of a Consulting Engineer who is also employed by many Indian Railway Companies. The matter has, I understand, been frequently discussed. The present arrangement is, however, one that has come gradually into existence with the growth and development of the Indian Railway system; and even if it is in theory open to objection, it may be urged that the questions in regard to which the Consulting Engineer of the India Office is expected to advise the Secretary of State are, for the most part, questions in regard to which there is practically no conflict of interests between competing lines.

Your next suggestion is that the Government of India should deal in a more liberal spirit with the matter of guarantees, and that these should be given, or withheld, not merely with reference to the prospective profit or loss of the undertaking. I am under the impression that, in the case of Famine Railway lines at all events, the indirect advantages to be derived by the community from the construction of new lines of railway have again and again been regarded as a sufficient justification, without reference to direct profit and loss. This question is, however, one which it is impossible to deal with within the limits of an answer, such as that which you will expect from me to-

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day, and I will only add that I am not without hope that you will think, as I do, that the Government of India should examine with the utmost caution any proposals for the extension of the system of sterling guarantees to new lines of railway—guarantees which, while the present state of uncertainty in regard to the rate of exchange continues, involve the assumption by the State of pecuniary obligations, the extent of which it is absolutely impossible to foretell.

I pass from this matter to your reference to the need of more direct through communication in Northern and Central India. The line to which you refer more especially—I mean the Bengal-Nagpore Railway—is, I am glad to say, now well in hand, and will, I hope, be entirely completed by the end of next year. I understand that the comparatively slow progress made by the Bengal section of this line has been due, partly to local difficulties of a physical character, and partly to differences of opinion as to the most suitable point of junction with the East Indian Railway.

During the short time which I have been in this country my attention has been called to the necessity of a shorter line between Calcutta and the Upper Provinces. This question forms the subject of a correspondence still in progress between the Government of India and the Secretary of State. Three surveys are at this moment proceeding in connection with this project, and I trust that it may be my good fortune to see one of these alternative lines carried to a successful completion.

There is, I think, only one other point in your address to which I need refer. It is your statement to the effect that you have been informed that “it has been decided to allow no new line in India to be constructed which may compete with an existing line.” The question of the limits within which Railway competition should be encouraged is a fair one for discussion. I do not imagine that

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you are prepared to suggest that absolutely unlimited competition, especially where large amounts of public money have already been invested in railway enterprises, sanctioned and supported by the Government, would be desirable. The question seems to me to be entirely one of degree, and I am glad to be able to assure you that the information which I have been able to obtain in the brief space of time during which your address has been in my hands, is to the effect that no such new decision of which you are so apprehensive, has been arrived at, either by the Home authorities, or by the Government of India.

I have now, I think, briefly noticed most of the suggestions contained in your address, but I shall have much pleasure in considering them more fully than I have been able to do in the two or three days during which they have been before me. The intention of your Chamber was, I imagine, not so much to elicit from me an announcement of the policy of the Government, as to indicate the points which, in your opinion, stood most in need of investigation by Government. I am quite sure that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is too well informed to be under the impression that the Government of India, during its stay in the hills, passes its time in idleness. If there was any doubt as to this, you may console yourselves with the thought that you have provided me with serious matter for reflection during the next few months, and I can promise that your views will receive the most careful consideration.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1889-90.

[In the Legislative Council held at Government House, Calcutta, on 29th March 1889. the 29th March, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to authorise the imposition of a Patwari rate in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to make certain provisions respecting Kanungos and Patwaris in those Provinces be taken into consideration. As the Bill was introduced mainly, but not solely, with the object of adding to the revenue, Sir David Barbour, in the course of the discussion on the motion, took the opportunity of explaining the condition of the finances. The motion was eventually put and carried, and the Council adjourned to Friday, the 29th March, when a discussion took place on the Financial Statement following on a motion that the Patwari Bill should pass.

At the close of the debate, His Excellency the President addressed the Council as follows :—]

It will not be necessary for me to occupy the time of the Council for many minutes, but there are one or two observations which I should like to offer before this discussion closes. It has been an unusually short one, but the speeches which have been delivered afford an excellent illustration of the advantage to be derived by the Government of India, and by the public, from the practice of affording to the Legislative Council every opportunity of considering, reviewing, and criticising the financial proposals of the Government. The ultimate responsibility for such measures must, no doubt, remain with that Government, but that responsibility will certainly sit more lightly upon our shoulders if we know that our proposals have been framed in such a manner as to stand the test of examination and criticism by our colleagues at this table.

It has, I believe, usually been held that the terms of the Act by which our proceedings are governed, preclude such examination, except when the financial arrangements for the year involve legislation in Council. I will not pause to inquire how far this view is borne out by the letter of the Indian Councils Act. It has certainly been borne out by the persistent interpretation which has been placed upon

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the Act both here, and by different Secretaries of State. A case is, I understand, upon record in which a Viceroy drew upon himself the censure of the Secretary of State for having permitted a discussion of the Budget without the pretext that it was connected with one of the Bills brought before Council during the session. The result has been that the Legislative Council has, or has not, been able to discuss the Budget according as it was or was not connected with some change in the laws of the country, and it has thus come to pass that, during the last twenty-five years, the Budget has been discussed in Council upon twelve occasions, while in the remaining years no such discussion has been allowed to take place.

This seems to me, I must say, an altogether incongruous and inconvenient arrangement, and I feel little doubt that as far as the present year is concerned, Hon'ble Members will share the opinion of my Hon'ble Friend, and will approve of our action in taking advantage of the passage of the Bill which we are now considering, and which, to some extent, touches the fringe of our financial arrangements, in order to lay before Council the whole of our scheme for the financial administration of the coming year. This course is one which entirely commends itself to my judgment, and I am glad to express publicly my opinion that the opportunities accorded to the Legislative Council, for passing under review the financial situation of the country, should occur with regularity, and should not depend, as they depend at present, upon what is after all a mere accident,—I mean the necessity of financial legislation in any particular year.

Hon'ble Members are, no doubt, aware that this question has been for a long time under the consideration of the Government of India, and that the view which I have just expressed was strongly entertained by my predecessor, who felt it to be his duty to make a representation upon the subject to the Secretary of State. Since my arrival in

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this country I have followed the matter up with the entire concurrence of my Hon'ble Colleagues in the Government of India, and I am glad to say that Lord Cross has given his cordial adhesion to the proposition which I have just advanced.

The arguments in its favour appear to me, I must say, conclusive, and they are supported by a great weight of authority, including I believe, that of all the principal Chambers of Commerce of India.

I remember being much impressed at the time by an observation from my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Steel, on the introduction of the Bill now before us. If the imposition of a new tax is a matter worthy of discussion at this table, it is I think quite true, that, as he observed, the remission of an old tax is equally worthy of such discussion. I can conceive no pretext upon which it could be held, that, in one case, discussion is desirable, and in the other inconvenient, or unnecessary. It seems, indeed, to me that, if a distinction is to be drawn, if the criterion is to be the public importance of the step, the remission of an old tax may often require more careful discussion than the imposition of a new one. The imposition of a new tax is pretty sure not to be resorted to without sufficient consideration. The measure is bound to be unpopular with some one. It is sure to provoke criticism, and it will certainly be narrowly scrutinised, both by those who impose the tax, and by those upon whom it is imposed. The abandonment of an old tax is, however, a very different thing. The Exchequer may be overflowing at the time: the remission is agreeable, both to those who make it and to those who profit by it: the temptation to be liberal, to spend the money while you have got it, is strong: every one is pleased:—and it thus comes to pass that, by a stroke of the pen, a permanent source of income is lost or alienated, without that consideration to which a step so momentous is entitled.

Even, however, if the Budget involves neither the im

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position of taxation nor its remission, but merely the retention of existing taxes, it does not appear to me that we are therefore relieved from the duty of taking Council into our confidence. The proposal to retain an existing tax may, under certain circumstances, be as fairly open to question as the proposal to remit taxation, or to impose it. Every Budget involves proposals falling under one or other of these three heads, and the conclusion appears to me to be irresistible, that it is for the public convenience that under whichever category the proposals contained in the Budget of any given year may happen to fall, those proposals should be submitted for your examination here.

Another consideration leads me to the same conclusion. Financial criticism, if it is to be valuable, should be as continuous as the financial policy which it criticises. The financial history of a country is uninterrupted ; so should be the watchfulness of those who are entrusted with the duty of passing it under review. It seems to me almost an absurdity that it should depend upon the mere accident of the introduction of a Bill, whether that review should take place or not. Such a review should extend, not only to the past and to the present, but to the future, with its prospects and possibilities. Perhaps no advice is more valuable than that which has reference to the remoter future. The income and expenditure of the past year are beyond recall, and, at the time when the Budget is framed, it would be extremely difficult for the Government to recede from the arrangements which it has made for the year which is just about to commence. In regard, however, to the years which lie beyond, the Government of India is not committed to the same extent, and is still in the position to profit by useful suggestion and advice. I welcome in this spirit that which has been given to us by the Hon'ble Members who have placed upon record their opinion as to the course which should be adopted, in the event of our being hereafter in a position to remit taxa-

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tion. I trust that they are right in anticipating that we may, before we are much older, find it to be our agreeable duty to consider what burdens we can remove from the shoulders of Her Majesty's subjects in this part of the Empire, and I can promise them that, should the Government of India, while I have the honour of being connected with it, find itself in the happy position of being able to dispense favours, we shall be careful to do so, with the utmost circumspection, and with a due regard to the arguments which they have advanced.

I mentioned just now that the Secretary of State had expressed his concurrence in the proposal that there should be an annual, instead of an occasional, discussion of the Budget in Council. I may, perhaps, take this opportunity of mentioning that this subject appears to the Government of India, as well as to the Secretary of State, to be closely connected with another,—I mean the propriety of giving to Members of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, under proper safeguards, the right of addressing questions to the Government upon matters of public interest. I am in a position to state that we are in favour of a change in this direction, and that this question is also engaging our attention, and that of the Secretary of State. I make this announcement, however, subject to two important qualifications. It will, in the first place, be necessary to ascertain clearly whether the law, as it now stands, permits the course which we should like to adopt, and if it does not, how it should be amended. In the next place, it will be necessary effectually to limit the right of interpellation in such a manner as to preclude absolutely all questions which could not be put without injury to the public interest. This is a point of the utmost importance, and will require the most careful examination.

The case of the Bill before us shows how much easier it is to surrender a source of income than to get it back again. The evidence adduced has demonstrated that the

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remission of the Patwari Cess failed to have the effects anticipated from it, while it involved the sacrifice of a large annual revenue. We have now to be content if we can recover for the public a part of the resources which we then abandoned. We shall also, I am afraid, be compelled to admit that, to some extent at all events, it may prove beyond our powers to distribute the incidence of the re-imposed burden between landlords and tenants with absolute fairness. It is difficult to disprove the statement that the new law may involve a certain degree of apparent hardship to those tenants who obtained no benefit from the remission of 1888, and who having, upon that occasion, failed to obtain any relief from the taxation to which they were then liable, may now find that, under this Bill, a new burden is imposed upon them. We may, however, I think, take for granted two facts,—first, that any attempt to deal exceptionally with these apparently hard cases, will involve the creation of a much greater number of much harder cases. I have little doubt that, as was stated in 1884 by Sir Alfred Lyall, “it is impossible to resolve existing rents into their original component parts and to lay down what portion of them represents the old Patwari Cess;” and I am also afraid that any attempt to exempt tenants with occupancy rights from the new impost would involve the infliction of what would certainly be regarded as a grievous wrong upon the tenants-at-will, whom we could not protect, and who occupy nearly one-half of the total area of these Provinces. In the next place, it seems to me that, considering the smallness of the rate for which the tenant is liable to be called upon—a rate which cannot exceed, speaking in round numbers, one per cent. upon the annual rent of his holding; considering also the fact that the tenants, as a body, have a large interest in the effectual performance of the services rendered by the Patwari, the grievance, if indeed it be one, is of infinitesimally small proportions.

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I will say one or two words only as to the Financial statement of my Hon'ble Friend, and the observations which have been made upon it. That statement appears to be one which we can contemplate, if not with positive satisfaction, certainly with the feeling that much worse things might have befallen us. During the course of last summer my Hon'ble Friend and I were in constant personal communication with the Secretary of State, and with other persons regarded as high authorities upon Indian questions. I think that, at that time, we should all of us have been extremely gratified if there had been reason to anticipate that my Hon'ble Friend would be able to show so satisfactory a condition of things, either in respect of his anticipations for the Budget of next year, or in regard to the accounts of the year which is about to close.

That he should have been able to do this is partly due to circumstances which we can regard with unmixed satisfaction. The downward course of the gold value of silver has, for the moment, been arrested, and the elasticity shown by the ordinary sources of revenue has, upon the whole, been satisfactory. On the other hand, I feel bound to express my regret that we should have found it impossible to establish a financial equilibrium for 1889-90, without again calling upon the Provincial Governments to contribute towards our necessities from the balances at their disposal. No one, whether an individual or a corporation, particularly enjoys treatment such as that which the Provincial Governments have lately experienced at our hands. It is treatment which I have heard described in terms which lost nothing of their severity from the fact that they were usually couched in allegorical language. The Council is well aware that it was the intention of the Government of India to achieve its purpose by a more ingeniously contrived, and more plausible, procedure than that which we actually adopted. The scheme for the assessment of the Provincial contributions, embodied in the well-known

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Circular of October 2nd of last year, is within the recollection of Hon'ble Members. When I arrived in India that scheme still held the field, and representatives of the principal Provincial Governments had been invited to meet the predecessor of my Hon'ble Friend in this city, and to confer with him in regard to the proposals therein contained. The conference took place, and it disclosed two most important facts. The first of these was that the Hon'ble Mr. Westland, after full discussion with the Provincial delegates, came to the conclusion that some of the proposals, and amongst them those which had been regarded as the most important and essential features of the project, ought not to be insisted upon. We became aware, in the next place, that the representatives of the Provinces very much preferred the simple and unscientific methods which my Hon'ble Friend has adopted to the more elaborate and ingenious procedure, by which the Government of India had designed to place the Provinces under contribution. Under these circumstances one course only was open to us. My Hon'ble Friend had but lately assumed the duties of his important office. I had myself only been a few weeks in the country, and we were, under the circumstances, both of us entitled to ask that any attempt to dispose finally of this important question should be, for the present, deferred. It seems to me that, under these circumstances, my Hon'ble Friend was amply justified in abandoning the procedure originally contemplated, and in giving up for the moment any attempt at a scientific re-adjustment of the basis of these Provincial contributions, and in resorting to an *ad. interim* arrangement which would give him the ways and means he required, but which would leave the much larger questions at issue still open for further review. I will add nothing to this part of my observations unless it be to express, with reference to the remarks which have just fallen from my Hon'ble Friend the Lieutenant-Governor,

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my sympathy with the Provincial Governments which have been called upon to submit to these sacrifices for the sake of the Imperial Exchequer. The balances upon which we have indented may, in some cases, have been due to the natural growth of the revenue; in others they may have been the result of careful and economical administration and of the wise husbanding of resources, in view of the necessity of large expenditure on local objects of a useful character. The sacrifices which the Provinces have been called upon to make, have, no doubt, involved, in some cases, the abandonment of cherished schemes of local improvements, and we cannot expect the Governments concerned to submit to such a sacrifice without a murmur. We can only assure them that if the concession was disagreeable to them, it was not less disagreeable to us to require it, and that we have asked them to submit to it upon a principle the soundness of which they will not dispute—I mean the principle that the solvency of the Indian Empire is a matter of interest to every part of it; that the finances of India must be dealt with as a whole; and that the relations of the Central and Provincial Governments should be such as to place upon the latter the obligation of sharing to the full the financial responsibilities and difficulties of the Empire.

We are, however, I think bound to ask ourselves whether it would have been possible for us to avoid these demands on the Provinces, or to remit any of the taxation which has recently been imposed by a retrenchment of our expenditure. I yield to no one in my conviction that watchfulness over our expenditure lies at the bottom of sound finance in this country, and I agree with what fell just now from the Hon'ble Raja Durga Charan Laha, when he dwelt upon the urgent necessity for exercising such watchfulness. But although I look forward to the time when it may become possible to keep that expenditure within narrower limits than those

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within which it is at present confined, I am bound to say that it is not easy to point to any items in the estimate for next year in which an unreasonable demand has been made by the responsible Department.

My Hon'ble Friend has dealt fully with the question of Army expenditure. These estimates show, no doubt, a large excess over the estimate for the year which is just ending. I have had frequent communications with the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Military Department upon this subject, and I am bound to admit, not only that its requirements do not appear to me to be extravagant, but that it has had, in deference to our necessities, to abandon more than one useful project which it might otherwise have pressed upon us.

We must not allow ourselves to lose sight of the fact that, since 1885, the number of troops in India has been increased by 30,000, and that the presence of so large an additional force in the country involves, not only an increase under the head of pay, but a large consequential expenditure under the head of barrack accommodation and other items.

Then, again, we have an increased expenditure of £206,000 in England for new rifles and guns, an exceptional expenditure incurred for an object absolutely essential to the efficiency of the different arms of the service. We have, besides, a sum of 20 lakhs for the mobilization of our forces, an expenditure which I hope we shall none of us grudge, but which is also an unusual one. There is, besides, a very appreciable increase of expense, occasioned by the higher prices which we have lately been called upon to pay for provisions and forage. A small extra vote has also been taken for the two sets of military operations at this moment in progress. This expenditure is also exceptional in character, although I am afraid that, with our extended frontier, we cannot allow ourselves to look forward in the immediate future to a time when such expeditions will become unnecessary.

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I would make one general observation upon this question of military expenditure. I trust that we may be far remote from the time when it may become our duty to make use of our military resources in actual warfare, but it is idle to conceal from ourselves that we may be called upon to do this, and that the call may be a very sudden one. It seems to me that a solemn obligation lies upon us to see that the defences of this part of the Empire are maintained in a state of the highest efficiency. The recent tension and uneasiness which have prevailed upon the western frontier of Afghanistan, afford a good illustration of the risks to which the public peace is exposed in that part of the world. I rejoice to be able to state that all the information in my possession is to the effect that nothing has been further from the thoughts of His Highness the Amir of Afghanistan than to provoke a collision, and that the measures recently taken by the Government of Russia were prompted, not by any desire to court one, but rather by the apprehension that the presence of the Ruler of Afghanistan on the frontier might lead to an outbreak of a kind which, even in the absence of any desire to foment mischief, arises too readily amidst the inflammable materials which are to be found in that part of the Asiatic Continent. That tension has, however, served to illustrate the precarious nature of the conditions upon which peace in this part of our borders depends; it is our duty, under such conditions, to maintain a high state of preparedness, and I trust that we shall not cease to do so, and that we shall not regard with too much reluctance the sacrifices entailed by such a policy.

Great Britain is, at this moment, submitting to such sacrifices, upon a scale, by the side of which what we are doing sinks into insignificance, with the object of strengthening herself to the point required by the huge armaments and vast hosts accumulated by foreign Powers. It seems to me that India may fairly submit to bear some share of

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the sacrifices thus imposed upon the Empire. The least that we can do here is to carry out, promptly and effectually, the defensive measures which the Government of India has already sanctioned. Nothing is more calculated to produce a mischievous and mistaken impression than any apparent breach in the continuity of our military policy. I am glad to learn that the defences of our North-West frontier are making satisfactory progress, and are approaching completion; that, out of a total estimated expenditure of Rx. 13,500,000, assigned to frontier railroads, Rx. 11,250,000 will have been covered by the end of the next financial year; and that we shall, by that time, also have paid for three out of five and a half millions of expenditure assigned to Coast and Frontier defences. In these matters a consistent policy, and the rapid and uninterrupted execution of works, when once they have been determined upon, will, I am convinced, be found in the end to be the most economical course, and I was glad to hear my Hon'ble Friend Mr. Steel state as explicitly as he did that we might rely upon the support of public opinion in adopting that course.

If this is the opinion of my Hon'ble Colleagues, they will, I hope, agree with us in believing that, under the circumstances, which have been so clearly set forth by the Hon'ble Sir David Barbour, we were justified in not proposing to the Council any important changes in the taxation of the country, and in taking measures to secure, for the coming year, the small additional amount of revenue required in order to raise our income to the level of our expenditure.

We may, I think, dwell with satisfaction upon a well-maintained increase in our Land Revenue, and in our receipts from Railways, Post Offices and Telegraphs—an increase which is likely to be sustained in years to come. Let me, in connection with this question of the increase of our revenue, express the satisfaction with which I listened to Sir David Barbour's effectual vindication of the

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Government of India, and of the Provincial Governments, from the charge which has been made against them that they have, in order to increase their receipts from Excise, stimulated the consumption of intoxicating liquors and connived at the spread of intemperate habits. I have paid some attention to this important question, which has recently been under the earnest consideration of the Financial Department, and of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province. The evidence which has been laid before me has entirely satisfied me upon three points,—

- (1) that an increase in revenue from Excise does not necessarily justify the inference that there has been an increase in the consumption of liquor; it has, on the contrary, in many cases, been conclusively shown that an increased revenue has been received upon a diminished consumption :
- (2) that it is idle to expect that the Government of India should be able to invent, or to put into force, a uniform system of Excise administration suitable to the requirements of all parts of the country ; and
- (3) that if, during recent years, there has been in some districts an unusual amount of illicit traffic of loss of revenue, and of intemperance, these have been in great measure due to the mistaken assumption that a uniform system was practicable, and to the sudden oscillations of Excise policy occasioned by this belief.

I wish, before I conclude, to add one word with regard to our prospects in Upper Burma. These are, I think, such as to give us every reason for dwelling hopefully upon the future of that country. My Hon'ble Friend has pointed out that the estimate for the net charge under this head for 1889-90 is less by 25 lakhs than that for the year which is just ending. This has been the case in spite of a heavy

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additional expense for the new railway, and for the police which we are employing in lieu of regular troops. The cost of the new Province is still, however, largely in excess of the return which we obtain from it. This is a condition of things which will, I have little doubt, within a brief space of time, have entirely passed away. In some districts, no doubt, the inhabitants are still addicted to their old lawless pursuits, nor is it likely that they will suddenly relinquish those habits, merely because their country is becoming incorporated in the British Empire. Our difficulties are greatly increased by the fact that, on three sides, Burma is coterminous with zones of frontier territory, inhabited by tribes subject to no fixed system of government, and accustomed from time immemorial to warlike and predatory habits. We are, I believe, slowly, but surely, wearing down the opposition of these; it can be best overcome, not by expensive military operations, but by the persistent punishment of evil-doers, by the establishment of improved communications by road and rail, and, above all, by affording to the people of Burma practical evidence of the immense material advantages which are to be derived from British rule. The completion of the railway to Mandalay is a most important step in this direction, and I am glad to observe that a sum is provided in the estimates for next year for the purpose of prolonging that railway in the direction of Mogoung. I may mention, in this connection, that I have lately received from the Chief Commissioner most re-assuring reports as to the general improvement of the country. I learn from him that crime in the Upper Province is steadily diminishing, that the people are returning to their villages, and that the country is well cultivated. The excitement, occasioned by the recent outbreaks during the cold weather, appears to be passing off and the police are gaining ground rapidly. In many of the districts in which serious disturbances had taken place, the country is now described as perfectly quiet. In the Shan

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States too there is a marked improvement. Perhaps the surest indication of the general progress that is being made is to be found in the steady increase of the revenue. This rose from 22 lakhs in 1886-87, to 50 lakhs in 1887-88, and is estimated to bring in 68 lakhs in the current year, and nearly 76 lakhs in the year which is about to commence. The increase of the land revenue, which is virtually a tax upon each household, and which has risen from 16 lakhs in 1886-87 to about 41 lakhs in the present year—the estimate for the new year being nearly 45 lakhs—may be regarded with special satisfaction; every increase of ten rupees in this tax meaning, as the Chief Commissioner has pointed out to me, that a household has settled down to peaceful pursuits, or that a household, which had escaped assessment owing to the revenue officers having been occupied in suppressing disturbances, has now been assessed.

I venture to submit that it is our duty to fix our attention upon the general improvement denoted by the facts and figures which have been given to us by my honourable friend, and by the Chief Commissioner, rather than upon isolated outbreaks, or small local effervescences. These are to be expected, but their significance is not great, and I think the Chief Commissioner may well be congratulated upon the courage which he has displayed, and upon the success which has attended him in the performance of one of the most difficult tasks which a servant of the Government of India has ever been called upon to perform.

As for the Financial position of India, it is, I have no doubt, as Sir David Barbour has pointed out, in the main, a sound one, although, at the present moment, for reasons which he has given, our resources are subjected to an unusual strain. Under these circumstances the proposals of the Honourable Member are, I think, those which best meet the requirements of the moment. We may be well content if, in spite of the heavy loss by exchange to which he refers, and of the fact that we are providing out of income

Laying the Foundation-stone of the Volunteer Head Quarters.

for special defences to the value of Rx. 1,102,000, we are able to anticipate a small surplus for the coming year. For what lies beyond we must wait upon events, but we may, I think, do so in the hopeful spirit which characterised his statement. If we are able to avoid needless and unprofitable additions to the indebtedness of the country, if we can bring to account its vast latent resources by the judicious investment of capital in their development, if we are able to achieve these results without throwing forward upon those who will come after us the burden of outlay properly chargeable to the revenues of our own time, we need not despair of the future.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE VOLUNTEER HEAD QUARTERS.

1st April 1889.

[On Monday morning, the 1st April, at a quarter to 7 o'clock, the Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of the new Head Quarters for the Presidency Volunteers. The site of the building is near the High Court and close to the River. The Volunteers were drawn up on the ground forming three sides of a square. On His Excellency taking his place on the dais, Colonel Chatterton, in a brief speech, requested him to lay the foundation-stone. Lord Lansdowne spoke as follows:—]

Colonel Chatterton, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Calcutta Presidency Volunteers,—It gives me great pleasure to perform this ceremony, and to lay the foundation-stone of a building which will, I hope, be for many years a Head Quarters worthy of the Battalion. Twenty-six years have passed since it was first raised, and, during that time, it has, I believe, been the constant wish of the members of the Corps that it should be provided with a permanent domicile, such as that which is about to be erected on this spot. Your aspirations are now about to be fulfilled; I am glad to know that Government has thought proper to supplement, by means of a loan which you have

Laying the Foundation-stone of the Volunteer Head Quarters.

been able to raise from private sources, the funds for the execution of this project. The fact that it has done so appears to me to be an emphatic recognition of the public value of your services, and of the confidence which Government places in the future of the Battalion.

There can be no doubt that the possession of suitable Head Quarters will increase the stability of the Corps, and will serve to hold together its component parts. The necessity for such a focus, in which the activity and *esprit de corps* of officers and men will find a convenient centre, is doubly great in the case of an administrative battalion, comprising, as yours does, representatives of different arms connected with different parts of the city and different vocations of life.

I am glad that you should have been able to obtain a site which appears to be in every way central and convenient, and which has the advantage of being in close proximity to a suitable drill-ground. I have little doubt you will obtain the support necessary to enable you to complete and equip the building in a manner suitable to its purpose, and I should be glad if you will allow me to give some slight evidence of the interest which I take in this matter by asking you to let me present you with a clock, for which you will, I hope, find a place in the new mess-room.

You have every title to any encouragement which I am able to give you. As head of the Government of India I cannot do otherwise than take a deep interest in the Volunteer organisation of the country—an organisation calculated to add materially to the strength of this part of the Empire. As a resident in Calcutta, I may be permitted to take a special interest in the Volunteers of the Presidency; and as your Honorary Colonel—a position which I am very proud to hold—I have a right to feel towards the Battalion a sympathy greater than that with which I can be expected to regard any other Corps in the country.

[His Excellency then performed the ceremony of laying the stone.]

(By Letter.)

REPLY TO AN ADDRESS FROM THE EURASIAN AND
ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF MADRAS.

To

THE SECRETARY OF THE EURASIAN AND
ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION, MADRAS.

Calcutta, 30th March 1889.

30th March 1889. *Sir*,—I have had the honour to receive the handsomely-illuminated Address, dated the 4th March 1889, which you have been good enough to forward to me, on behalf of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Southern India. It gives me much pleasure to accept the welcome which you have so kindly offered to me, and your congratulations upon my assumption of the high office which it has been Her Majesty's pleasure to confer upon me.

It was most agreeable to me, on my arrival in this country, to receive from many different sections of the Indian community expressions of encouragement and support, and I am gratified to know that the important section which is represented by your Association is ready to take its part in these kindly manifestations.

It is a source of regret to me to know that the Association has recently sustained so severe a loss in the death of its late President, Mr. D. S. White, who was well known to, and highly esteemed by, my distinguished predecessor, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, and whose efforts on behalf of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community have produced such valuable results. I have learnt with interest that he and other labourers in the same field have been able to achieve so much in promoting habits of industry and self-reliance amongst their fellow-citizens, and that what you have described as tantamount to a silent revolution has already been effected in the life and prospects of your com-

Reply to an Address from the Eurasian & A.-I. Association, Madras.

munity. I trust that these efforts will not be discontinued, and that the Building Funds, and other useful measures for the purpose of encouraging thrift and prudence, which you have described in your address, may prove productive of the best results.

I shall not fail to bear in mind your observations in regard to the disabilities under which you are of opinion that the Eurasian population of India at present labours.

The conditions of admission to the Civil Service are, as you are aware, at this moment under the consideration of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State, and I have no doubt whatever that any recommendations affecting your interests, contained in the report of the Public Service Commission, will receive the attention to which they are entitled. I shall give my careful consideration to the suggestions which you have made in regard to the exclusion of Eurasians from the army, and to the other disabilities under which you conceive that they are at present suffering. I will take upon myself to say upon this occasion that I am convinced that no Government of India has for a moment harboured any intention of deliberately neglecting your interests or slighting your wishes.

Allow me, in conclusion, to thank you cordially for the friendly wishes for the success of my administration contained in your address, and for your reference to Lady Lansdowne, who joins with me in warmly acknowledging the good-will which you have shown towards us.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) LANSDOWNE.

ADDRESS FROM THE ALLAHABAD MUNICIPALITY.

[On Tuesday afternoon, the 2nd April, the Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne left Calcutta for Simla, and on Wednesday evening, the 3rd April, they arrived at Allahabad, where Their Excellencies halted for a day. At the railway station Sir Auckland Colvin (the Lieutenant-Governor), and a large number of officials and non-officials, had assembled to receive Their Excellencies. There was also a deputation from the Allahabad Municipality, who presented an address of welcome, to which Lord Lansdowne replied as follows :—]

Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Board of the City of Allahabad,—I tender you my hearty thanks for the readiness with which you have come forward to welcome me on my arrival in your city. I trust that it may be regarded as some evidence of the interest which I feel in it that my first official visit, after leaving Calcutta, should be paid to you. Allahabad has, as you have reminded me, historical associations of exceptional importance, and I am glad to think that, in recent times, its central position, and the fact that it is the seat of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, has tended to improve still further its position amongst the principal cities of India. I am also glad to think that it is one of those in which the municipal institutions lately introduced into this country have found a congenial home, and that your people have shown a due appreciation of the privileges of Local Self-Government thus conferred upon them.

By affording to your citizens an abundant supply of pure water you are conferring upon them one of the greatest benefits which can be enjoyed by any community, and removing one of the most formidable sources of those epidemic diseases which have occasioned so much loss of human life in this country. I trust that you will be encouraged by the success of your efforts in this direction to persevere in other useful improvements.

Address from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, N.-W. P.

I have heard with much pleasure your reference to the relations existing between the Municipal Board and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, whose wide experience of the public affairs of this country has found so appropriate a sphere of usefulness in the administration of these Provinces.

Allow me, in conclusion, to thank you for the kind wishes which you have expressed for Lady Lansdowne and myself, and for your hope that we may, before the conclusion of my term of office, be able to pay a longer visit to Allahabad. I entirely share that hope, and I can assure you that it would give us the greatest satisfaction to revisit a place in which we have been so gracefully and kindly received.

ADDRESS FROM THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

[On Thursday afternoon, the 4th April, a deputation from the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian Association of the North-Western Provinces waited upon the Viceroy at Allahabad and presented him with an address of welcome. The points referred to in the address will be apparent from His Excellency's reply, which was as follows :—]

Mr. Vice-President and Members of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of the North-Western Provinces,—I have much pleasure in accepting the address with which you have been good enough to present me. I am glad to say that I have already been made aware from other sources of the loyalty of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian community, several branches of which have, since my arrival, come forward to welcome me in terms not less satisfactory than those which you have used. I feel convinced that the Eurasians and Anglo-Indians of the North-Western Provinces do not yield to their brethren in other parts of India in their devotion to their

Address from the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, N.-W. P.

Sovereign and their desire to add to the strength of the Empire.

You remind me that many of you have given a practical proof of your readiness to discharge to the full the obligation of citizenship by joining the Volunteer organisation of the country. That organisation is one to the efficiency of which I attach the greatest importance, and I trust that you will continue to supply it with a number of recruits proportionate to your strength.

My attention has already been called to your desire for some change in the regulations governing the admission of recruits for the regular forces, and I have promised to give this matter my consideration. I may assure you, as I have assured others who have addressed me on this point, that you need have no reason for supposing that it has been the intention of the Government to treat you with disrespect.

For myself, I may say that I am able to realise the somewhat difficult situation in which you are placed, occupying as you do a position intermediate between the two great divisions of Her Majesty's subjects in India; that I give you the fullest credit for the enlightened manner in which you have striven to surmount those difficulties; and that I cordially wish you success in your endeavours to promote thrift and self-reliance amongst your people, and to provide your children with the means of obtaining a sound education. You will, I have no doubt, find the Government of India ready to offer you, within proper limits, every encouragement in its power.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AT LUCKNOW.

[On Friday, the 5th April, Her Excellency the Marchioness of 5th April 1889.
Lansdowne laid the foundation-stone of the central building of the proposed Hospital for women at Lucknow. The proceedings took place in the presence of a large assembly of ladies and gentlemen, English and Native, amongst the latter being a number of the Talukdars of Oudh. Their Excellencies on their arrival at 5-30 P.M. were received by Colonel Erskine, the Commissioner of Lucknow, and other officials. An address giving an account of the work was delivered by Pandit Sri Kishen, Rai Bahadur, after which His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

Colonel Erskine, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Lady Lansdowne has commissioned me to express to you in her name the pleasure it has given her to undertake the duty which you have now called upon her to perform, and to lay the foundation-stone of the Hospital for women which you are about to establish in this city. She has listened with interest to the sketch which has been given to us by Pandit Sri Kishen, Rai Bahadur, of the circumstances under which this excellent work has been undertaken, and she cordially wishes it the success which it deserves.

As you have been kind enough to refer to me as well as to Lady Lansdowne in your address, I hope I may be permitted to add a word of congratulation on my own behalf.

Lady Lansdowne and I have already publicly testified in another place to the importance which we attach to the movement so courageously set on foot by the Countess of Dufferin—a movement which I hope will always be associated with her name in the minds of the people of this country. It is, I think, quite impossible to overrate the services which the medical training of women may render to the Indian community. Whether we have regard to the possibility of mitigating a vast amount of suffering, which is at present needlessly undergone, owing to the absence

Laying the Foundation-stone of the Hospital for Women at Lucknow.

of proper medical attendance, or whether we consider the improvement in the condition of the mass of the people generally which may be effected by making them acquainted with the ascertained principles of hygienic science, we must admit that there lies before those who are promoting the medical training of women an almost unlimited sphere of usefulness.

The experiment, although it must at the outset be tried on a comparatively modest scale, is, if we have regard to its possible consequences, one of the greatest that has been attempted in this country. It is one which cannot succeed unless the efforts of its founders are loyally supported by strenuous exertions in every large centre of the population. It seems to me that what is most required is that we should widen, as far as possible, the basis upon which Lady Dufferin's scheme rests, and that we should secure for it, not merely the support of occasional and intermittent generosity, but the consistent co-operation of all who are able and willing to help us.

It is very satisfactory to us to learn that, in this Province, so much interest is taken in the movement, and so much generosity displayed in supporting it. The manner in which the funds necessary for establishing the institution, of which Lady Lansdowne is about to lay the first stone, have been provided appears to be a striking illustration of the genuine and substantial interest shown in it by all classes—English and Indian, official and non-official. I understand that the credit of having originated the idea of opening a school for the training of native women in the art of nursing and midwifery is due to Munshi Newal Kishore, C.I.E., who provided the munificent donation of ₹15,000 towards the endowment of such an institution. He was, I am glad to know, supported by the Municipal Board, and by the Provincial Branch of Lady Dufferin's Fund, and the school was opened under the direction of Lady Lyall, the wife of the distinguished predecessor

Laying the Foundation-stone of the Hospital for Women at Lucknow.

of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who has himself shown so active an interest in all matters connected with the affairs of the Fund.

It was subsequently determined to make an appeal to the public of Oudh in order to provide a hospital for the purposes indicated in the address. I hold in my hand a list of the subscriptions which have been promised, and I find amongst them a number of extremely liberal donations from native gentlemen of position, as well as grants from the Hosseinabad Charity Endowment Fund, and from the Talukdars' Association, besides many smaller sums from other subscribers.

I understand that the managing committee consists of the Commissioner; that he is supported by more than one English lady, and by a number of native gentlemen, amongst whom are some of the most generous supporters of the Fund. This committee, which is a thoroughly representative one, has the good fortune to command the services of Dr. Cleghorn as its Honorary Secretary.

I have mentioned these details because it seems to me that the most conspicuous feature in connection with this particular project is that it is receiving support and encouragement, not from one section of the community, but from all who are interested in the welfare of their fellow-citizens. This seems to me to be the best guarantee that the affairs of the new hospital, and the medical school with which it will be connected, will be carried out in a thoroughly practical and energetic spirit, and that its popularity is not accidental or temporary, but will endure and increase as time goes on.

I have now only to thank you for Lady Lansdowne and myself, and to assure you that we both of us wish that the building, of which she is about to lay the foundation, may be of great and lasting advantage to the people of this Province.

[The foundation-stone of the building was then laid by Lady Lansdowne.]

ADDRESS FROM THE LUCKNOW MUNICIPALITY.

8th April 1889. [On Monday morning, the 8th April, a deputation from the Municipality of Lucknow waited on Lord Lansdowne and presented him with an address of welcome, to which His Excellency replied as follows:—]

Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to meet the members of the Municipal Board of Lucknow, and to receive from them, as the accredited representatives of their fellow-citizens, the cordial welcome which you have been good enough to offer me. The kind and indulgent terms in which you have referred to my selection for the appointment of Viceroy, afford me an encouragement which cannot be otherwise than grateful to one who finds himself called upon to undertake so difficult and responsible a task. I trust that the good-will which you have expressed for me will be shared by the people of all parts of Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and I can assure you that it is my earnest desire, during my term of office, to contribute to the best of my power to the welfare and prosperity of Her Majesty's Indian subjects.

I shall watch with interest the work which is being carried on in different parts of India by the recently instituted municipal bodies. A very heavy liability appears to me to rest upon their shoulders, for not only have they been made responsible for the welfare and comfort of their fellow-citizens, but they will, by their failure or success in discharging the functions entrusted to them, vindicate or condemn, as the case may be, the policy of those who determined to attempt this great experiment in the direction of municipal self-government. I shall follow the course of your proceedings with the earnest hope that you may be able to prove to the full your fitness for the work which has been placed in your hands.

As trustees for the rate-payers, you are, I think, right in addressing yourselves, in the first instance, to works of

Address from the Lucknow Municipality.

demonstrated utility, such as those which you have specially mentioned in your address. No one can call in question the wisdom of taking measures for the improvement of the general health of the city, or for adding to the number and efficiency of its schools. Pending the completion of these measures, you may well postpone, for the present, attempts at the embellishment of your city, for which nature has already done so much, and which contains so many interesting and historical features.

I notice with satisfaction your reference to the announcement which I was able to make a few days ago with regard to certain alterations which the Government of India desires to effect in the procedure of the Governor General's Legislative Council. I feel no doubt that these steps will, if they are carried out under proper safeguards, add to the efficiency of the Government, without endangering its stability.

I take note of the hope which you have expressed that we may find it possible to allow the highest Appellate Court of the Province to remain in this city. Without committing myself in regard to details, I think I may say that no measures at present in our contemplation are likely to have the effect of removing from Lucknow the chief Appellate Court of the Province of Oudh.

I thank you again for the manner in which you have received me, and I can assure you that the recollections which I shall retain of my first visit to Lucknow will be of the most agreeable character.

ADDRESS FROM THE SIMLA MUNICIPALITY.

10th April 1889.

[The Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived in Simla on the evening of the 10th April, and were presented with an Address of welcome by the Municipality, to which His Excellency replied as follows:—]

Mr. President and Members of the Simla Municipality,—I beg to return you my hearty thanks for the alacrity with which you have welcomed us on our arrival in a place in which we look forward with agreeable anticipation to spending a considerable part of the year during our residence in India. I have listened with attention and satisfaction to your reference to the manner in which the Municipal affairs of this station have been administered by your Board. No experiment that has been tried within recent times in this country appears to me to be more pregnant with important results than the introduction of such municipal institutions. I am glad that you speak so favourably of the encouragement which, up to the present time, your Municipal body has received from the Government of India. It is not too much to say that the Government of India is under a special obligation to this place, inasmuch as it is from its pure air and invigorating climate that those who are engaged in the administration of the affairs of the Indian Empire have, for many years past, been in the habit of annually drawing supplies of vigour and health, which have, I hope, been expended in work calculated to confer lasting advantages upon the people of India.

If, in addition to the supply of pure air which nature has given to you, you have been able to provide us with a supply of pure water, we should certainly not be slow to admit the importance of the service which you have rendered. I shall be very glad if it should prove that these are not the only useful measures which your Municipality is able to carry through. The increasing number of persons annually frequenting the station—a number which

Address from the Simla Municipality.

will no doubt be further increased when you are provided, as I hope you will be before long, with improved railway communication—renders these ameliorations, which, we may anticipate, will be carried out under municipal auspices, specially necessary.

I thank you for your graceful reference to Lady Lansdowne, and to the manner in which she has endeavoured to continue the admirable work so well commenced by the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava. It is Lady Lansdowne's desire and mine to continue, as far as possible, the countenance accorded by our predecessors to deserving institutions of this kind.

I thank you, in conclusion, for the wish that you have expressed that I may be given health and strength to perform the important task which has been committed to my charge, and I feel no doubt that, in this respect, I shall have every reason to admit the extent to which I shall be indebted to this station.

I trust that during my term of office in this country my relations with the Municipality of Simla may continue to be as agreeable as you have rendered them upon this interesting occasion.

THE CANTONMENTS BILL.

14th Aug. 1889. [At a meeting of the Legislative Council, held at Viceregal Lodge on the 14th August, General Chesney presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Cantonments Bill. He explained that, in consequence of a recent Resolution of the House of Commons, the Contagious Diseases Act had been repealed in India with the result that there had been an alarming increase of venereal disease among the soldiers of the Indian Army, both British and Native. It was, he said, the duty of the Government of India—a duty which they intended to fulfil—to endeavour by every means in their power to minimise the evil results which must arise from such a condition of things. Sir Frederick Roberts spoke to the same effect.]

His Excellency the President said:—I think the Government of India is greatly indebted to the Commander-in-Chief for the weighty and outspoken statement to which we have just listened. If there was any room for doubt as to the gravity of the case with which we are confronted, his statement has dispelled the doubt, and I believe that those upon whom will be thrown the responsibility of preparing Rules under the Bill now upon the table will certainly endeavour to carry out as effectually as possible the precautions which are suggested by His Excellency's speech. I say 'as effectually as possible', because he has reminded us that we are not entirely free in the matter. We are bound by the terms of the House of Commons' Resolution, to which he has referred, and as long as that Resolution is in force, it will be our duty to conform to its spirit. Now, that Resolution lays down two principles; one that the Government of India is not to encourage by its legislation the compulsory examination of women; the other that it is not to give any facilities for what is described as the licensing and regulation of prostitution in India. I am not without hope that we may find it possible, without overstepping those limits, to provide measures which will be effectual for preventing this particular form of disease from being propagated, as it

The Cantonments Bill.

appears to be at present, without let or hindrance. The Rules which we shall have to frame will, I apprehend follow the general direction indicated by the terms of the Bill, and will be directed mainly to the exclusion from the limited area to which the Bill applies of individuals known to be affected with this class of disease, and to the provision of hospitals in which they may be adequately treated. To say that we are not to take steps of this kind appears to me to be tantamount to claiming for a class of disease which is probably attended with more disastrous consequences than any other, both in reference to its immediate and to its remoter effects, an immunity which is not claimed for any other kind of contagious malady. I do not believe that such an immunity will be claimed even by those who are most earnestly desirous of discouraging immorality, and I hope public opinion will support us in the reasonable steps which it will be our duty to take in order to carry out, within the limits which I have indicated, this most necessary measure.

THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, SIMLA.

29th Aug. 1889. [On the afternoon of Thursday, the 29th August, His Excellency the Viceroy opened the Annual Exhibition of Fine Arts at the Town Hall, Simla, in the presence of a large assembly, including His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and Lady Lyall, the Members of the Viceroy's Council, and the principal residents, official and non-official, of Simla. His Excellency, who arrived at the Town Hall at 5 P.M., was accompanied by the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, and Lady Maud Anson, and was received by the Members of the Fine Arts Committee. Colonel R. G. Woodthorpe, Honorary Secretary of the Exhibition, commenced the proceedings by reading the Annual Report, from which it appeared that the contributions in all classes numbered slightly more than those of last year. He was, he said, informed that the standard of the oils did not quite come up to that of last year, and that that of the water-colours was much the same. The finances of the Society were, he regretted to say, at a low ebb, and, unless some improvement took place in this respect, he feared that the Society would ultimately succumb to inanition. The Bombay Fine Arts Exhibition, which was held in February last, had proved a great financial success, and the Society was able to offer a good list of prizes: unless Simla could do the same the Exhibition would undoubtedly suffer.

His Excellency the Marquess of Lansdowne (who was received with cheers), then spoke as follows:—]

Your Honour, Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I understand that it would be in accordance with well-established practice that I should address a few words to you before formally declaring that the Exhibition is open. I wish I could bring myself to believe that anything I could say was likely to afford encouragement to the Society, or express adequately the interest which I take in it. I feel, however, that I am not called upon to make any very serious effort for this purpose. The Society is, fortunately, not an infantile institution needing artificial dry-nursing, or the stimulating, but not always wholesome, diet of compliments from those in high places. (*Applause.*) I believe I am right in saying that this is

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the twenty-second year of its existence, so that it has already come, so to speak, to man's estate; and, although there was a note of warning in the observations which we have just heard from the Secretary, I cannot bring myself to believe that such a Society, in a place like Simla will ever be allowed to succumb to inanition. (*Applause.*) The Society is, I am glad to see, able to offer a liberal number of prizes to its competitors, and it is strong in the support of a body of patrons and contributors, the individual members of which no doubt change from time to time, but which is likely to be numerous and influential so long as the Government of India annually repairs for a longer or shorter time to Simla and turns a deaf ear to the voice of the wooers who so persistently assure her that "Love is of the vale," or I suppose I should say of the plains, and that it should lose no time in coming down from "yonder mountain heights." (*Laughter and applause.*)

My disinclination to trouble you with a speech is moreover increased by the consciousness that I am very ill-fitted to talk to you about art and artistic matters. My predecessor, I believe, handled the brush with considerable skill, but I am sorry to say that my own artistic career began and ended with the production of some execrable pencil-drawings which I produced at school, and which, indifferent as they were, would have been even worse, if they had not been liberally touched up by the drawing-master. (*Laughter.*) I should therefore be afraid, particularly in the presence of so many ladies and gentlemen who are accomplished artists, to betray my own ignorance, if I attempted to lay down the law, and my only excuse for saying the few words which I am about to address to you must be found in the fact that the whole race of Governor-Generals, Governors, and other representatives of the Crown in different parts of the Empire, are permitted, upon occasions of this sort, to assume an air of mild omniscience, and are privileged to speak upon subjects regarding which

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they cannot pretend to have any very special knowledge. And I am not sure that the practice does very much harm, because, after all, when they talk about such subjects, they do so, not as experts, but as representatives of the ordinary work-a-day, imperfectly informed, commonplace British public. I believe, however, that in artistic matters the public is not a very bad judge. It may be ignorant of Art in its more scientific aspects, but I believe its instincts are, in the main, sound. It makes mistakes in judging of politicians and public men. In that branch of life impostors often remain undetected for a long time, but it rarely makes mistakes in judging artists or their works. The pictures which live, the men whose reputation endures, have, as a rule, earned that reputation by sound and conscientious work, and it is made for them by the public, and not by their brother artists. (*Applause.*)

Now, we may, perhaps, ask ourselves with advantage what is the criterion which the public ought to apply, and, as a matter of fact, generally does apply, in forming its opinion of the value of a picture, or of the merit of a painter. I do not know whether you will agree with me, but I am inclined to think that one condition upon which we should insist above all others is that the artist's work should be truthful, unconventional, free from tricks and mannerisms, or, in a word, faithful to Nature. (*Applause.*) But we may go a little further and ask ourselves what we mean when we talk about fidelity to Nature. There is an oft-quoted line of Pope's which says that "All Nature is but Art unknown to thee." I am not sure, however, that the converse proposition is not even more true, and that we may not say that all Art ought to be Nature, faithfully and intelligently reproduced by the brush, or the pencil, or the artist. (*Applause.*) What then do we mean when we say that Nature is to be faithfully reproduced? We mean, I think, in the first place, that we do not wish our artists to try too hard to improve upon Nature. I sometimes think

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that the photographers are great sinners in this respect. I am not speaking of the gentlemen who have contributed some of those excellent works in the room below, but with special reference to the photographers who take our pictures singly, or in gracefully disposed groups, and who are very fond indeed of trying to improve upon Nature. (*Laughter.*) I am afraid, however, we encourage them in their error, because we rather like—particularly in the case of our own pictures—to have a little improvement upon Nature. (*Laughter.*) I will give you an instance of the disastrous effects of this practice. I lately had an opportunity of seeing a picture of a certain Viceroy, who shall be nameless, surrounded by the Members of his Council. I should be the first to admit that, in real life, they are by no means an ill-looking body of gentlemen (*laughter*), but I believe they are, all of them, shall I say, over thirty years of age (*laughter*), and yet if the picture is to be believed, the cares of State have left not a single line or furrow upon their countenances. (*Laughter.*) Any one looking at the picture would think that the rupee was still at 1s. 10d., the Russian frontier close to the Caspian, and that our official life was that careless and frivolous existence which in some quarters is so constantly attributed to us. (*Laughter.*)

Upon the other hand, we may, perhaps, also be allowed to warn our artist friends against going to the opposite extreme, and attempting a mere servile reproduction of natural objects or scenery. I will illustrate my meaning by repeating to you a little anecdote which was told me while I was in Canada. I had among my friends there a very learned man, who was connected with one of the Canadian Universities, and who was in the habit of making an expedition into the backwoods every autumn. He was an admirable draftsman, and spent his time sketching in water-colours, instead of pursuing wild animals. One afternoon he had drawn up his canoe on the bank of a solitary river

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and sat down to make a sketch. In the foreground of it he introduced the said canoe with the two Indians who were in charge of it. These were very picturesque individuals; but as their clothes happened to be of a sombre homespun, my friend in his sketch gave one of them a bright red shirt in order to introduce a little bit of colour into his foreground. When the sketch was finished, he showed it to one of the Indians, and asked him what he thought of it. After considering for a moment, the Indian laid his finger upon the red shirt and sententiously observed, "That damn lie!" (*Laughter.*) We may, perhaps, allow ourselves to say that we should like our artist to avoid both the extremes which I have mentioned, and neither to attempt to rub out wrinkles on the face of Nature when they find them, nor to imitate her with that pedantic exactitude which found favour with the simple boatman whose emphatic and outspoken criticism, at the risk of shocking your polite ears, I repeated to you just now. (*Laughter.*) We may, I think, sum the matter up by saying that our artists should not only be the students, but the interpreters of Nature; that we look to them to discover her secrets, to give prominence to her most striking features, and to reveal to us, whose eye is less observant and less trained, the mysteries and beauties which she hides, or only half reveals to the common multitude. (*Applause.*)

It seems to me that it has been by working upon these lines that our greatest painters have achieved their celebrity. Take the case of the portrait painters. No great artist has ever made his reputation by mere flattering of his subjects, by giving them good features instead of bad. Where they have made themselves famous, has been by detecting in the countenance of their sitters the character, the spirit, the genius of the man; by seizing upon the attributes which are comprised under the name of "expression"—attributes without which the face of every man or woman must remain meaningless and insipid. Of no

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portrait painter was this more true than of the great English master whose premature loss we were deploring a year ago. I mean Frank Holl—a painter who, if he had been the only British portrait painter of any mark produced by our own generation, would have saved that generation from the reproach of obscurity. (*Applause.*)

Or, again, take the case of our great landscape painters. Is it not true that the secret of their success has been that they have been able, so to speak, to catch the expression of Nature, to discover her mysteries, and to detect beauties, in shape and colour, in things and scenes, which, unless vivified and illuminated by their genius, would have seemed incapable of giving pleasure to the eye? (*Applause.*) In this respect it has always seemed to me that there is a very close connection between the work of the Painter and that of the Poet, and I believe that we should find that in the case of the one, as in that of the other, fidelity to Nature has been one of the great secrets of success. I will take the case of two great Poets whose works are familiar to many of us—I mean Virgil and Tennyson. Both of them are frequent users of the simile, and both of them are in the habit of drawing largely upon natural scenes and objects for this purpose. It is scarcely possible to find a hundred lines in the works of either without some incidental reference to what is generally spoken of as out-door life, and yet I would defy any one to lay his finger upon a single passage in the similes either of Virgil or Tennyson, which is open to criticism upon the ground that it gives an inaccurate or careless representation of natural objects. These similes are, in fact, illustrations to the poet's work, and they are as absolutely faithful to Nature as the delightful wood-cuts in the earlier editions of Bewick, or the charming descriptions of country life contained in the writings of the late Richard Jeffries. (*Applause.*)

I trust, then, that the Simla Fine Arts Society will allow us, who are not artists, to express our hope that a careful

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though discriminating study of Nature, such as I have described, will be one of the objects which it will set itself to encourage. And I think the task should not be a very difficult one, for there is certainly no country in which Nature is more profuse in the attractions which it offers than she is in India. Nowhere are the architectural remains of ancient civilisation more interesting; nowhere is human life more picturesque; nowhere is there to be found greater variety, more striking forms, or a richer luxuriance of vegetation. Here in the neighbourhood of Simla our artists need certainly not be at a loss as far as the opportunities offered to them by Nature are concerned. It is quite true that there is nothing particularly inspiring in the volumes of mist by which we have been enveloped lately, and that a group of shivering jhampanies, or a high official swathed in water-proofs, are not particularly picturesque objects. On the other hand, it is impossible to conceive anything more striking than the atmospheric effects which we see around us at this season of the year. Or, again, could anything be more picturesque than the different types of the Native population which we encounter at every turn of the road? Then, again, although our vegetation has not the luxuriance of that of the plains, we have many distinct and interesting types of forest growth within a short distance of this place. Altogether the neighbourhood of Simla abounds in features which should help to inspire our artists, and I hope they will not be slow to take advantage of them. (*Hear, hear.*)

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel some hesitation in passing from generalities and in saying anything about the collection of works of art which hang upon these walls. I had a hurried opportunity of examining them yesterday, and I must say that I thought the collection, as a whole, an extremely creditable one. (*Applause.*) I am glad to say that I detected amongst the pictures much evidence of a desire to work upon the lines which I have ventured

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to recommend. There seemed to me to be a great many works in which the artist has endeavoured—and, as far as I am able to judge, with success—to reproduce faithfully the characteristics of the country which he or she has represented on his canvas. (*Applause.*) I noticed with especial pleasure the number and excellence of the contributions made by lady artists (*applause*), and, although I am loth to take upon myself to mention particular paintings, I must be allowed to pay a compliment to that which has carried off the Viceroy's Prize—I mean the admirable picture of Back Bay at Bombay by Mrs. Jardine. (*Applause.*) I noticed, too, some very spirited heads drawn by Miss Home (*applause*), and I feel sure that I shall be supported by you when I say that the etchings contributed by Mrs. Hamilton form one of the most important and attractive features in the collection. (*Applause.*) There is another lady artist who has contributed several most interesting works. I will not refer to all of them, but there is one the title of which, if not the subject, must, I think, have attracted the attention of visitors to the lower room. It is a picture of which we may say, with truth, that there is more in it than meets the eye. We look at it not only with a desire to taste the fruit which is so beautifully depicted by the artist, and to uncork the flask which is portrayed with so much fidelity. (*Laughter.*) The real significance of the picture lies far deeper. In our school-days we used to read in the *Metamorphoses* of Ovid how the gods and goddesses of antiquity used to transform human beings into different animate or inanimate objects. Some luckless mortals paid the penalty for having incurred the divine displeasure by finding themselves converted into birds or animals. One unlucky young person was changed into a laurel bush and became firmly rooted in the ground, but it has been reserved to one of the divinities who inhabit the Olympus of Simla to transform a Colonel of Royal Engineers into a

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dish of mangoes and a quart bottle of champagne.* (*Much laughter and applause.*)

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have only one more observation to make, and that is, that I noticed with pleasure the good account to which several gallant officers have turned their residence in the remoter parts of India, or upon its confines, and amongst these I hope I may pay a compliment to Colonel Hart for a number of excellent water-colour sketches in the neighbourhood of Quetta; to Captain Donne, who has made us familiar with the scenery of parts of Burma; to Major Durand, whose spirited description of the death of a tiger strikes me as one of the most courageous drawings in the Exhibition; to Colonel Strahan, who contributes several admirable pieces, notably one in which he seems to me to have depicted with extraordinary accuracy the forest growth of these misty mountain slopes; and to Colonel Pullan, whose excellent colouring gives strength and character to his performance. (*Applause.*) I think, too, many of us must already have noticed the beautiful pictures of hill scenery contributed by the Surgeon-General, whose approaching departure from this country will be a loss not to the Simla Fine Arts Society alone. We are also indebted to Colonel Tanner for a series of those remarkable drawings in black and white in which he excels, and which must, I am sure, inspire all those who see them with a desire to visit those wondrous peaks whose majestic features he knows so well how to render. Nor must I omit to mention the name of Colonel Woodthorpe (*applause*), who, both as a contributor, and also as a most painstaking and laborious Secretary, has conferred a great obligation upon the Society. (*Applause.*) I also noticed with pleasure that amongst our contributors are a consi-

* It is understood that the picture alluded to by His Excellency was that by Mrs. Gatacre, described in the Catalogue under the title of "Where is the Private Secretary?" It was painted on a canvas upon which a portrait of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy had previously been commenced.

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derable number of artists of younger standing whose works afford excellent promise of their success in the future, and we may congratulate His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief upon the fact that Miss Roberts has been highly commended for a spirited first attempt in oils. (*Applause.*) And this leads me to say that there is one respect in which our artists can, I think, render a great public service, and that is by encouraging others to follow their good example and to take as early in life as possible to the use of the brush or the pencil. I have myself always entertained a strong belief that the education of a man or a woman is incomplete unless he or she has some knowledge of drawing. Of this, at any rate, I am certain, that there is no man or woman who will not be a happier, as well as a more useful member of society, by the possession of this accomplishment. There is no recreation better for a busy man, there is no better pastime for an idle one. (*Applause.*) We who can neither paint nor draw owe a very great debt to those who can; they add greatly to our enjoyment; they afford us the means of beautifying our homes; they make us more observant of Nature and her works; and their taste and skill exercise a refining and agreeable influence over our whole lives. (*Applause*) I hope, therefore, I may be allowed, in the name of the Simla public, to express our gratitude to the Fine Arts Society of Simla collectively, to wish good luck in years to come to the Society as a whole, and "more power to the elbow" of every individual artist who has contributed, or can or will contribute, to these Exhibitions.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I now declare the Exhibition to be open. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

19th Sept. 1889. [In the Legislative Council, held at Simla on the 19th September, the Hon. Mr. Scoble moved for leave "to introduce a Bill to indemnify certain witnesses" (who had given evidence before the Crawford Commission). He referred at some length to the circumstances which had rendered legislation necessary and described the scope of the Bill. The Hon. Mr. Hutchins explained the part taken by the Government of India in the matter, and the proceedings of the Bombay Government.

His Excellency the President spoke as follows :—]

The events which have rendered it necessary for the Government to legislate in reference to this subject are so familiar to the public that it is scarcely necessary to offer a lengthened explanation of them in this room, and I have very little to add to the statements which have been made by my honourable colleagues. The Bill before the Council has been prepared with the object of enabling the Government of Bombay to redeem, as far as it can be properly allowed to redeem, the pledge which was given on its behalf to certain persons implicated by their own confession during the course of the proceedings connected with the recent prosecution of Mr. Crawford. It is, I think, very desirable that there should be no misunderstanding as to the circumstances under which this guarantee was given. The Bombay Government had satisfied itself that there prevailed within a part of the Presidency a system of wide-spread corruption, encouraged, or deliberately connived at in his own interest, by an official high in the service of Government. Holding this belief, it determined to strike a blow at the system by proving the guilt of the person who was believed to be mainly responsible for its existence and inflicting exemplary punishment upon him. The surroundings of the case rendered it highly improbable that the evidence necessary in order to obtain a complete disclosure of the facts would be obtained,

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unless those who were able to give such evidence received an assurance that they would be protected against the consequences of their own admissions. *Primâ facie*, and putting on one side for a moment the purely technical and legal aspects of the matter, I think the case was one in which it was entirely for the Government of Bombay to decide whether such an assurance was or was not indispensable. The object aimed at by the institution of these proceedings was one of such vast importance, and the necessity of purging the public service of abuses as flagrant as those of which the existence was suspected was so urgent, that it does not seem to me that any complaint can, as a matter of principle, be made of the Bombay Government merely upon the ground that, in order to secure the conviction of the person whom it regarded, and rightly regarded, if his guilt was to be assumed, as by far the most conspicuous offender, it was content to allow others, whose guilt was, upon this assumption, infinitely less serious, to escape the punishment which they deserved. A promise of indemnity under such circumstances was not, therefore, it seems to me, in the least reprehensible. Nor, on the other hand, was such a promise unusual, for cases must be familiar to us all in which such engagements are permitted to be given to lesser criminals in order to obtain the conviction of more serious offenders.

I think, moreover, that we may go further, and say that the offence which it was desired to condone, considering the circumstances under which it was committed, was, in the case of a large number of the persons to whom the guarantee of indemnity was given, not of so heinous a nature as to justify the view that any grave miscarriage of justice would have been involved by allowing those persons to escape the punishment to which they had rendered themselves liable. It is difficult to read the papers which have been submitted to the Government of India in this connection without coming to the conclusion that the

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Bombay Government is justified in its contention that a large number, at all events, of the incriminated officials are to be regarded rather as the victims of extortion than as willing parties to corruption. In regard to this point, I have only to add that the evidence disclosed before the Commission appears to show that there were different degrees of culpability amongst the persons by whom the guarantee of indemnity was accepted, and that it does not seem to be beyond our powers to distinguish between those whose offence may, for the reason which I have just given, be regarded as comparatively venial, and those who are guilty of corruption of a more serious kind.

To the whole of these persons apparently, without reference to the degree of their guilt, a promise of indemnity was extended on behalf of the Bombay Government. No question can arise as to the *bona fides* of that guarantee, or as to the sense of duty which led the Bombay Government to give it. The question seems to have been regarded by that Government purely as one of policy, and it is evident from the correspondence which has taken place that no doubt ever arose in their mind with regard to the legality of the action which they were taking.

It was not until several months after the engagement had been thus entered into, and after the persons to whom it had been given had tendered their evidence, that the legality of the step was called in question. The point is one involving the interpretation of a statute, and I will not take up the time of the Council in discussing it. It is sufficient to state that it did not occur at the time to the legal advisers of His Excellency the Governor that the Act of Geo. III. was applicable to the case with which they were dealing, and I understand that even now, when their attention has been specifically directed to the matter, they are not prepared to admit the applicability of the statute. Their interpretation of the statute has, however, not been accepted by the Secretary of State, who has

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distinctly intimated that, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, the guarantee was *ultra vires* and illegal. The reasons alleged by the Bombay Government in support of their view have been carefully examined by our honourable colleague Mr. Scoble, and he has just stated fully the considerations which have led him, and which have led the Government of India, to concur with the opinion which the Secretary of State has expressed.

What, then, is the position of the Bombay Government? Its good faith is not called in question for a moment; the objects with which it acted were objects which must commend themselves to all right-thinking persons, and, as I pointed out just now, the engagement given by them was not in principle abhorrent to our ideas of morality, or in practice unfamiliar to our judicial procedure. It appears to me that, under these circumstances, it is our obvious duty to give the Bombay Government every assistance in our power in order to enable it to redeem an engagement which it has been compelled to break. The faith of the Government of a great Presidency is not lightly pledged, and that pledge, once given, should be respected in the spirit as well as in the letter. I can conceive nothing more unfortunate than that an impression should be allowed to prevail in the minds of the people of this country that the Government of India, or any portion of it, is prepared to play fast and loose with a solemn engagement deliberately entered into by any person authorised to represent it, or to speak on its behalf; and I believe I am expressing the views of the Government of India, as well as those of the Secretary of State, when I say that it has been our desire in this instance, as far as it was possible to do so, to make good in all essential respects the undertaking on the strength of which these witnesses tendered their evidence to the Commission.

It appeared, however, to the Secretary of State that there was a point beyond which our desire to redeem

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the pledge of the Presidential Government ought not to be allowed to carry us, and that that point was reached when the question became one of legislating for the express purpose of retaining in office, and in the discharge of judicial and administrative functions requiring the highest integrity for their proper performance, persons who had not only become legally incapable of serving the State, but who, by their own admission, had shown themselves guilty of deliberate and voluntary corruption, and consequently wanting in the qualities most essential to secure for them the confidence of the public. The Secretary of State believed that if the guarantee given in such cases was to be literally observed, if a law was to be passed with the object of relieving from a statutory disability men whose fault could not be regarded as a venial one, who were not in any sense the victims of extortion, but the willing aiders and abettors of corruption, a greater blow would be struck at the purity of the public service by the condonation of notorious guilt than by a partial departure from the terms of the bargain into which the Government of Bombay had entered. This view is that which the Government of India is ready to adopt. Except in the cases of some of the most gravely implicated officials, the engagement entered into by the Bombay Government will be literally fulfilled. In these cases we believe that, having to choose between a partial cancellation of the guarantee, and the retention in office of men self-convicted as unworthy of public confidence, a partial cancellation of the guarantee is the lesser evil.

The test which has been adopted in order to determine in each case whether a more or less serious view should be taken of the guilt of the person concerned, has been that to which I referred just now. It is well described in the despatch from the Bombay Government to the Secretary of State dated May 3rd, which divided the incriminated officials into two classes :—

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"The first comprising those—a comparatively small number—who either practically volunteered the payment of bribes to secure their own objects, to gain undue promotion, or to escape the results of previous misconduct, or who on but slight provocation, or under slender temptation, paid money to purchase favours to which they had no substantial claim; the second including those who only paid under extreme pressure, in order to avoid unmerited degradation, unjust supersession, or transfers ruinous to their purse and destructive, as they feared, of their health, or who gave money in despair and on repeated applications to prevent, as they believed, the blasting of their official careers."

Adopting this distinction we have come to the conclusion that those officials of whom it cannot be said that the acts of corruption to which they have pleaded guilty were committed under compulsion, or pressure, must be suffered to take a part at all events of the consequences of those acts, and ought not to be relieved from the incapacity which the Statute of Geo. III. imposes upon all persons guilty of such offences. Even in these cases, however, the Bombay Government will be authorised to make good, as far as may be, the assurance which it had given by the payment of an equitable compensation for loss of office to each official removed from the service. The position of the officials who fall within this category will, therefore, be as follows:—The terms of the indemnity which they received were intended to shield them in three respects: it led them to expect, first, exemption from punishment for an indictable offence; secondly, protection from private suits and prosecutions; and, thirdly, retention of office in spite of a statutory incapacity. In respect of the first and the second of these engagements, the indemnity will remain intact. The third engagement we are unable to make good, except to the extent of offering to the persons concerned a pecuniary compensation for the

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injury which their professional prospects will sustain. The dismissal of some of these persons has already been publicly announced by the Government of Bombay.

In the case of those whose guilt is proved to be of a more venial kind, we propose, by means of a Resolution of the Government of India, publicly to confirm the engagement of the Presidential Government, and to announce that no steps will be taken to disturb them in the offices which they hold. The Bill now upon the table will protect both classes from the suits and prosecutions to which they have rendered themselves liable.

The solution which has been described by my honourable colleagues will, I trust, meet with the approval of the Council and of the public, not as being in all respects one upon which we can congratulate ourselves, but as being probably the best solution which the conditions of a very delicate and complicated problem permitted. We have endeavoured, as far as the circumstances allowed us, on the one hand to uphold the credit of the Presidential Government, and, on the other, to defend the purity of the service, for the defence of which the Government of Bombay, in the face of much hostile criticism, instituted proceedings against one of its highest officials. The two objects were to some extent irreconcilable, and we have, much to our regret, been constrained to require from the Bombay Government in some cases a partial departure from the promises which it had made. I must, in fairness to that Government, insist upon the fact that, so far as the dismissal of these persons is concerned, it has been a reluctant agent, that it has throughout sought to respect in their integrity the pledges which it had given, and that it is only under the orders of a superior authority that it submits to the decision which has been explained to-day. The Secretary of State has already expressed in the strongest terms his admiration for the courage and singleness of purpose with which His Excellency the Governor

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undertook a task which must have caused him infinite anxiety. That admiration is shared by us, and we desire to go, as far as we can venture to go, in supporting the Government of His Excellency. If, to the extent which I have described, we stop short of a complete confirmation of the steps which it has taken, we do so with regret and out of regard for the very consideration to which he has himself given throughout these occurrences the foremost place—the purity of the public service of India.

[The motion was put and agreed to.]

THE MAMLATDARS' INDEMNITY BILL.

[The Mamlatdars' Indemnity Bill was discussed again in the Legislative Council on the 17th October 1889, and passed into law. The Hon. Mr. Scoble, in moving that the Bill be taken into consideration, explained that a number of communications had been received from Bombay objecting to the Bill; that public meetings had been held at which resolutions had been passed, and that articles had appeared in many vernacular newspapers urging that British honour and prestige required that the indemnity given by the Bombay Government should be maintained in its integrity, and that the adoption of any other course would be fraught with evil results. Mr. Scoble dealt at some length with these protests, and concluded his speech as follows :—

1st Oct. 1889.

“So far, therefore, as the persons affected by this Bill are concerned, I think substantial justice has been done. I am not surprised that the settlement is not considered satisfactory by some of the witnesses and their friends, and I am not astonished that there has been a good deal of fervid eloquence expended on the subject: but I think the public generally will be disposed to accept the solution at which we have arrived as just and reasonable, and will give the Government credit for having honestly attempted to reconcile the observance of a somewhat inconsiderate promise with the maintenance of that high standard of duty without which public employment, especially in Oriental countries, is only too apt to degenerate into a means of practising oppression and extortion.”

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The Hon. Mr. Hutchins also discussed the criticisms advanced against the measure, and announced that the Secretary of State had authorised the Government of India to continue to the dismissed officials the full pay which they were receiving.

His Excellency the President spoke as follows:—]

It certainly did not surprise me any more than it surprised my honourable colleagues to find that this measure, during the three weeks which have been passed since it was introduced into Council, has excited a considerable amount of public discussion, and has encountered from some quarters a good deal of adverse criticism. The circumstances of the case are not of a kind which need render us particularly susceptible or ready to complain of such criticism. We have never represented the measure itself, or the arrangements by which it is to be accompanied, as more than the most hopeful settlement of a question full of difficulty in itself, and rendered still less easy of solution from the fact that the Government of India was not called upon to intervene until the eleventh hour, by which time the situation had become very seriously complicated. All that we claim is, as I ventured to point out the other day, that the solution which we have proposed is, upon the whole, the most reasonable one of which the circumstances admit, and the most just in regard to the various interests affected by our decision. If I were to be called upon to criticise the criticisms which have been directed against our action, I should be inclined to say that most of them were apparently made entirely with reference to the interests of one of the parties concerned, and that the interests of all the rest appear to have been almost completely ignored. For we have a right to insist that in dealing with this important matter we had to take into consideration not only the manner in which the reputation of the Bombay Government will be affected by a departure from the engagement offered to the inculpatd Mamlatdars, but the duty which we owe to the people of this country, of whom

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we may surely say that their interests are largely involved in the maintenance of the purity of the public service which we have endeavoured to uphold. In respecting the engagement of the Bombay Government we have gone as far as we could, and I cannot help thinking that those who have taken exception to the course which we are about to adopt have not given us sufficient credit, either for the length to which we have gone in making good the guarantee under which these officials gave their evidence before the Crawford Commission, or for the motives which led us to stop short of a complete and literal fulfilment of that guarantee. In regard to the former of these points, one would almost have supposed, from reading some of the observations to which publicity has lately been given, that it was the intention of the Government of India to make no attempt whatever to compensate the dismissed Mamlatdars for the loss of the emoluments of the offices of which they will be deprived. My honourable friend Mr. Hutchins has stated to Council how we propose to deal with this part of the case. Our proposals, which have received the consent of the Secretary of State, will, I cannot help thinking, be regarded as conceived in a most liberal spirit, and as affording the strongest proof of our desire to make good, to the utmost of our ability, the engagements of the Bombay Government.

In regard to the argument that the guarantee, having once been given, should have been made good even at the cost of retaining in public employment persons who, by their own admission, had incurred a statutory incapacity for serving the public, I will venture to make one observation only. I earnestly trust that those to whom this view of the case commends itself will consider carefully the import of the arguments which they may advance in support of their view, and the legitimate conclusion to which they will find themselves committed, if they push those arguments too far. I own that it is not without misgivings that

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I have noticed the readiness which has been shown in certain quarters to assume that the Government of India, sooner than be a party to even a slight and limited departure from the guarantee given by the Bombay Government,—a guarantee which, remember, has been held on the highest authority to be illegal and *ultra vires*,—should have recourse to legislation for the purpose of retaining in official employment persons tainted with corruption. The reckless use of language of this kind appears to me to show a complete disregard for the interests of that section of the community which, if these persons had not been deprived of their offices, would have depended upon them for the due administration of justice, and which would surely have had a right to complain, if it had been called upon to submit itself to the judgment of functionaries whose integrity, after what has taken place, would always have remained liable to be called in question. This is, however, only one aspect of the case. But we run the risk of finding ourselves face to face with a much more serious one. It appears to me that those who contend that the conduct of which these dismissed officials have been guilty is not conduct deserving of serious reprobation, or calculated to unfit them for the discharge of important judicial and administrative functions, are striking a serious blow at the standard of public morality in this country. The argument is, in fact, this, that what would be regarded in other countries as a complete disqualification for the tenure of a position of public trust, or responsibility, is not so regarded in India; that public corruption is more tolerable here than it would be in England; and the inference is suggested that Native public opinion is callous or indifferent upon this point, and that we ought to be content that it should be so. I cannot conceive any line of action more calculated to have an unfortunate effect on the public mind here and elsewhere. It has been the policy of the Government of India to increase, from time to time, the

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opportunities offered to the Indian subjects of Her Majesty for serving the State in important and responsible positions. I for one rejoice that this should have been the case, and it is for this very reason that I should deplore any action on the part of persons representing themselves to be the friends and spokesmen of the Natives of India, which might lead to the belief that public opinion here was lukewarm in regard to this all-important question of official purity. The Government of Bombay is given credit, and deservedly so, for the manner in which it attempted to deal with corruption when the person suspected was a high English official. I trust that the Government of India will at least not be censured for having declined to tolerate the continued presence in the public service of Native officials who have been shown beyond all doubt to be tainted with the same corruption.

OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

[At the meeting of the Legislative Council which was held at Simla, 17th Oct. 1889. on the 17th October, the Hon. Mr. Scoble moved that the Bill (which he had introduced at the previous meeting) to prevent the disclosure of official documents and information, be taken into consideration.

His Excellency the Viceroy spoke as follows :—]

Our honourable colleague Mr. Scoble, on moving for leave to introduce this Bill, expressed his opinion that a measure of the sort has long been required in India. That opinion I entirely share: I have seen enough, during the comparatively short time which I have spent in this country, to satisfy me that, unless legislation of this kind is resorted to, the interests of the public are likely to suffer materially. It is scarcely necessary to enlarge on the consequences which must ensue if the kind of treachery which is involved in the disclosure of official

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documents and information, and in the procuring of such information by persons interested in publishing it, is allowed to remain unpunished; and I believe that it is absolutely necessary for the Government of India to hold in its hand a weapon which can, if necessary, be used with exemplary effect against those who are guilty of such practices.

I trust, however, that I shall not be understood as suggesting that, in my opinion, it is upon punitive measures such as this that the Government of India should rely for the maintenance of that degree of secrecy which is indispensable for the proper conduct of certain classes of public business. I rejoice to think that those whose opportunities of divulging such information are greatest—I mean the members of the public service—deserve, as a general rule, the high reputation which they have earned for trustworthiness and discretion. The opportunities enjoyed by such persons for obtaining access to important public documents, and for making known their contents, are almost unlimited. Such information has, as we all know, an appreciable, and sometimes a very commercial, value. We are well aware that persons are at all times to be found ready to encourage breaches of official confidence, and to throw serious temptations in the way of those who are in a position to commit them. It is, moreover, a matter of notoriety that what is sometimes spoken of as the enterprise of the public Press has of recent years, and not in India only, led to the encouragement of such misconduct. Under such circumstances it would be strange indeed if occasional breaches of good faith on the part of those whose daily duties afford them the means of acquiring official knowledge did not occur. This Bill will give us the power of punishing both the parties to such transactions,—the thief and the receiver of stolen goods,—and there is every reason to expect that the passage of the measure will have a salutary and deterrent effect.

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I may perhaps be permitted to enforce what I have said by referring to a recent case in which a particularly scandalous disclosure of official information has taken place. A Calcutta Journal, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in a recent issue, published what professed to be the text of a document described as one "the original of which His Excellency will find in the Foreign Office," and as containing "the real reason why the Maharaja of Kashmir has been deposed."

The document purports to be a Memorandum submitted to the then Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, by Sir H. M. Durand, the Foreign Secretary, in May 1888, and runs as follows :—

"*To His Excellency*,—I do not agree with Mr. Plowden, the Resident in Kashmir, in this matter. He is too much inclined to set Kashmir aside in all ways and to assume that if we want a thing done we must do it ourselves.

"The more I think of this scheme the more clear it seems to me that we should limit our overt interference as far as possible to the organisation of responsible military force in Gilgit. So far we can hope to carry the Durbar thoroughly with us. If we annex Gilgit, or put an end to the suzerainty of Kashmir over the petty principalities of the neighbourhood, and, above all, if we put British troops into Kashmir just now, we shall run a risk of turning the Durbar against us and thereby increase the difficulty of the position. I do not think this is necessary. No doubt we must have practically the control of Kashmir relations with those principalities, but this we already have. Indeed, the Durbar has now, since the dismissal of Luchmun Das, asked Mr. Plowden to advise the Gilgit authorities direct without reference to them. If we have a quiet and judicious officer at Gilgit, who will get the Kashmir force into thorough order and abstain from unnecessary exercise of his influence, we shall, I hope, in a short time, have the whole thing in our hand without hurting any one's feelings."

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Up to this the document is a substantially accurate reproduction of a Minute actually written upon the above date by Sir Mortimer Durand, so much so that there can be no doubt whatever that it must have been communicated to the Press by a person who had had an opportunity of copying, or committing to memory, a part at all events of Sir Mortimer Durand's Minute. A few words only have been misquoted, but they are not of material importance. I think the Council will agree with me in considering that there is nothing in the passage which I have read which could be legitimately construed as revealing iniquitous designs upon the State of Kashmir on the part of the Government of India. It will no doubt be within the recollection of Honourable Members that, at the time when the Minute was written, there had been considerable disturbances on the Gilgit frontier, that the Chiefs of Hunza and Nagar were in revolt against Kashmir, that Chaprot had been captured, and other places within the territories of the Maharaja threatened by the insurgents, who had defied the Kashmir authorities.

These events had shown in so striking a manner the insufficiency and weakness of the frontier administration of the Kashmir Durbar, that proposals were submitted by the then Resident for the purpose of coming to its assistance. With this object Mr. Plowden advised the appointment of an English Political Agent at Gilgit, and he was further of opinion that it might be desirable to send British troops into Kashmir. These were the proposals to which the Foreign Secretary, in the document of which I have just read a part, took exception, and in the passages which follow in the original Minute, which I have lately examined, I find that his objections to the Resident's proposals were throughout based upon the reason which he assigned at the outset, namely, that Mr. Plowden was disposed to rely too much upon British intervention, and not enough upon the efforts of the Durbar. Sir Mortimer expresses his belief

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that we should "be able to improve and strengthen the position of the Kashmir authorities;" that any officer whom we send up "should act with the consent and assistance of the Durbar;" that "he should not take command of the Kashmir troops or get up any military expeditions;" and he was to "give advice to the Governor in his present military difficulties" only "if the Durbar wishes it."

Will it be believed that the whole of the portion of the Minute from which I have taken these extracts has been omitted, or suppressed, and that in lieu of it has been inserted the passage which I shall now proceed to read?—

"Altogether I think our first step should be to send up temporarily and quietly a selected military officer (Captain A. Durand of the Intelligence Department) and a junior medical officer. Both of them will have the support of the Durbar when and where it will be necessary, and they will not display any indiscretion, so that the Durbar may not have any hint of the work they are about to undertake, and they will have to obtain the consent of the Durbar in matters concerning military difficulties. Once we can establish a belief that our undertaking is nothing but the welfare of the Durbar, we are surely to attain our object. Time will show that my view is not a wrong one. In it lies, I venture to hope, the safe realisation of that object which was once contemplated in Lord Canning's time and afterwards it was abandoned after deliberation."

The extract, with the exception of the first line and a half, in which it is recommended that an officer should be sent up temporarily to Gilgit, is a sheer and impudent fabrication. Not only is it not to be found in Sir Mortimer Durand's Minute, but it misrepresents him in all the most essential particulars. It has thus come to pass that, on the one hand, important passages of Sir Mortimer Durand's Minute have been altogether suppressed, and, on the other, words have been ascribed to him which he not only never

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used, but which convey a meaning absolutely inconsistent with those which he actually wrote.

I have already called attention to the suppression of those parts of the Minute which most strikingly illustrate the moderation of the policy which found favour with the Foreign Secretary and which was approved by the Viceroy. When we come to the passages for which the writer has drawn upon his own imagination, we find a series of reckless statements expressed in language which those who are familiar with Sir Mortimer Durand's style would not for a moment mistake for his, and abounding in suggestions to the effect that our policy in regard to Kashmir was governed by motives of the most sinister kind. Of such a description are the passages in which it is said that the officers sent to Gilgit are to conduct themselves "so that the Durbar may not have any hint of the work that they are about to undertake," and the statement that "once we can establish a belief that our undertaking is nothing but the welfare of the Durbar, we are surely to attain our object,"—an object which is subsequently described as that "which was contemplated in Lord Canning's time, and afterwards it was abandoned after deliberation."

The newspaper version of the Minute ends with the following words :—

"Eventually Major Mellis should go to Kashmir on the part of the Durbar and submit a mature scheme for the better administration of the State, which is at present very badly managed indeed. This scheme should include the outline of our arrangements for strengthening the Government policy."

"After the expiry of six months we will be in a position to decide whether the permanent location of a Political Agency at Gilgit, also a contingent of troops for the defence of the frontier for which the Durbar have already

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agreed to put their resources and troops at the disposal of the British Government."

(Sd.) H. M. DURAND.

"Very well.

6th May.

(Sd.) DUFFERIN.

10th May."

Upon these passages I have only to observe that the earlier portion is rendered with complete inaccuracy, Sir M. Durand never having recommended that Major Mellis should submit a scheme for the administration of the State, but merely that that officer should at a later date go to Kashmir in order to confer with the Durbar in regard to its offer of aid for the defence of the frontier. The concluding sentence is a pure fabrication, none of the words after "policy" appearing in the original Minute. The latter, I may add, received the Viceroy's approval, although not in the terms mentioned in the fabricated version.

I have shown already what were the objects with which the Government of India proposed, in 1888, to intervene in the affairs of Kashmir, and within what narrow limits Sir Mortimer Durand, with the Viceroy's approval, was prepared to restrict that intervention, and it is unnecessary for me to point out how full of mischievous and misleading suggestions are the passages which I have quoted from the spurious portions of his supposed Minute.

The responsibility which rests upon those who are ready not only to give to the public documents which they are well aware could not have been obtained except by a distinct and criminal breach of trust, but who are not even at the pains to satisfy themselves that these documents are genuine, is a very serious one.

In the present instance the spurious information can have been published with no other object than that of persuading the people of this country that the recent action of

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the Government of India in Kashmir has been prompted by motives which have been repudiated in official documents of the first importance, as well as by the public statements of the Secretary of State in the British Parliament. Not content with persistently misrepresenting the Government of India, the publishers of the article have not scrupled to present to the public a garbled version of a confidential Note, written more than a year ago, in order to give an entirely distorted account of the then view and actions of the Government. Neither then nor at the present time has it been the desire of the Government of India to promote its own interests at the expense of those of the Kashmir State; then, as now, it was our desire to see that State well and wisely governed, with a minimum of intervention on our part, and without any ulterior designs upon its independence. I am not without hopes that the sincerity of our motives will in process of time come to be understood even by those who have been misled by the persistent misrepresentation which has taken place in connection with these matters, and I believe that an exposure of the practices to which our critics have not scrupled to resort in the present instance may have the effect of, in some degree, opening the eyes of the public as to the methods which have been adopted for the purpose of prejudicing its judgment in regard to this important case.

I have thought it my duty to bring this matter to the attention of the Council, both for the purpose of affording an illustration of the kind of malpractice against which the Bill on the table is directed, and also because I think it should be generally known that the new law is intended to be put in force in such cases, and that those who publish official documents without authority will come within its scope, whether the persons by whom those documents have been divulged are discovered or not, and whether the documents themselves are published in their

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entirety, or, as in the present instance, reproduced in a garbled and truncated form.

[The motion was agreed to. The Bill was subsequently passed into law.]

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF
RAWAL PINDI.

[On Tuesday morning, the 22nd October, at 10 A.M., the Viceroy, 24th Oct. 1889. with the Marchioness of Lansdowne and the members of the Staff, left Simla on His Excellency's autumn tour. Halting at Pinjore for the night, Their Excellencies passed through Umballa on the following day, and, having been joined by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at Lahore, arrived at Rawal Pindi at 6 P.M. on the evening of the 24th. Their Excellencies proceeded to the Commissioner's house, where they stayed during their visit, and here the Municipal Committee of Rawal Pindi presented an address of welcome. The address referred to the past history of Rawal Pindi, its importance as a military garrison, and to the water supply recently provided for the city. To commemorate Lord Lansdowne's visit, it was announced that the President of the Municipality (Sirdar Kirpal Singh) and his nephew had determined to present the station with a library, for Europeans and Natives, which it was their desire should be named after the Viceroy.

His Excellency replied as follows :—]

Mr. President, Vice-President, and Members of the Rawal Pindi Municipality,—I thank you cordially for the manner in which you have welcomed me upon my arrival at this place.

It is extremely agreeable to me to encounter these expressions of your good-will on the occasion of my first halt during a somewhat extended tour along the frontier districts of the Indian Empire. You will, I am sure, not be surprised that a newly-appointed Viceroy should take an interest in the measures which have recently been resorted to for the purpose of strengthening our national defences, or that I should desire to see with my own eyes

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what has been achieved with this object, and to add something to my local knowledge in view of any further steps in the same direction which may be recommended to the Government of India.

Rawal Pindi itself has, as you have reminded me, always occupied a conspicuous position in the estimation of the Military advisers of the Government of India, and it must be satisfactory to you to feel that its selection as a great centre of military strength should have been the means of contributing so much to the wealth and prosperity of your Municipality. I trust that I may regard the manner in which you have referred to this subject as an indication of the good-will which I am happy to think exists between our military forces and the civil population which surrounds them.

I rejoice to learn that the Municipal body has not been unmindful of the duty which it owes to the community resident here, and that you have recently been able to procure for all classes an abundant supply of pure water. I feel sure that you will never regret your exertions in this respect, and that, in the increased comfort and health of your people, you will find a full requital for any trouble and expense which you may have incurred.

Sirdar Kirpal Singh,—I take note with great pleasure of the intimation which has been made to me that it is your intention, aided by your nephew, Sirdar Sujan Singh, to add to the public benefits which you have already conferred by presenting the station with a library building which will be open both to Europeans and to Natives. The existence of such an institution will be an unmixed advantage to all classes, and will, I trust, be the means of affording another object of common interest to all. If you are pleased to carry out your intention of calling the new library by my name, the compliment will be one which I shall sincerely appreciate.

I have only to add to what I have said that if my stay here

Address from the Municipality of Peshawar.

is a brief one, it has been curtailed on account of the numerous engagements which require me to lose no time in proceeding upon the journey which lies before us.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I shall carry away with me a most agreeable recollection of the kindness which you have shown me. I am sure that I may regard it as an expression of the loyal feelings which you entertain towards Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and the Government by which she is represented in this country.

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF PESHAWAR.

[The Viceroy, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, arrived at Peshawar shortly after 5 P.M. on the 28th October (having ridden through the Kohat Pass), and was received at the Commissioner's house by Colonel Ommaney (the Commissioner) with his Divisional and District Officers, the General Officer Commanding the District (General Keen), the members of the Municipal Committee, and other Native gentlemen. On the following day His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Lansdowne, Sir James Lyall, and several Staff and Civil Officers, drove to the city. Arriving at the foot of the Gor Kotri (one of the principal buildings in the city and one of the most ancient and historical), His Excellency was received by the members of the Municipality of Peshawar, who presented an address of welcome in Persian. The Committee regarded it as a matter for congratulation that they had for their Viceroy one "whose prerogative it always was to guard the frontiers and limits of the kingdom," and that in visiting the important frontier city of Peshawar, His Excellency had evinced his anxiety "to fulfil his responsibilities and to further the welfare of its inhabitants." The Committee also referred to the general progress made in the affairs of the city and district during the past forty years.

His Excellency in reply spoke as follows:—]

Gentlemen,—I am afraid I shall not be able to express myself in the language of the address with which you have presented me, and I shall ask Mr. Merk to be

Address from the Municipality of Peshawar.

good enough, for the benefit of those who do not understand English, to convey the substance of the observations which I am about to address to you.

I have very great pleasure in accepting this address, and I thank you cordially for the manner in which you have welcomed me and for the loyal sentiments to which I have just had the pleasure of listening.

I observe the reference which you have made to the fact that the English title which I have the honour to bear is one the original meaning of which undoubtedly at first conveyed the meaning that the person who bore it was especially responsible for the borders and frontiers of the kingdom, and I hope, Mr. Merk, you will assure my friends that they will not find me unmindful of these important matters which must of necessity come prominently under my attention during my tour.

The importance of Peshawar as a great frontier city is fully recognised by the Government of India, and I have taken advantage of my first tour in order to pay it a visit.

I have listened with especial satisfaction to those passages in the address which have reference to the advantages derived by the people of this neighbourhood from that which they have appropriately described as "the beneficent sway of Her Majesty." It is the earnest desire of Her Majesty's Government that the people of India should understand that we take the deepest interest in their well-being and prosperity, and I rejoice to find that you are ready to admit that, in the case of Peshawar, the last forty years have witnessed a general advance in respect of the present security of life and property, of the progress of education, of the improvement of your railways and other means of communication, which must be most satisfactory both to those who are concerned in the Government and those who are governed.

Gentlemen,—I accept this loyal address as the representative of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and I will

Address of welcome at the "Edwardes' Church Mission High Schools."

make it my business to inform Her Majesty of your desire that she should be made aware of the feelings which you entertain towards her.

I thank you very sincerely, in conclusion, for the kind wishes which you have expressed for my own health and prosperity, and I trust that it may be within my power, during my term of office as Viceroy, to carry on successfully the useful work which has been begun by my predecessors, and which has produced so many good results for the people of this country.

I shall always look back with satisfaction to my meeting with you, and I shall preserve your address and the very handsome casket in which it is enclosed, as a pleasant reminiscence of my visit to your city.

[Mr. Merk, Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, translated His Excellency's speech into the vernacular, after which some of the more prominent members of the deputation were introduced to Lord Lansdowne. His Excellency and party then proceeded to the terrace of the Gor Kotri, whence an extensive view of the city and the surrounding country was obtained.]

ADDRESS OF WELCOME AT THE "EDWARDES'
CHURCH MISSION HIGH SCHOOLS."

[Leaving the Gor Kotri Their Excellencies proceeded to the "Edwardes' Church Mission High Schools," visiting *en route* "All Saints' Church. At the Schools Lord and Lady Lansdowne were received by the Rev. Worthington Jukes, the head of the College, and other members of the collegiate staff. On entering the principal room, His Excellency was greeted with hearty cheers from about 350 boys of various denominations who were seated on the gallery. In reply to an address of welcome, read by the Rev. Mr. Jukes on behalf of the schools, His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

Mr. Jukes, Gentlemen of the Mission, Masters and Scholars of the Mission School,—It gives me very great pleasure to receive this address at your hands, and to

Address of Welcome at the "Edwardes' Church Mission High Schools."

become acquainted with schools of which I have heard so much and which have achieved for themselves so well deserved a reputation. I am glad, as the head of the Government of India, to express my appreciation of the good work which the Afghan Church Mission has performed in this connection. When we are upon the frontier our minds naturally turn to questions connected with its defence, to the great lines of military railways which have been built, to the fortifications which have been constructed, and to the efficiency of the troops which garrison them. Now, it is very satisfactory to me to know that the Afghan Church Mission is supplementing our efforts by turning out year after year, a number of young men who will, I trust, receive here such a training as will make them hereafter good and true men and worthy members of that garrison of loyal and patriotic citizens upon whom the Government of India will afterwards have to rely.

You have mentioned, Sir, the names of two former pupils of the school, both well and honourably known men, as having added to the credit and reputation of the institution, and I have no doubt that, as time goes on, many more such men will be found ready to contribute to the reputation of the Mission and to keep alive the memory of that distinguished public servant after whom these schools are named. I do not think that a young native of this country could set before himself a brighter, or a worthier, ideal than to follow in the footsteps of Sir Herbert Edwardes, to whom this institution owes so much, and whose name will always be a household word in Peshawar.

Before I leave this room I should like to say to the scholars whom I see before me how glad I am to have met them here to-day. Most Englishmen look back with affection to their old school, and I hope that the scholars of this institution will take a pride in it, and feel that they are each and every one of them able to contribute something towards maintaining its reputation. If I could venture

Address of Welcome at the "Edwardes' Church Mission High Schools."

to give you a word of advice on an occasion like the present, I should be inclined to ask you to remember that education in the true sense of the word means a great deal more than book-learning, and that your object should be to obtain, while you are studying here, that larger kind of education which consists, not merely in proficiency at your school-work, but in the acquisition of those qualities which are indispensable in order to make either a good schoolboy or a good citizen. Loyalty, respect for authority, modesty and self-respect, truthfulness (I see the words "Honour and Truth" written upon the scroll which decorates the wall above your heads), and a keen sense of honour,—these are lessons which no amount of reading will teach effectually unless it be supplemented by other influences.

And now I will conclude by saying that you have my heartiest wishes for your welfare, and I repeat that it has given me great pleasure to meet you upon this occasion. I thank you, Mr. Jukes, very much for the address which you have read, and I wish these schools all success and prosperity. [*Loud and continued cheers.*]

[The boys then gave some recitations in English, Pushtoo, and Arabic. His Excellency was much pleased with a rendering of the Hubert scene from King John by two Afghan lads and complimented them on their efficiency in English. The proceedings were closed with "three cheers" for Their Excellencies, called for by the Principal and responded to very heartily by the boys.]

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS TO THE MEN OF THE KHYBER RIFLES.

31st Oct. 1889. [On the morning of the 31st October, the Viceroy, who was accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and their respective staffs, reviewed the troops of the Peshawar Garrison, numbering 6,000 men, 1,000 horses, and 6 guns, and made up from twelve different corps. After the march past the troops advanced in line, when His Excellency proceeded to present medals to seven non-commissioned officers and men of the Khyber Rifles, who had distinguished themselves in the Black Mountain Campaign. At the conclusion of the ceremony Lord Lansdowne made the following remarks :—]

Sir Frederick Roberts,—It has given me great pleasure to comply with your request that I should, before leaving the parade ground, present Orders of Merit to the men of the Khyber Rifles upon whom they have been conferred.

I understand from you that, when the Government of India decided to send an expedition to the Black Mountain, the Khyber Rifles, through their Commanding Officer, expressed their strong desire to be allowed to take part in the expedition, and that a certain number of men of the regiment were thereupon sent up. These men, I was pleased to learn, conducted themselves with much gallantry and entirely to your satisfaction. The conferring of these orders is, I need scarcely say, a compliment, not only to the individual soldiers who have earned this distinction, but to the regiment as a whole. I shall be very glad if it can be conveyed to them that I am particularly pleased to have had this opportunity of seeing the battalion on parade, of observing their soldier-like bearing, and of conferring on the men before me the orders which they have just received.

[Colonel Warburton, Political Officer, Khyber Pass, translated His Excellency's remarks to the men.]

OPENING OF THE KURRUM BRIDGE.

[Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Edwardesabad, at 1-30 P.M., on the 7th instant, accompanied by Sir James Lyall, Sir James Brown, C M G, and a numerous staff. 8th Nov. 1889.

They were received by the Civil and Military Officers at the house of the Deputy Commissioner, which was placed at the disposal of His Excellency. In the afternoon an informal reception was held in the public gardens, at which the various officers stationed at Edwardesabad were presented to His Excellency. The next morning His Excellency opened the Kurrum bridge. He was accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir James Brown, Colonel Campbell, C.B., Commanding the Frontier Force, the Commissioner of Derajat, and his staff. Mr. Fenner, Superintending Engineer, having read an address to the Viceroy regarding the work—]

His Excellency expressed the pleasure which it gave him to inspect this useful and important work. Of the material benefits conferred upon the country by British rule, none were more substantial or enduring than those resulting from improvements in the means of communication. Such improvements were the condition without the presence of which all others, not only strategical, but commercial and administrative, were impossible.

This bridge proved an essential feature in a great arterial road uniting two great systems of railway, and connecting some of the most important military positions on the frontier.

Some of those who were present, amongst others His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, were able to bear witness to the delays, risks, and inconveniences which had been experienced in the past, owing to the impossibility of crossing the Kurrum river at certain seasons.

He heartily congratulated the Punjab Government, and the officers concerned in the construction of the bridge, upon the successful manner in which the work had been carried through, in the face of difficulties well described and certainly not exaggerated in the address.

Address from the Residents of Quetta.

He wished to express his entire concurrence in the statement to which he had just listened in regard to the incidental advantages arising from the employment upon such works of the tribes occupying the adjoining districts, and he trusted that this might not be only one of the many cases in which such employment might be given to the tribesmen at different points along the frontier.

The Viceroy was convinced that there was no better way of habituating them to peaceful pursuits, and weaning them from those lawless modes of proceeding which proved a picturesque, but, he feared, an objectionable feature in frontier life.

His Excellency trusted that the time might be distant, when this bridge would be traversed by an armed force proceeding to the frontier for the defence of the Empire. If that day should ever come, he had no doubt that the country would be grateful both to those whose policy had determined that these strategical lines of roads should be laid down, and to the officers whose skill and energy had been instrumental in bringing the works to completion.

[Lord Lansdowne then declared the bridge open, after which His Excellency and party inspected the work.]

ADDRESS FROM THE RESIDENTS OF QUETTA.

16th Nov. 1889. [The Viceroy with the Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived at Quetta at 6 P.M. on Saturday, the 16th November. Their Excellencies were received at the railway station by Sir Robert Sandeman, General Sir George White, and all the Civil and Military Officers at Quetta, and by the Native Chiefs present, including the Khan of Khelat, the Jam of Lus Beyla, and a number of Native notables. A deputation representing the residents of Quetta presented an address of welcome to His Excellency, in which they pointed out the progress made in the development of Quetta since its occupation fourteen years ago, when it consisted only of a small bazaar with the Khan's fort. Reference was made to the advance of educa-

Address from the Residents of Quetta.

tion and of medical science; to the disasters caused by the recent floods and the efforts to introduce a more adequate system of drainage to prevent their recurrence, and aid from imperial sources was solicited towards this object as well as towards education. His Excellency's attention was also directed to the high local rates charged for passenger and goods traffic by railway, and the address concluded by referring to the wise administration of Sir Robert Sandeman, seconded by the efforts of Mr. H. S. Barnes (late Political Agent), to which the present prosperous condition of Quetta was largely due.

His Excellency replied to the address as follows :—]

Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to meet you here on my arrival in your city, and to receive these assurances of the loyalty of the community on behalf of which you have addressed me. You have dwelt in graphic and well-chosen language upon the extraordinary advance which the town of Quetta has undergone during the comparatively brief period which has elapsed since its first occupation by the British Government. You would probably be justified in saying that to no part of the Indian Empire has that period brought a larger accession of prosperity. Nor need you, I believe, apprehend that the progress which has been achieved in the past will not be continued in the future, or that the railway communications now rapidly approaching completion will not still further strengthen the claim of Quetta to a place amongst the leading cities of this country.

I rejoice to learn that you have not only taken thought for the material well-being of your people, but that you are making adequate provision for the intellectual advancement of the generation which will replace this. I am glad that that provision extends to the children of both sexes, and you may depend upon obtaining the careful consideration of the Government for the appeal which it is in your contemplation to make on behalf of one of the schools to which you have referred. I am also glad to hear that your city possesses a suitable hospital and that you have attached to it a zenana ward connected with Lady Dufferin's

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Fund, in the administration of which Lady Lansdowne takes a special interest. I heard with regret of the injuries recently sustained by the town owing to the severe floods, and I trust that no difficulty will be experienced in guarding against a recurrence of this visitation.

It is, I have no doubt, the case that, owing to the immense expense at which you have been provided with railway communication, rates higher than those obtaining on other lines have been charged upon that in which you are specially interested. The subject is a fair one for discussion, and I shall have much pleasure in conferring with the Honourable Member in charge of the Public Works Department in regard to it. The Government of India has certainly no desire to fix those rates upon a scale calculated to arrest the flow of that stream of commercial activity which we earnestly desire to encourage by every means at our disposal.

I have heard with satisfaction the testimony which you have borne to the wisdom and energy with which the affairs of this district have been administered by the Governor-General's Agent—Sir Robert Sandeman—an officer who has the confidence of the Government of India, and whose name will, for all time, be honourably connected with this portion of the Indian Empire.

I have given a practical proof of my concurrence in the high opinion which you have formed of Mr. Barnes by selecting him for employment requiring a high order of ability in connection with that Department of the Government for which I am myself especially responsible.

Gentlemen,—I notice with pleasure that you interpret my presence here at an early period in my term of office as an indication of the interest which I take in your city and in this part of the frontier. I feel sure that the opportunity which has thus fallen to me of observing for myself what has been already achieved, and what yet remains to be effected, will be of the utmost value to me.

Durbar at Quetta.

I thank you, in Lady Lansdowne's name and my own, for the friendly greetings and good wishes with which your address concludes, and I can assure you that you may depend upon the sincerity of the interest which I take in all that concerns your welfare and prosperity.

· DURBAR AT QUETTA.

[At 1 P.M. on Wednesday, the 20th November, the Viceroy held a public Durbar at Quetta for the reception of His Highness the Khan of Khelat, the Jam of Lus Beyla, and a number of Native Chiefs and Sardars of Baluchistan. The Durbar took place in the Municipal Hall, and was attended by His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, Sir Robert Sandeman, and all the principal Civil and Military Officers stationed at Quetta. When the formal ceremonies observed on such occasions were completed, and the Khan of Khelat and the Jam of Lus Beyla had been presented to the Viceroy, His Excellency rose and delivered the following address:—]

Your Highness, Chiefs and Sardars of the Khelat State and of the Baluchistan Agency,—It is with great satisfaction that I find myself able to receive in Durbar Your Highness and the Jam of Lus Beyla, the Sardars of the Baluch Confederacy, and the Khans and Arbábs and leading men of the Pathan districts under British control.

It will be in Your Highness's recollection that my predecessor had hoped, on the occasion of his visit to Quetta two years ago, to meet you under similar circumstances, and to make personal acquaintance with yourself and the Sardars. The abandonment of that project I know occasioned great disappointment to Lord Dufferin, who had earnestly desired to take such an opportunity of publicly cementing the friendship which exists between the Government of India and the ruler and people of this country.

I rejoice that it should be within my power to give effect to Lord Dufferin's intention, and I esteem myself fortunate in that it has fallen to my lot to be the first Viceroy of

Durbar at Quetta.

India to interchange personal greetings in Quetta with yourself and the Sardars and Chiefs who are collected in this room.

More than twelve years have now passed since the untiring efforts made by Sir Robert Sandeman, the trusted representative of the Government of the Queen-Empress, especially during his Mission to Khelat in 1876, culminated in the well-known settlement of Mustung,—a settlement which was closely followed by the memorable Durbar held at Jacobabad by Lord Lytton, the then Viceroy.

The Treaty executed at that time by the Viceroy, and by Your Highness, bore witness to the reconciliation effected between yourself, the Ruler of Lus Beyla, and the Baluch Sardars. Such a reconciliation was urgently demanded in the interests of peace and stable government. It was also indispensable with reference to an object to which neither the Khelat State nor the Government of India could be indifferent. I mean the opening up of trade communications between our two countries and between India and Afghanistan—a step which would have been impossible without the removal of the risks occasioned in former days by the unsafe condition of the principal trade routes.

We are now in a position to look back to the result which the arrangements of 1876 have achieved. They are of a nature which must, I believe, be entirely satisfactory to all concerned and not least to Your Highness. The Bolan Pass has become a safe and peaceable highway, and Your Highness's wise action in subsequently consenting to the commutation of the transit dues formerly levied upon all commodities conveyed through the Pass has given a further stimulus to commerce. The heavy cost of this arrangement was cheerfully borne by the British Government in the general interest.

I believe I am within the mark when I say that there is not a chief or a trader in this part of the country whose

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wealth has not greatly increased in consequence of these salutary changes, while the mass of the people, released from the dangers and anxieties of internal disputes, have experienced a general and marked advance in well-being and prosperity.

Other roads besides that through the Bolan Pass have been opened up, and your country has been thrown into direct connection with the commercial enterprise of the Indian Empire.

It would, however, be a grave mistake to regard these improvements as affecting commercial interests alone. They have, I am happy to say, had the effect of drawing closer the bonds of good-will which unite Your Highness's State with the Government of the Queen-Empress; they have, on the one hand, given to Your Highness a sense of security from external attack, which you could not have felt in the absence of a connection with us; they have, on the other, given to the British Government, with Your Highness's full concurrence, and upon terms just and honourable to yourself, the means of consolidating its authority upon this portion of the frontier, and of adopting adequate measures for its own protection, and the protection of its allies, amongst whom Your Highness holds a distinguished place. Last, and not least, the agreement thus arrived at has enabled us to establish between the regions lying to the East, and those to the West, of the great Passes which pierce these mountains, a permanent line of railway communication.

Having lately travelled over a part of the line, I am glad to express my great admiration of the skill and courage with which our Engineers have, in the face of natural obstacles of the most formidable kind, addressed themselves to a task which is, I am happy to say, now rapidly approaching completion.

The political events which have taken place since the new departure which I have described was happily made

Durbar at Quetta.

in 1876, have borne testimony to the wisdom with which the policy then adopted was conceived, and to the loyalty with which it has been carried out on both sides.

Within two years of the execution of the Treaty of Jacobabad the sincerity of the Ruler of the Khelat State was tested by the outbreak of the second Afghan War, at the close of which the Marquis of Ripon conveyed to Your Highness, and the principal Sardars, his high appreciation of the loyalty and friendship which you had displayed and of the effective assistance which you had rendered to British Officers during the military operations in Afghanistan.

I feel confident that, should an emergency of this, or any other kind again arise, you will be found ready to show once more, by acts which cannot be misunderstood, how fully you are convinced of the advantages which you derive from your allegiance to us, and how faithfully you are prepared to carry out the engagements which you have contracted.

I am sure Your Highness and the Sardars of the Khelat State will give us credit for having, on our side scrupulously fulfilled the obligations which we have contracted towards yourself. The distinguished officer, now entrusted with the Baluchistan Agency, has from the beginning been Your Highness's sincere friend, and has, I believe, gained the full confidence of Your Highness and your Sardars. One of the chief reasons of Sir Robert Sandeman's success, and of the support he has received both from the Government of India and from those with whom he has been brought into contact here, is to be found in his complete realisation of the fact that we desired, in all that we were doing, to respect your rights, to have regard to your traditional customs, and to avoid as much as possible interference with your private and local affairs. Wherever it has been possible to do so, we have relied upon the machinery of your own tribal councils and upon the time-

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honoured institutions which govern the relations between the Ruler of the Khelat State and its great nobles.

Much of what I have said has had special reference to the country under Your Highness's administration. But I also wish to say a few words to those Khans, Arbábs, and other gentlemen present, who are now subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. Hardly ten years have elapsed since the districts of Pishin, Sibi, and Thal Chotiali first came into British possession during the war with Afghanistan. Since then these districts have been formally declared to form part of British India; while more lately the Kakar country and the Khetran Valleys have come under our administration. During these years you have had ample opportunity of judging what British rule means. You will, I hope, have learnt that this is founded on justice, that the British Government neither exacts heavy taxes nor interferes with your private affairs, that it has no wish to meddle with your religion, and that it desires to respect your ancient customs, so far as it is possible to respect them without injustice to individuals. The British Government desires to see its subjects prosperous, contented, and happy. The extension of the railway, of which I spoke just now,—the construction throughout your districts of good metalled roads,—the execution in Pishin of important irrigation works,—have all helped to bring wealth to the country, and have provided employment for thousands of your people. The British Government has further shown its confidence in you, by having resort to your co-operation whenever circumstances permitted. Your local levies have been employed for the purpose of maintaining order, and your jurgas for the performance of the ordinary duties of civil administration. In return for these benefits the Government expect from you loyal and faithful service. Such service has, I am glad to know, been rendered by many of you in the past, and I feel convinced that you will

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not fail to render it again should the opportunity be given to you. Of one thing you may be sure—that the British Government is strong and powerful, and that it does not forget those who have deserved well at its hands.

I wish to add to what I have already said that I am glad to see here to-day some representatives of the mercantile community to whose zeal and enterprise during the last few years the thriving town of Quetta owes much of the prosperity which it now enjoys.

It now only remains for me to express the pleasure which it has afforded me to visit this country and to become personally known to Your Highness, and to the Sardars and Chiefs. I bid you farewell, and I assure you of my earnest desire to uphold your rights and to promote your prosperity, and I trust that you will never cease to think of me as a firm friend and a cordial well-wisher.

[A translation of the address in Persian was then read by Mr. H. S. Barnes; *khillats* were conferred and other formalities observed, and the proceedings came to a close.]

ADDRESS FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF LAHORE.

23rd Nov. 1889 [Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived in Lahore from Quetta on Saturday morning, the 23rd November, at 10 o'clock. There was a large gathering of Native Chiefs and Civil and Military officials at the railway station. After Sir James Lyall had introduced the principal personages present to His Excellency, the members of the Municipal Committee of Lahore presented him with an address of welcome, the purport of which will be apparent from the Viceroy's reply, which was as follows :—]

Gentlemen,—I offer you my hearty thanks for the loyal address with which you have been good enough to present me, in the name of the citizens of Lahore, and I am glad that you have given me this early opportunity of express.

Address from the Municipality of Lahore.

ing the satisfaction which it affords me, after a somewhat protracted tour throughout the frontier districts of the Province, to find myself at its capital.

Your city, from its historical associations in the past, and from the position which it occupies to-day as the centre of the political life of the Punjab, is entitled to the utmost respect of those who are concerned in the government of India, and I rejoice to receive from your lips such emphatic testimony as that which you have borne to your loyalty and attachment to the Crown, and to your approval of the results which British rule has achieved in this part of India. You are, I believe, amply justified in regarding the privileges which attach to citizenship of this British Empire as advantages of no ordinary kind, and I think you are right in assigning a high place amongst those advantages to the blessings which accrue to the people of this country, owing to the assurance of peace, and the security of life and property which they now enjoy. Holding these opinions, you will probably not complain of me for having made it the object of my first autumn tour, to obtain some knowledge of your frontier districts, and of the measures which have been taken in them for rendering this part of the Empire safe against external attack.

I notice with pleasure your reference to the presence in this country of the grandson of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales. You have correctly interpreted the intentions both of Her Majesty and of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when you refer to Prince Albert Victor's visit to India as an indication of the interest taken by our most gracious Sovereign, and by the Heir-Apparent to the Throne, in Her Indian Empire; and I am glad to be able to intimate to you that the Prince will certainly spend a few days in Lahore, where he will be the guest of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the trusted Chief of the Government of this Province.

Opening the Lahore Mission College.

It only remains for me to thank you for the good wishes which you have expressed for my health and success. You will perhaps permit me to say that I feel greatly the better for having spent a few weeks in the invigorating air and fine climate of the Punjab frontier. Nor is it in health alone that I hope to have gained somewhat by my visit to your Province. It is one the public affairs of which have played a conspicuous and important part in the history of the Indian Empire, and which has always numbered, not only amongst its officials, but also amongst its leading chiefs and rulers, men of the highest reputation and ability. I feel sure that a Viceroy has everything to gain by closer acquaintance and contact with the Punjab, and my only regret is that I cannot pay it a longer visit. I accept your address with gratitude, and I earnestly hope that it may prove to be within my power to conduct the government of the country in a manner conducive to your welfare.

OPENING THE LAHORE MISSION COLLEGE.

25th Nov. 1889. [On Monday morning, the 25th November, at 8 o'clock, the Viceroy opened the Lahore Mission College. His Excellency was accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor. Dr. Ewing, the Principal, opened the proceedings by reading an address giving a history of the Institution. The Viceroy in reply spoke as follows :—]

Dr. Ewing, Your Honour, My Lord Bishop, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have listened with attention to the very interesting statement which Dr. Ewing has just placed before me in support of his request that I would formally declare these new buildings to be open, and I certainly think that no one who has heard what fell from him could fail to be convinced that there is every reason for looking forward with confidence to the future of the College, and for believing that it has fully established its right to the

Opening the Lahore Mission College.

measure of recognition which it has obtained from the Provincial Government. In every sense of the word, I believe, Sir, that the foundations upon which you are building are sure and solid.

I do not propose to dwell at any length upon the excellent work which the Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States has achieved in this city, but I cannot refrain from observing that, not only here in India, but in almost every part of the world—throughout the Continent of America, in China, in Japan, in Persia and in Africa—the Board of Missions has been actively engaged in the diffusion of useful knowledge, and in exercising a salutary and humanising influence upon the communities with which its representatives have been brought into contact. I think I am right in saying that altogether, in different parts of the world, something like 1,600 missionaries are employed. In India we are under no slight obligation to the Board, and in this Province alone, I believe, you number some 7,000 pupils.

I am very glad to be able, by my presence here, to bear witness of my appreciation of the public services rendered by the Board of Missions; and although you, Sir, and your American colleagues are not subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, we gladly call to mind the fact that you belong to that same British race, of which Englishmen and Americans are alike proud to be members. In whatever part of the world they may find themselves situated, your citizens and ours will, I trust, always co-operate as cordially and usefully as you have done with us in this Province. Having myself spent nearly five years of my life in the close neighbourhood of the United States of America, I am glad to find myself once more in a position to tender to its representatives the expression of my hearty good-will. Permit me also to express the pleasure which it affords me to meet upon this occasion the two gentlemen—the Revd. Mr. Newton and the Revd. Mr. Forman—who, no

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less than forty years ago, commenced the educational work of the Mission in Lahore. It must be in the highest degree satisfactory to them to find that the seed which they have sown has found in this country a congenial soil, and that the institution which had its first beginning under their guidance has now received so marked a recognition at the hands of the Government of the Province. I feel sure that the College will continue to deserve the support which the Provincial Government has already, with much wisdom, extended to it.

It now remains for me to declare these buildings to be open, and, in doing so, I cordially wish the College, which will have its home in them, a bright and successful future. (*Applause.*)

[His Excellency was then conducted through the various rooms of the College.]

LADY LYALL'S HOME FOR FEMALE STUDENTS,
LAHORE. LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE.

25th Nov. 1889. [On Monday afternoon, the 25th November, Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne laid the foundation stone of Lady Lyall's Home for Female Students (Lahore) in connection with the Punjab Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund. Sir James and Lady Lyall and a large assembly witnessed the ceremony. To an address presented to Lady Lansdowne on behalf of the Managing Committee of the Punjab Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, thanking Her Excellency for consenting to lay the stone and giving an account of the proposed Boarding-House, the Viceroy replied as follows:—]

Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Lady Lansdowne has requested me to express to you the great pleasure with which she accedes to your request that she should lay the foundation stone of this new building.

Since she has been in India—and it is now almost twelve months since we arrived in the country—she has constantly endeavoured, to the best of her ability, to carry

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on the noble work which was so well begun by her predecessor, Lady Dufferin. Lady Lansdowne has done this, partly out of her sincere regard for Lady Dufferin, who earnestly entreated her to spare no effort to see that the work she commenced should not suffer by her departure from India, partly also because Lady Lansdowne is herself deeply convinced of the immense value of the results which the Dufferin Fund is able to achieve in this country.

Lady Lansdowne wishes me to say that it gives her very great pleasure to find that the efforts which she has made have been so well seconded in this Province, and particularly in this city. Hitherto, I understand, it has only been possible to use the funds at the disposal of the Committee for the purpose of assisting other institutions. You now, however, propose to found an institution of your own—an institution which will be devoted to probably the most useful purpose of all those for which the Fund is intended—that of affording suitable accommodation for the female students who will pursue their course at the hospitals and other places of medical education in this city.

Lady Lansdowne, I am sure, would also wish me to express the great pleasure which she experiences in observing amongst those who have come here to meet her so many chiefs and gentlemen connected with this Province. She feels that this movement has no chance of success unless it is warmly supported by the people of this country ; that it is not sufficient that there should be few occasional donations of large amounts—such as the liberal and munificent donations of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir, to which reference has just been made, and for which the Fund is greatly indebted to him,—but that the Dufferin Fund should, if it is to succeed permanently, receive the general support of the community throughout India. It is, therefore, most agreeable to her to find that, in the Punjab, that support is so liberally forthcoming.

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She is now ready, in compliance with your request, to lay the foundation stone of the new Boarding-House.

[Her Excellency then performed the ceremony of laying the stone.]

CONVOCATION OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.

26th Nov. 1889.

[The ninth Convocation of the Punjab University was held at noon on Tuesday, the 26th November, in the Hall of the Government College, Lahore, the Chancellor (Sir James Lyall, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab) presiding. The Marquis of Lansdowne, as Patron of the University, was present and took his seat with the Chancellor. The hall was crowded by Fellows, Graduates, Undergraduates, and spectators. After the reading of the Annual Report by the Registrar, a Resolution was passed by the Senate declaring the Viceroy to be a fit and proper person to receive the Degree of Doctor of Literature *honoris causâ*. The Chancellor, assisted by the Vice-Chancellor and the Registrar, then conferred the Degree on His Excellency. Degrees were next conferred on the successful candidates, after which the Viceroy rose and addressed the Convocation as follows:—]

Your Honour, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Your Highnesses, Senators, Graduates and Undergraduates of the Punjab University,—I have, in the first place, to express my deep obligation to the Senate of this University for the distinction which it has conferred upon me by admitting me to the honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature *honoris causâ*, I can assure the Senate that I deeply appreciate this evidence of their good-will, and that being already connected with the University *ex officio* as its patron, I am glad to find that it has now spontaneously accorded me a place amongst its members. But, Mr. Chancellor, I am constrained to confess to you that the pleasure with which I learnt that this honorary Degree was to be conferred upon me was, for the moment, somewhat diminished by the announcement which attracted my attention not long

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afterwards, and which is, I observe, repeated in the agenda paper of to-day—the announcement, namely, that I was expected to address the Convocation after receiving the Degree. During the last few weeks my occupation has been of a kind which rendered it difficult for me to turn my thoughts to matters which might be supposed to have an interest for such an audience as this. In the course of my tour along the frontier my attention has been almost exclusively directed to a science which is, I fancy, not included in any part of your University course, and which, if it were recognised here, would, I suppose, be described as the science of frontier prophylactics. I have been sitting at the feet of the Commander-in-Chief with the Quartermaster-General for my private tutor. (*Cheers.*) I feel sure that if I were to enlarge upon such subjects in this building you would call me to order, and I will pursue it no further unless it be for the purpose of saying that while I have been greatly impressed by the steps which have been recently taken by the Government of India in order to make good any flaws in our armour, I am still more impressed by the tremendous strength of those defences with which Nature has provided the Indian Empire at no cost to the tax-payers of the country—defences which, with an efficient army and a loyal population behind them, ought to render this country invulnerable from external attack. (*Cheers.*) Perhaps, however, the defence of the Punjab frontier and the affairs of the Punjab University are after all not so widely disconnected as one would at first suppose, for it is surely no exaggeration to state that unless our frontier is secure, unless we are strong to resist aggression from *without*, the Arts and Sciences are not likely to flourish *within*. (*Cheers.*) It is in any case not amiss that I should be reminded by my participation in a ceremony of this kind that the duties of the Government of India, although we may perhaps say that they begin with the protection of the Empire from external

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attack, certainly do not end when that protection has been assured, and that we are directly concerned with the steps which are being taken throughout India for the intellectual development of the country and the spread of knowledge amongst its inhabitants. (*Cheers.*)

The experiment which is being carried out here is one of special interest and importance, and is being conducted in some respects under conditions different from those attending any other educational experiment now in progress in India. It is not for me to recall your attention to the discussions amidst which this University was called into existence, or to the doubts which were expressed with regard to the policy of those by whom it was promoted. I do not think we can venture to say that there was no room for such doubts, or that those by whom the scheme was criticised were not entitled to ask whether the time had come for calling into existence a separate University in this Province, and, if so, whether the objects which the founders set before them were objects in themselves worthy of the special kind of encouragement which they received. All these things have now a historical rather than a practical interest, and, although it would perhaps be premature to say that the University has altogether emerged from the experimental stage, or that the whole of the doubts to which I have referred have been removed, I believe that I am justified in saying that the University has been successful in solving most of the difficulties which attended the inception of its career, that its position is becoming clearly and satisfactorily defined, and that it has at this moment every prospect of vindicating the wisdom of those who took a sanguine view in regard to its future. (*Cheers.*)

It has at any rate always seemed to me that the aspiration of the Punjab to have a University of its own was a natural and reasonable one. I am a believer in the maintenance of distinctive types in our educational institutions, particularly in those connected with higher education.

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The danger with which one is sure to be confronted in a paternally governed country with a centralised Government, is that there will be a tendency to shape all our public institutions too much in the same mould, that they will not be sufficiently distinctive in type or characteristic of the idiosyncrasies of the different divisions of the community. Such a state of things is no doubt to some extent inevitable in India, but the evil should be minimised whenever an opportunity presents itself. In this Province we have to deal with a population of twenty millions, excluding the Native States, and with an area of about the extent of the whole of Italy. That population includes national types which are strongly marked, and which have a pronounced individuality of their own. The races represented in the Province possess special characteristics, many of them of a very admirable and remarkable kind. I can well understand that the founders of this University should have desired under such circumstances to secure for the Punjab educational institutions of its own, and to save them from inclusion within the mechanical trammels of a system wanting in local colour and indiscriminately applicable to the whole of Northern India. I can understand that for this reason you should not have been content with a college under the direction and influence of an external body, and I do not think that any one will find fault with you if you regard your University with the same kind of feelings as those with which Scotchmen regard those Scotch Universities which in our own country have so honourably maintained their special characteristics and position in the educational system of Great Britain.

I am sure, however, that you will agree with me when I say that if you have been encouraged to insist upon this view, you will do so under a heavy obligation that the special type of education which you desire to maintain here must not be one inferior to those to be found in other Indian Universities, and that, just as a Scotch University

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Degree has a perfectly well understood and current value of its own, although that value cannot be expressed in terms of an Oxford or Cambridge Degree, so it will be your desire scrupulously to maintain the value and repute of the Degrees which you confer here, and to avoid any action which may have the effect of depreciating them with reference to the Degrees conferred in other Universities. (*Cheers.*)

I am also able to understand without difficulty that the founders of the Punjab University should have desired to give a special prominence to Oriental studies. As an Englishman nothing would shock me more than the thought that while we are forcing Western knowledge upon you, we are thereby effacing or pouring contempt upon those forms of culture which are indigenous to the soil of this country. I think, therefore, that it was a wise and generous impulse which led the founders to determine that an attempt should be made to rescue and to preserve here whatever is best worth preservation in your Eastern culture. (*Cheers.*) It has been stated upon high authority that the educational institutions of India are open to the reproach that they have achieved little or nothing in this direction, and I shall be very glad if the Punjab University finds it possible to remove this reproach. (*Cheers.*) Here again, however, we must make it a condition that the efficiency of your teaching, and the value of the intellectual discipline to which your students are subjected, is not to be diminished by any preference which may be shown for Oriental studies; and I am glad to learn that, in spite of that preference even in the studies which are pursued within the Oriental colleges, your students are not discouraged from giving a prominent place to the study of the English language, a knowledge of which will be valuable to you, not merely as supplying you with the power of conversing in a foreign tongue, but because it opens to you the mines of knowledge that Western science and

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research have stored up for those who hold the key by which their treasures can be unlocked. Nor, again, even in your Eastern studies can you afford to dispense with our Western methods of investigation, which are admittedly superior in their accuracy and scientific value. I have no doubt that your students, whether they study the laws of their own country, its history or its science, will bear in mind how much their efforts will be assisted if they are content to bring to bear upon the materials before them the logic and the criticism of the West. There is then, I think, every reason for hoping that the existence of this University may influence not only the whole education of the Province, but that it may prove a centre from which a useful influence will be brought to bear upon the public and social life of the whole community. Mr. Chancellor, I trust that we may look forward to a brilliant and honourable career for this University, and I am quite sure that nothing will more contribute to that end than the support you have received, and which I hope you will continue to receive, from the leaders of public opinion in this country, from the Native Chiefs and gentlemen whose position gives them an opportunity of influencing for better or for worse the fortunes of such an institution as this. (*Cheers.*) I cannot refer to this subject without expressing the great pleasure which it gave me to visit this morning, in company with the Chancellor of the University, that admirable institution the Aitchison College, and to see there a number of youths connected with some of the best families of this Province pursuing their studies amidst surroundings which must be in every way agreeable as well as advantageous to them. I trust that it may result from the efforts which have been made in this direction and from the manner in which the University has been supported by Native gentlemen of high position, that the time will come when those who are by birth the natural leaders of the community will show not only by the financial

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support which they give to educational institutions, but also by the personal interest which they evince in all matters connected with art, science, and literature, their conviction that illiteracy and ignorance, particularly in those who occupy high places, are a national reproach. (*Cheers.*)

Now, Sir, it is generally usual for those who are arguing on behalf of education to dwell upon the almost boundless advantages to be derived from its spread. It has sometimes occurred to me that in this country people go a little too far in this direction and expect almost too much from a University education. It might be worth their while to remember that there are some things which it is beyond the power of Colleges and Universities, however well organised, to achieve for those who are members of them, or which at any rate they should not be expected to do for us as a matter of course. I have, for instance, noticed a tendency on the part of our Indian students to expect in the first place that a University Degree should not be made too difficult of attainment, and it is assumed that if a considerable number of those who compete for such a Degree are unsuccessful, the fault is not so much with the competitors as with the examiners. The suggestion naturally follows that a remedy should at once be applied, not by raising the proficiency of the candidates, but by diminishing the stringency of the examinations. Then, again, I have observed a tendency, no doubt not an unnatural one, on the part of those who have taken the pains of going through the University course, to consider themselves personally aggrieved because they find that the public service or the professions do not supply a sufficient number of openings for educated young men. Again, I have read many lamentations, the sincerity and earnestness of which it is impossible to doubt, over the fact that our Universities and Colleges are able to provide the student with little except book learning, with the result that he is turned out in the world with a fair intellectual equip-

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ment, but with a moral character perhaps weakened instead of strengthened by the studies which he has gone through. I trust that when I tell you that I think that you in India sometimes expect too much in these respects from our Universities, I shall not be understood as having no sympathy with those by whom these cries of despair are from time to time uttered. As an old University student myself I can certainly sympathise with the griefs of those for whom the examination papers have proved a little too stiff. I do not, I must say, remember that we ever proposed anything approaching to a general lowering of the standard insisted upon by the examiners. (*Cheers.*) My impression is that in my time our discontent generally took the shape of a belief that a singularly perverse fate invariably prompted the examiners to set questions in those particular branches of the subject which we had omitted to study with requisite care. (*Cheers and laughter.*) At any rate I earnestly trust that, in the case of this University, the public will not press its authorities, and that, if they do, the University authorities will not consent, to debase the intellectual currency in circulation here. (*Cheers.*) It seems to me to be of the utmost importance that, if the Punjab University is to justify a separate existence, its degrees should be above suspicion; and I would certainly say that if we had to choose between two evils, the maintenance of somewhat too high a standard would be the lesser evil of the two. Again, I can well conceive the vexation and disappointment of the student who has successfully obtained his Degree, and who finds that his laudable ambition to serve the public is doomed to remain unfulfilled. I am afraid, however, that this disappointment is not likely to diminish as time goes on. The number of young men receiving a high education in this country is increasing annually, and, I have no doubt whatever, will continue to increase. The number of appointments open to Indian students, if it

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is to be increased at all, can be increased but to a slight extent. Even if we were to assume that the British element were to be altogether eliminated from the public service, the total number of appointments which it contains bears an infinitesimally small proportion to the number of the young men who, ten years hence, will probably be receiving higher education of one kind or another. We are, I am afraid, asking a great deal of our students when we express a hope that they will learn to value knowledge for its own sake, and not merely as a means of obtaining preferment in the public service or in the professions. I trust, however, that the time will come when the pursuit of knowledge will be so regarded, and that both parents and children will discover that there is no profession or vocation, however humble, the duties of which cannot be better performed by a man whose mind has gone through a certain amount of intellectual discipline. (*Cheers.*) My warmest sympathy is, however, with those who ask—to use the eloquent expression employed by a writer upon this subject in the public press—what sort of education is that which only would force the brain and consider the heart and soul as of no account? In regard to this particular count of the indictment, I would venture to point out to you that if you allow yourselves to assume that training of the heart and soul, as distinguished from the intellect, is a work for which your public educational institutions are to be held solely responsible, you are foredoomed to disappointment. Whether morality is taught with or without religious sanctions, whether it is or is not associated with the dogmatic teaching of religion, I do not believe that here, or elsewhere, the highest and best moral qualities can be imparted as a portion of your college course in the same manner as that in which law, or history, or science can be taught to those who study them. They are certainly not so imparted in our great English Colleges and Universities, and I believe that any member of an English Univer-

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sity will bear me out when I say that the teaching of the science of ethics, or of the dogma of religion and theology, has borne a comparatively insignificant part in the formation of the character of our English youths. It is by agencies other than these that the moral fibre of our young men is strengthened in Great Britain: it is to agencies other than these that we must look for the moral training of our students in British India. For that training we must depend to some extent upon the personal example of the teachers, to some extent upon the tone prevailing amongst the young men themselves, and upon the personal disposition of those who are most prominent among them: we must depend upon those influences which surround our students in their own homes, in which I will venture to say more moral teaching goes on insensibly than in all the class-rooms put together. And, above all, we must depend upon the state of public opinion in regard to all questions affecting moral rectitude or obliquity. The school, the college, the university, is generally a little world of its own in which the prejudices and imperfections of the outside world are reflected, often in a somewhat exaggerated shape, and I do not think it is too much to say that if society is lukewarm and indifferent in regard to questions of moral conduct, we must expect similar shortcomings amongst the youths who are now undergoing their education at institutions such as these. (*Cheers.*)

I have dwelt upon this because I think it will be a serious misfortune if the failure of our Indian students in these respects is laid, as it seems to be, entirely at the door of the colleges and universities. These can, no doubt, do something, and the Government of India has admitted this by a recent Resolution which is no doubt familiar to those whom I am addressing; but I cannot insist too strongly upon the fact that no efforts made by those who are entrusted with the teaching of your young men will be successful unless those efforts are seconded by the general

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tone of Native society, and by the cultivation of a healthy public opinion, the sanctions of which will obtain, because they deserve it, the general respect of the community. Truthfulness and integrity, a sense of honour, respect for authority, whether in the family or in the State,—these are all qualities which your Professors will inculcate in vain unless they are insisted upon by the general sense of the educated community at large. It is for the leaders of public opinion in this country, for the chiefs and rulers, for the learned men amongst you, for the public press, which undertakes to guide and influence your opinions, and for the heads of families, to show that the people of this country are not indifferent to these matters, and that they are ready to supplement by respect and example the efforts which the State is making to educate your sons. (*Cheers.*)

Your Honour and Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—I have now only to express again my acknowledgment of the distinction which the Senate has been pleased to confer upon me this day. I shall always preserve an agreeable recollection of my introduction to this University, of my meeting with those gentlemen who are responsible for the guidance of its affairs, and of my introduction to the students. I beg to congratulate those who have been successful to-day in winning academical distinctions, and I can assure you that if it should prove to be in my power to be of any assistance to the Punjab University, it will be a source of pleasure to me to co-operate with you to the utmost of my ability. (*Loud and continued applause*)

CONVOCATION OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

[The annual Convocation of the Calcutta University for the purpose of conferring Degrees was held on Saturday afternoon, the 18th January 1890, in the Senate Hall of the University. There was a large audience, amongst which were many European and Bengali ladies. The Viceroy, as Chancellor of the University, took his seat on the dais at 3 P.M., the new Vice-Chancellor (Mr. Justice Gooru Dass Banerjee), the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of Bengal, and the Director of Public Instruction occupying seats on His Excellency's right and left. At the conclusion of the ceremony of conferring Degrees, the Viceroy, who on rising was received with loud cheers, addressed the Convocation as follows:—]

Your Honour, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is not my intention to stand for more than a few moments between the Honourable the Vice-Chancellor and the Convocation, but, with your permission, I have a few words to say before I call upon him to address you. It is always agreeable to me to meet the members of the University, and I should, in any case, have come here to-day in order to show my respect for it and the interest which I take in its affairs. (*Cheers.*) There was, however, a special reason for which I was particularly anxious to attend this Convocation: I desired to offer my congratulations (*Cheers*) to the newly-appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University on his accession to that honourable office. (*Continued cheers.*) He enters upon it with the good-will of his fellow-citizens, of the University, and of the Government of India. (*Cheers.*) I do not believe that any more suitable selection could have been made. As a member of the University conspicuous among his contemporaries during his career as a student, as a man of cultivated tastes and scholarly attainments, as a distinguished ornament of the Judicial Bench, and as a gentleman occupying an honourable position in the community which is most largely represented amongst the members of the Calcutta University, he is admirably qualified to take a leading part

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in its affairs. (*Cheers.*) It has been very gratifying to me, as indeed it must have been to him, to observe the manner in which his appointment has been received. (*Cheers.*) I have been long enough in this country to become aware that in such cases it is not always easy to please everyone, but, as far as I have been able to discover, no discordant note has marred the general expression of approval with which Mr. Justice Banerjee's nomination to the Vice-Chancellorship has been hailed. (*Cheers.*) I desire, therefore, in the name of the University, of the Government of India,—and I believe I may, in this case, claim to be the exponent of public opinion at large,—to congratulate the Vice-Chancellor and to wish him a very successful tenure of office. (*Cheers.*)

There is one other matter, a matter of business, which I should like to mention to the Convocation before I resume my seat. It is the duty of the Viceroy as Chancellor of the University to make the annual appointments to the list of Fellows of the University, and this is the second occasion upon which I have had the honour of making such a selection. I have been led to pay some attention to the present composition of the list. I find that, according to the University Calendar, it contains no less than two hundred and twenty names. The Statute prescribes thirty as the minimum number. No maximum number is, however, laid down, nor is there any restriction save that the persons nominated are to be fit and proper persons. Now, a Fellowship of the Calcutta University is not only a high honour but also an important trust. The Senate is the governing body of the University, and no precaution should be neglected in order to secure that that body is constituted in the best possible manner. Can we say that it is so constituted now? I am not quite sure that it is. The list contains the names of many gentlemen against whose character and position not a word can be said, but who, either from the fact that they reside at a dis-

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tance from Calcutta, or from other causes, are not in the least likely to take a useful part in the affairs of the University. In past times it seems to have been usual to bestow a considerable number of Fellowships, not upon the ground that the persons receiving them were likely to take an active part in the administration of the affairs of the University, or because they had specially connected themselves with educational questions. It is not difficult to understand how this came to pass. In the early days of this University the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab were as yet without Universities of their own, and a Fellowship of the Calcutta University was the only means of recognising the claims of gentlemen from those provinces who had the right to be given a voice in educational matters. Again, a Fellowship appears to have been not unfrequently bestowed rather as a mark of distinction and as a compliment—in fact, much in the same way as honorary Degrees are bestowed in our universities at home.

It appears to me that there is a good deal to be said for the view that, if it is desired to confer an honorary academic distinction, the bestowal of a Degree is a more appropriate means of doing so than the bestowal of a University Fellowship. Upon the whole, I have no doubt that the list is needlessly large, and I am told that, as a rule, the ordinary meetings of the Senate are not attended by more than twenty or thirty members, a number which, when questions of special interest are likely to be discussed, rises to a rather higher figure.

Under these circumstances, there is, I think, a great deal to be said in favour of the view that it would be desirable to effect a gradual diminution in the number of your Fellowships, and I propose to make a moderate beginning by filling up every year only a portion of the vacancies which arise. Upon the present occasion you will have observed that only seven out of eleven vacancies have been filled up.

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There is another point in connection with the nomination of Fellows which I should like to mention. It is usual for the Viceroy, before he makes his selection, to have recourse to the advice of the Vice-Chancellor, of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and of other persons whose opinion is worth taking upon such a subject. It occurs to me that, in reference to a part of the vacancies which have to be filled up every year, he might go a step further and ask the University itself to select a certain number of names for submission to him. (*Cheers.*) There are several ways in which this might be done. The most practical manner of carrying out such a proposal would, I am inclined to think, be to allow the M.A.s to submit the names of one or two gentlemen selected by themselves from among themselves, upon the understanding that these names, unless they were open to serious objection, which would not be very likely, would, as a matter of course, be accepted. (*Cheers.*) The final nomination must, under the terms of the Statute, rest with the Chancellor, but, speaking for myself, I believe that it would be to him agreeable to receive the assistance of the University in the manner and to the extent which I have described. The remainder of the vacancies would of course continue to be filled up by nomination. This is, however, a question which will require careful consideration, and that consideration I propose to give it before another Convocation comes round. I merely mention it now because, in a case of this kind, I wish to take the University into my confidence at an early stage and before any final decision has been arrived at. (*Cheers.*)

I have now only to wish the members of the University a very happy and prosperous New Year, and I call upon Mr. Justice Banerjee to address the Convocation. (*Loud and continued cheers.*)

OPENING THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION, CALCUTTA.

[On Monday afternoon, the 20th January, the Viceroy, accompanied by the Marchioness of Lansdowne, opened the Fine Arts Exhibition (Calcutta) at the Indian Museum. Sir Steuart Bayley (Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) having addressed the assembly, His Excellency spoke as follows :—] 20th Jan. 1890.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I gladly respond to the call which His Honour has made upon me, although I have upon more than one occasion found it necessary to disclaim any pretensions to be considered an authority upon artistic questions. There is an ancient proverb which says that men should learn religion from the irreligious, and it is only upon a similar assumption with regard to Art that I have a right to give vent to any ideas which I may have with regard to it. I may, however, at any rate express the satisfaction which it gives us all to find that the friends of Art in Calcutta have determined to hold a Fine Arts Exhibition in the city, and I can assure you that it is very agreeable to me to be able to take a part in opening that Exhibition. (*Applause.*)

We shall, I think, all of us be prepared to contend that no community with any claim to a place amongst the educated and intelligent communities of the world can afford to sit still and to do nothing for the promotion of the Fine Arts. If that is true as a general proposition, it is certainly true of Calcutta in particular. Calcutta is the seat of government of the Indian Empire ; it is the centre of political and commercial activity. at all events for this side of India ; and we may, I think, fairly urge that it should strive to be a centre of artistic activity also. (*Applause.*)

Thanks to the kindness of the Committee, I have had an opportunity of examining the collection which is hung in the adjoining gallery. You will, I am sure, not expect me to tell you that it is one by the side of which the Royal Academy or the Paris Salon sinks into insignificance. We

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have to judge it as a first attempt made in the face of the difficulties by which first attempts are always surrounded, and, judging it by that standard, we have, I think, no reason to be ashamed of the collection of the works of art which the Committee have succeeded in bringing together.

I also noticed amongst the paintings more than one portrait which appeared, in my humble judgment, to possess considerable merit. I would venture to express the hope that, if the painter's art is to flourish in this city, the art of portrait painting will come to the front. There is no place in India in which, year after year, a greater number of notable persons is gathered together. High officials, gallant soldiers, great leaders of commercial enterprise, Indian Princes, and gentlemen of high station, are all in the habit of resorting annually to Calcutta. Only think what a collection of the portraits of Indian worthies might have been formed if, in years past, it had been the custom for every distinguished man who came here to have his picture painted! I am glad to see that a special prize is offered by my friend Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, of whom, by the way, an excellent likeness from Mr. Archer's easel is exhibited, for portraits painted by his fellow-countrymen (*applause*); and I cannot avoid referring to the pleasure which it gave me to see some extremely promising work in portrait painting exhibited by students of the Calcutta School of Art—notably a most conscientiously executed three-quarter length of a gentleman, whose name is not given, by Mr. A. P. Bagchi, the Teacher of the School of Art, and an extremely clever and really powerfully painted picture by Mr. Lalit Mohan Bose, a young artist educated at the same school,—a picture which has, I understand, won the Maharaja's prize. (*Applause.*)

I am disposed to take a very sanguine view of the future of portrait painting in this country. The art itself, far from

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being strange to India, is indigenous in the country. No one who has had an opportunity of examining the old Indian drawings and paintings to be found in your museums and collections can have failed to be struck by the extraordinarily conscientious character of the human likenesses. It is quite true that the execution is often to our taste hard and unsympathetic, and that the drawing does not accord with modern ideas of art. The same remark, however, might be made of some of the work of the earlier Dutch and Italian artists. This, at any rate, may be said without fear of contradiction—that your Indian students have displayed a rare power of reproducing upon canvas, with correctness and fidelity, any object which they have striven to depict. This characteristic is displayed to a marked degree in the studies from still life exhibited at the lower end of the room, and also in the pen-and-ink architectural and technical drawings exhibited alongside of them. These are qualities which only want careful training and the inspiration of true artistic feeling and artistic taste in order to become fully developed into real artistic excellence, and I sincerely trust that the School of Art which has been ably presided over by Mr. Jobbins (*applause*), will, in no respect, relax its efforts in this direction.

While I earnestly hope that, as time goes on, the career of an artist will prove attractive to many of our young men, and will take its place amongst the liberal professions in this country, I trust that the cause of Art will continue to be advanced, as it has been in India for many years past, by the efforts of our amateur artists. I was glad to recognise, amongst the pictures exhibited, works from the studios of such well-known contributors as Mrs. Jardine, Colonel Strahan, Colonel Pullen, and Mrs. Kitchener, as well as many meritorious pictures from the studios of Calcutta amateurs, amongst whom the fair sex appears to hold a very prominent place. (*Applause.*)

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I trust that ladies and gentlemen who have already established their own reputation as artists will, by precept and example, endeavour to recruit the ranks of our amateur artists. I do not know any accomplishment which adds more to the happiness of those who are fortunate enough to possess it, and to that of their friends. It is an accomplishment which stimulates the power of observance; it affords the most interesting of recreations to those who are hard-worked, and the most agreeable of pastimes to those who are happy enough to have leisure hours at their disposal. The superiority of a person who can paint or draw over one who can do neither asserts itself at every turn. I will mention one case in point which came within my notice not long ago. I had the misfortune, during my recent tour on the north-west frontier, to meet with a railway accident. It was an accident of the mildest and most harmless description, but it involved a temporary arrestation of our journey. Some of us bemoaned the hard fate which obliged us to spend several hours in a remote locality with which we had no special desire to form a closer acquaintance; some abused the engine, others found fault with the line; some thought of the anxiety which their non-arrival would occasion to their wives; others, more materially minded, asked whether there was any chance of getting dinner before midnight. But a not inconsiderable number of our party belonged to the noble army of artists, and it was most striking to observe how what was a misfortune to the rest of us was regarded as a positive piece of good luck by them; for before our train had been five minutes off the metals, quite a little host had seized upon dominating positions and had begun with the utmost good humour to transfer the scene of our mishap to their sketching-blocks. This is only one illustration of many which could be given of the advantages of being able to use pencil or brush, and many more will, I have no doubt, occur to you; but we have come here to see the pictures, and I will not detain you

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longer except for the purpose of reiterating what has been so well said by His Honour—the expression of the obligation which we are under to the members of the Committee for their exertions on behalf of this Exhibition. Few of us, I expect, have any idea of the amount of labour which such a task involves. To the members of the Committee it has, I am sure, been a labour of love, but that ought not in any degree to diminish our gratitude. And, ladies and gentlemen, if our thanks are due to the Committee, they are certainly due, in a special degree, to one member of it—the gentleman who has undertaken the duty of Honorary Secretary, and whose perseverance, courtesy, and deep conviction of the strength of his cause have contributed in no small degree to the success of the Exhibition. (*Applause.*)

I have now formally to declare the Exhibition open, and, in doing so, I venture to express the hope that it will be the first of a long series, that the Society will be well supported by the public, and that each Exhibition may be better than its predecessor. (*Applause.*)

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

7th Feb. 1890.

[The fifth annual general meeting of the National Association for supplying Female Medical Aid to the women of India was held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Friday, the 7th February, at 5 P.M. The Viceroy, who was accompanied by Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne, presided, and there was a large and representative attendance of all classes of the community.

The Hon. Mr. P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I., presented the Fifth Annual Report of the Association, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Amir Ali, C.I.E., and the Hon. Mr. Rash B hary Ghose, seconded the adoption of the Report.

The Hon. Mr. Nulkar and Mr. A. M. Bose then addressed the Meeting, after which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor moved a vote of thanks to the Viceroy for presiding, the motion being seconded by His Highness the Maharaja of Durbangah, K.C.I.E. His Excellency, who on rising was received with cheers, spoke in reply as follows :—]

Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you heartily for the vote which you have been good enough to pass, and I can assure you that the compliment was the more appreciated by me from the fact that the motion was seconded by so generous a friend of the Association as the Maharajah of Durbangah, whose princely liberality has been more than once referred to this evening in appropriate terms. (*Applause.*) After what I ventured to say last year upon the occasion of the annual meeting of the Association, it is scarcely necessary for me to assure you of the deep interest which I take in its affairs or of my anxiety to place at its disposal, whenever I can do so with advantage, any services which I am able to render it. Upon the present occasion those services have been of the slightest possible order. It has, however, been most agreeable to me to take part in these proceedings and to listen to the statements which have been made in regard to the affairs of the Dufferin Fund by those gentlemen who have already addressed you. The history of the Fund during the year

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1889 has a very special interest for Lady Lansdowne and myself. It is the first year during which she has occupied the position of Lady President, and it is most gratifying to us to find that she has been supported not less cordially than her predecessor to whom the Association owes its foundation. (*Applause.*) Besides this, we may, I think, say that when an institution such as this has arrived at the fifth year of its existence, it has emerged from the period of emotion and sentiment and excitement through which all such institutions are bound to pass, into the more steady-going and business-like surroundings amidst which its existence, if that existence is to be a prolonged one, must be carried on. Of this Association we may, I hope, say with confidence that it has gone safely through the ailments to which infancy is subject, and is entering upon what promises to be a robust and vigorous youth.

The twelve months to which the Report has reference are certainly months of substantial achievement and encouraging promise for the future. I notice with especial satisfaction the account given at page 25 of the Report, of the extension of our operations, so well described by the Honourable Mr. Hutchins in the geographical excursion throughout which he conducted us just now. That extension is graphically and conveniently illustrated in the little map attached to the Report upon which the various fields of our activity are shown by red marks denoting important centres, hospitals, and localities in which Fund operations are in working order, or are being organised. I believe that more than one Viceroy has been credited with a desire to paint the whole map of India red, and I am not sure that a similar accusation has not once or twice been already levelled at my head. I am quite prepared to say that, if by painting the whole map of India red is meant painting it red in the sense indicated in the speeches of the two gentlemen who have addressed you so eloquently this evening, I am ready to commence the process at

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once (*applause*), and I join with them in hoping that before very long this little eruption of red spots which now somewhat sparsely ornaments the surface of the country may eventually arrive at what is, I believe, known in medical phraseology as the confluent stage. (*Applause and laughter.*)

I venture to refer to one other highly gratifying piece of evidence mentioned in the Report at page 18—I mean the notable increase in the number of purda-nasheen women by whom our hospitals and dispensaries have been attended during past years. No evidence could be more conclusive of the growing disposition of the women of India to avail themselves of the medical assistance which the Association has placed within its reach. (*Applause.*)

The activity which has been shown by the supporters of the movement throughout India is most gratifying. It would be impossible to discuss in detail all that is being done in different parts of the country; but as more than one speaker has referred to the shortcomings of the Province of Bengal, I will merely notice what they have said in order to express my earnest hope that the eloquent and vigorous words which we have listened to this evening upon this subject may not be without their effect. I cannot help thinking that there is a great deal in what His Honour said that truths of this kind require to be enforced by a certain amount of repetition, and I have little doubt that, before another year has passed, the Bengal Committee will have found it possible to complete in a thoroughly satisfactory manner the building scheme which it adopted at the time when my predecessor, almost I think as his last public act in the City of Calcutta, addressed a Calcutta audience in support of the proposal to found a new hospital here. (*Applause.*) I cannot bring myself to believe that the sum still wanted for this purpose, considering the great liberality of the wealthier classes in this Province, will not soon be forthcoming.

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May I also be permitted to express my entire concurrence—and I am speaking for Lady Lansdowne as well as for myself—in the importance which the Committee attaches to the formation of fresh scholarships to be held by our female students? The sum necessary for the foundation of a single scholarship tenable for four years is not a large one, and there is no more suitable shape in which assistance to the Fund could be given by those who wish it well. I understand it is the case that, during last year, only one such scholarship was founded—that, namely, which was endowed by an English lady, a personal friend of Lady Lansdowne's, who happened to be staying in Calcutta for a time.

Before I resume my place I must be allowed to express Lady Lansdowne's deep gratitude to the ladies and gentlemen who have so loyally assisted her during the past year. (*Applause.*) Such assistance in this country is almost invariably given by persons whose time is already fully occupied, and who, in order to promote the objects of an institution such as this, have to make large inroads upon their already scanty allowance of leisure moments. Knowing that this is the case, Lady Lansdowne owes a double debt of gratitude to her fellow-workers. (*Applause.*) She wishes me more particularly amongst these to refer to the Secretaries of the Provincial Branches, to the ladies who have served on the different local Committees, and last, but certainly not least, to the Civil Surgeons who have afforded assistance without which the Association certainly could not have achieved the results for which credit is justly taken in the Report. (*Applause.*) As reference has been made to the ladies to whom the Association owes an obligation, I desire to mention specially Lady Lansdowne's deep regret that the Association is about to lose in Lady Reay one of its most energetic and intelligent supporters. Testimony has been borne to the value of Lady Reay's services as Lady President of the Bombay Branch at page

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8 of the Report in language which does no more than justice to the services which she has rendered. (*Applause.*) We sincerely trust that the lady who is about to succeed her may take a part not less useful in directing the affairs of the Fund within the Bombay Presidency.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, I have said all that I need to say, and it remains for me merely to express my hope that a year hence we may find the affairs of the Association flourishing uninterruptedly, and that we may, all of us, whatever be our race, creed, or origin, continue to work in support of so good a cause as cordially as we have worked up to the present time. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

27th March 1890. [On Thursday afternoon, the 27th March, the Viceroy laid the Foundation Stone of the new Laboratory of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science in the presence of a large number of European and Native gentlemen. The Meeting having been addressed by Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar and the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Steuart Bayley), His Excellency the Viceroy, who on rising was received with cheers, spoke as follows :—]

Your Honour and Gentlemen,—More than one of my predecessors, and more than one of the distinguished men who have held the office now so honourably filled by Sir Steuart Bayley, have, by their speech, and by their presence upon occasions similar to this, borne witness to the estimation in which they held this Institution. I am glad to follow the good example which has been set me, and to show, by readily consenting to your request that I should lay the first stone of your new Laboratory, that I am convinced of the great value of the work which the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science has done in the past, and is likely to do in the future. (*Applause.*)

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The object of the Institution is to promote the study of Science by the young men of this country, and, in this view, it has, I understand, endeavoured, on the one hand, to encourage the pursuit of scientific research and the study of Science for itself, and, on the other, to familiarise our students with the idea that there is a close connection between Science and the Arts, and that the latter will not flourish in a country in which the former is neglected. (*Hear, hear.*) I will not take up the time of those who are listening to me by endeavouring to show that the recognition of both pure and applied Science is desirable. I think I shall be expressing the general opinion of those who stand around me when I say that, living as we are in an age remarkable for the number and brilliancy of its scientific discoveries—an age in which every civilised nation is contributing its quota towards the general fund of scientific knowledge—we should be reluctant to think that India, considering the intelligence of many of the races by which it is inhabited, considering too its early traditions of scientific culture, should fail to bear its share in extending the dominion of man over the natural world. (*Applause.*)

With regard to the Arts, we shall probably, all of us, hold that in these days they depend more and more upon the assistance which Science is able to give them. Every year the competition between the different nations of the earth becomes more fierce. A market is won to-day and lost to-morrow by some slight saving in the cost of production, or by turning to account some product which, until now, has been flung upon the waste heap. Only those industries can survive which make the most of the material resources at their command, and which leave nothing to chance. Some of us may regret that this should be so, and may believe that the Arts stood a better chance of arriving at true artistic excellence in ages when the pressure was less severe, and when work was done in a more leisurely and thoughtful fashion. But, looking at the question from

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a material point of view, it is no use to dispute the facts of the case, or to deny that it is in the laboratories of the world that its greatest artistic and industrial triumphs have been won. (*Applause.*)

It is therefore no exaggeration to say that the community, as a whole, will have an interest in the researches which will be prosecuted here. (*Hear, hear.*) We shall however, I think, be justified in saying that, even if we leave out of sight for a moment the results which are likely to accrue from the application of Science to the Arts, an institution of this kind confers an immense benefit upon the youth of the country by offering to them facilities for continuing their studies after they have completed their course at the College or University. It is, I am afraid, a matter of notoriety that too many of the students, after the modest amount of work necessary for the purpose of obtaining an academical degree, scarcely open a book and fondly imagine that they have acquired an intellectual equipment sufficient to last them through their lives. I believe that for such young men not only does the study of Science afford a most profitable extension of the curriculum through which they have already passed, but that it supplies a valuable complement, I might almost say a useful corrective, to purely literary study. One of the great advantages of an education into which a certain amount of Science has entered is that such an education produces in those who receive it a tendency to think accurately, and a desire to get at the bottom of things, instead of remaining content with a superficial examination of them. (*Applause.*) A person who has received a scientific training, who has learned what is meant by scientific truth, will, even in the current affairs of every-day life, know how to distinguish between careful argument and noisy assertion, between hasty generalisations and deliberate conclusions based upon solid premises. We, therefore, who are responsible for the government of this country, have in this respect every-

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thing to gain by the encouragement of studies likely to have the effect of generating what may be termed a scientific habit of mind amongst those who, owing to their superior education, claim for themselves the right of guiding public opinion. (*Applause.*)

I said just now that the efforts of this Institution had been regarded with favour by more than one high official of the Government of India. It is, however, not upon assistance received from Government, or upon the countenance of high officials, that the success of the Institution has depended. Its history has been one continuous record of private generosity, and of the untiring efforts of a few men who had faith in their cause and courage to support it. (*Applause.*) Eight years have passed since the foundation stone of the existing buildings was laid by the then Viceroy. You are now about to add to them a building which will provide the Institution with that which is undoubtedly a *sine quâ non* for any place of scientific education—I mean a Laboratory. (*Applause.*) No teaching founded upon notes taken in a lecture-room will ever produce the same results as work in the Laboratory; but while the want of laboratory accommodation is universally admitted, the expense of providing it is often fatal. I had the honour of serving for several years upon a Royal Commission, to which was referred the task of considering what steps should be taken to improve scientific education in Great Britain, and I remember that, at every turn, we were encountered by this difficulty—I mean that which arose from the excessive cost of laboratory buildings and of the appliances necessary to equip them. I am not surprised that the same difficulty should have been experienced in India, but I confess that I read with surprise the statement contained at page 6 of the Report for 1889, which is to the effect that, throughout the whole length and breadth of the country, there is not a single Laboratory where research in any branch of Science is being, or may

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be, carried on. I rejoice to know that this reproach is about to be removed, and as Patron of the Association, I tender our cordial thanks to His Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram for the magnificent liberality with which he has come forward in order to supply a sum not merely, as he had at first intended, sufficient to justify you in undertaking the commencement of this most useful and important work, but sufficient to bear the whole estimated cost of the building. (*Loud and continued applause.*) These acts of true princely munificence reflect credit not only upon the distinguished men who perform them, but upon the order to which they belong, and to which their conduct affords so bright an example. (*Applause.*) I trust that those who, but for this decision on the part of His Highness, would have contributed towards the Building Fund, will come forward readily to assist the Association in providing the Laboratory, which will be appropriately called after His Highness, with a suitable equipment, and in establishing a fund wherewith to supply our other great need—I mean permanent professorships paid and maintained out of the revenues of the Association. (*Applause.*) It was my intention to offer you a small contribution for the Building Fund, and I shall be very glad to transfer it for the purpose indicated. (*Applause.*)

Before I undertake the agreeable duty which you have asked me to perform, I must join with Sir Steuart Bayley in expressing our sense of what we owe to the specialists who have contributed to the practical development of scientific studies their talents and their time. (*Applause.*) To the Reverend Father Lafont in particular (*applause*) we are indebted for having, by his lectures and demonstrations, afforded to the students opportunities which, were it not for such aid, the resources of the Association are as yet inadequate to supply. (*Continued applause.*) While the Institution has friends who are able and willing to give it such support, while it commands the services of gentlemen

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as devoted to the cause of scientific culture as its distinguished founder, Dr. Mohendro Lal Sircar (*applause*), who has laboured with such singleness of purpose for its sake, we can afford to look forward confidently to its future. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1890-91.

[The Financial Statement for '1890-91 was read by the Hon. 28th March 1 Sir David Barbour in the Legislative Council held on Friday, the 21st March, and was discussed on the following Friday, the 28th. The motion before the Council, on which the debate took place, was that the Bill to amend the Excise Act, 1878, be passed, with the addition of a section relating to the drawback of excise duty on export of malt liquor. In closing the debate His Excellency the President spoke as follows :—]

We have again taken advantage of the passing of a small and comparatively unimportant measure affecting the Imperial Finances, in order to give Honourable Members an opportunity of considering and criticising the general financial policy of the Government of India. It will be in the recollection of the Council that when, twelve months ago, a similar opportunity was contrived, I was able to state that, in our opinion, the time had come when the right of discussing the Budget should be secured to the Legislative Council, and when the exercise of that right should no longer depend upon casual facilities such as we have been able to afford this year and last. I stated that this view was shared by Her Majesty's Government, and that the Secretary of State had expressed his concurrence in our proposal that there should be an annual, instead of an occasional, discussion of the Budget in Council. I added that this subject appeared to us, and also to Her Majesty's Government, to be closely connected with another, namely, the propriety of giving to Members of the Legislative Council of the Government of India, under proper safeguards, the

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right of addressing questions to the Government upon matters of public interest, and I stated that this subject also was engaging our attention and that of the Secretary of State. Since I made this announcement, steps have been taken to make good the assurance which I was then able to give. I was not without hopes that the legislation necessary for the purpose of carrying out these important constitutional changes might have been passed last year, and that we might, ere now, have been engaged in the task of considering the regulations under which these newly-acquired rights might be exercised. The Secretary of State was fully prepared to introduce the measure during the Parliamentary Session of 1889. Honourable Members, however, are aware of the difficulties which attend Imperial legislation, and cannot have been surprised, even if they were disappointed, to find that the attempt to pass a Councils Bill during the Session of 1889 was abandoned. A Bill is, as Honourable Members are aware, now before Parliament. It contains provisions which will be effectual for the purpose of redeeming the pledges given last year, and I earnestly trust that it may become law before the Session terminates. This is, I need not say, not a proper occasion for discussing the other provisions of the Bill, with which Honourable Members are no doubt familiar—provisions which affect the composition of this, and of the Provincial Legislative Councils. I venture, however, to express my hope that too much credence will not be attached to the wholly unauthorised rumours, which are circulated from time to time, in regard to the attitude of the present Government of India towards this most important constitutional question. For the opinions expressed by us in the correspondence which the Secretary of State has thought proper to lay before Parliament we accept the fullest responsibility. For other opinions, confidently attributed to us, but not, so far as I am aware, disclosed in any statement of our views, official or unofficial, which

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has been given to the public, we disclaim all responsibility.

I will only add that I earnestly trust that even those who would themselves desire to see a scheme more ambitious and far-reaching than that of the Secretary of State, adopted by the Government of India and by Her Majesty's Government, will not, for that reason, allow themselves to be led to disparage unjustly the measure which has lately been passed by the House of Lords—a measure which, I honestly believe, marks one of the greatest advances which has been made for many years past in the direction of a liberal reform of our institutions.

It will not be necessary for me to take up the time of the Council with any lengthened observations upon the Financial Statement of the Honourable Member. I feel sure that I am only expressing the opinion of my colleagues when I say that we have listened to it with feelings of much satisfaction. I should be sorry to allow myself to be drawn into an over-sanguine estimate of our financial situation in the future. Such anticipations are always dangerous; they are particularly dangerous in India, a country in which a portion at all events of the population can never be regarded as wholly beyond the reach of disasters involving the financial position of the Government for the time being. I think, however, that we may, without erring in this respect, say that our present situation is eminently hopeful, and that signs are not wanting to show that we are at last emerging from that series of lean years through which we have travelled with so much anxiety of late. The steady increase in the volume of our trade, in the amount of the receipts from most of our railways, and in our income from land revenue and from the principal heads of taxation, all point to the approach of a time when we shall have less cause for anxiety than we have had for some time past.

. The proposals of the Honourable the Financial Member

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are simple and intelligible. There is no occasion for seeking new sources of Imperial Revenue. The measure now before us, which adds a comparatively insignificant sum to our income, is to be justified on political, rather than on financial grounds.

Some complaint has been made of us because we have not at once taken advantage of the first symptoms of returning prosperity in order to remit taxation. Those by whom this complaint is made can, I venture to think, not have thoroughly realised our position. The Honourable Mr. Nulkar referred to the reduction of the Salt Duty and to the question of raising the minimum at which incomes are liable to be taxed. The reduction of the Salt Duty by 8 annas to Rs. 2, the rate at which it stood until the beginning of 1888, would involve a sacrifice of revenue to the extent of about Rs. 1,500,000. The raising of the taxable minimum of incomes from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 would cost us about Rs. 300,000. It might perhaps have been possible for us to reduce taxation under one or other of these heads, and yet to make both ends meet in the financial year upon which we are about to enter. I hope, however, it will not be contended in this room that it is the duty of the Government of India at once to remove taxation merely because it happens for the moment to have at its command resources which would permit it to adopt such a course. The removal of an existing tax is very nearly as serious a matter as the imposition of a new one. A Government has no right to abandon revenue until it has a reasonable certainty that at all events, as far as it is able to foresee the future, it will be able to dispense with that revenue. A policy which would impose taxes one year and remove them the next because there was a break in the clouds, with the prospect of being compelled to reimpose them immediately afterwards, is not worthy of the name of a policy, and would be fatal not only to the stability of our finances, but to the comfort and convenience of the public. We are, I believe, not yet in a

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position permanently to abandon revenue to the extent involved in any of the above proposals. It may be that the time will come when we shall be able to consider them favourably, and when that time comes the Honourable the Financial Member will no doubt bear in mind the recommendations to which we have listened. That time has, however, not come yet.

I venture, however, to go further and to say that even if our prospects were better assured than I believe them to be; even if we were in no doubt as to the future of exchange; even if our income from Opium were less precarious than it unfortunately is, the Honourable the Financial Member deserves to be supported in his determination to give the first place, not to small remissions of taxation, but to the restoration of the annual provision which, under the arrangement come to twelve years ago, it was decided to make as a national insurance against famine. It has always seemed to me that that was an eminently sound and prudent policy, in pursuance of which the Government of India determined to make every year a fixed provision for the purpose of enabling the country to meet the recurrent strain to which its finances have from time to time been exposed from failure of crops involving failure of revenue, or direct expenditure in relief. It is not necessary for me to add to what the Honourable Member has said in regard to the misconceptions into which the public mind has fallen—misconceptions which, I am afraid, have not been yet entirely removed—in regard to the nature of this arrangement and the uses to which the funds provided under it may legitimately be put. I wish, however, to express my adhesion to the principle upon which the Honourable Member has acted, and to say that I think with him that, now that we find ourselves able to dispose of surplus revenues, our first duty is to use them for the purpose of restoring the annual Famine grant. I trust that nothing may occur to prevent those who are responsible for the government of

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India from henceforth giving effect to the wise intentions of our predecessors, and so regulating the income and expenditure of the Imperial Government that the pressure of the bad years may always be to some extent relieved out of the affluence of the good. It was only in consequence of exceptional pressure, only because its poverty, and not its will, consented, that the Government of India found itself constrained during the last few years to cease from making this annual provision ; and, considering the nature of the taxation to which it had become necessary to resort, I do not think it will be seriously argued that, in preferring a temporary suspension of the arrangements for insurance against famine to the imposition of additional taxation, Lord Dufferin's Government did not exercise a wise choice. Our first duty, now that we find ourselves face to face with a more promising condition of affairs, is to revert to the sound policy instituted by our predecessors, and to endeavour in each year to provide out of our current revenues a substantial sum to be applied towards the alleviation of the permanent financial liabilities of the State. I trust that a considerable portion at all events of the sum thus appropriated, may be applied to the construction of railways which, under less fortunate circumstances, might have remained unbuilt, or for which it might have been necessary to provide capital out of borrowed funds—railways the construction of which will not only bring a direct return to the National Exchequer, but also afford increased security to a part of the people of this country against risk from famine. I was not able to follow exactly the argument of the Honourable Mr. Evans, which had reference rather to the manner in which this portion of the accounts was shown. I venture, however, to think that, if we have regard to the essence of the transaction, we are entitled to say that by thus applying our revenues either in diminution of existing debt, or in avoiding the necessity of adding to it, we shall permanently strengthen our finances and, in

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the truest sense of the word, make provision for insurance against famine.

Of the duties which the Government of India owes to the tax-payers of the country, the duty of, as far as possible, avoiding an increase of the national indebtedness, is one of the most binding. Whatever may be our apprehensions with regard to the future, we have at least the consolation of knowing that the indebtedness of India has, up to the present, been kept within the most moderate limits, and that the burden of that indebtedness is fortunately tending to diminish, and not to increase. I do not know whether Honourable Members have had time to refer to the extremely interesting paragraph which appears under the heading of "Interest on Debt" at page 25 of the Statement which lies upon the table. If they have done so they will no doubt have observed the following facts which appear to me to deserve special attention :—

Our total indebtedness in sterling at the end of the present year amounts in round numbers to 98 millions, of which no less than 32 millions was borrowed on account of Railways and other profitable enterprises. When we remember that of the 66 millions which remain, between 40 and 50 millions were incurred at the time of the Mutiny, we shall, I think, congratulate ourselves that the obligations which we have inherited are not heavier.

Turning from the sterling debt to our indebtedness in rupees, it appears, from the statistics given at page 26, that by far the greater portion of that debt, or Rx. 96 millions out of Rx. 113 millions, is represented by Railways and Irrigation Works. Of the interest for which we shall be liable next year, and which will amount altogether to Rx. 4,671,000, Rx. 4,000,000 in round numbers are chargeable to Interest on Railways and Irrigation Works: in other words, considerably more than three quarters of the whole of our rupee debt represents expenditure upon remunerative enterprises for which the State obtains a fair return, or

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for which, at all events, we have valuable assets to show. The balance, which may be stated in round numbers at Rx. 700,000, represents the ordinary rupee debt of India. This, however, includes sums which have from time to time been advanced by the Government of India to public bodies or sums held by the Government as currency investments. The amount annually recovered from the persons or Corporations to whom money has thus been advanced has, year after year, tended to bear a larger proportion to that for which the Government of India has itself been liable, and this increase has gone on until the amount so recovered, which in 1882-83 represented little more than one third of the total charge for interest, will, in the year upon which we are about to enter, actually exceed the total charge which we shall have to meet.

These are facts to which, amid much that is doubtful and precarious, we can look with unqualified satisfaction. Whatever be the trials which may await us in the future; whatever be the strain to which, in years to come, our financial resources may be subjected from war, or scarcity, or failure of revenue, we shall be able to encounter that strain in proportion as we have, during years of peace and sufficiency, strengthened our finances and refrained from adding to the burden of our public liabilities.

In another respect the accounts of the year which has just come to a close must be most gratifying to us. I refer to the proof which they afford of the continuous and rapid improvement of the recently-acquired Province of Upper Burma. The revenue of the Province, which has doubled during the last three years, now exceeds a crore of rupees; it is said to be collected without difficulty, and the Chief Commissioner reports that he has every reason to believe that it will continue to expand. Other indications are equally favourable. The receipts from the Upper Burma Railway are highly satisfactory, and will, we expect, exceed the working expenses by Rx. 50,000 next year.

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It may perhaps be interesting to Honourable Members to know that the only item of Burmese revenue which does not tend to increase is that derived from Excise, the diminution of which we shall no doubt look upon with tolerant eyes. The country is rapidly settling down; in fact, if we exclude from consideration the operations in progress in the Chin-Lushai country, there has been no employment of troops, except in the district of Magwe and on the Wuntho border, where there has always been a certain amount of turbulence. Concurrently with the general return of the population to peaceful pursuits there has been a rapid falling off in serious crime and in the number of admissions to jail. These have, I learn from Sir Charles Crosthwaite, fallen from 2,500 in the month of May last to 1,500 in the month of December. This fortunate state of things has enabled the Chief Commissioner to recommend a decrease in the Military Police Force employed in the country, and there is little doubt that further reductions will prove practicable before long. I ventured last year to cite, as an indication of the improvement which the country was undergoing, the increase in the number of households under assessment to the Thathameda or house tax. The number of those thus assessed has, I understand, increased by nearly 30,000 in the past twelve months—an increase which, although partly explained by the closer supervision exercised by the local authorities, is certainly due in the main to the manner in which families at one time either absent from the country, or in hiding, are now settling down peaceably in their homesteads. Considering that little more than four years have passed since Upper Burma became a part of the British Empire, we are, I think, justified in regarding with satisfaction the state of things which I have described.

I wish, before I leave off, to say a very few words with regard to another item of expenditure—I mean that incurred our military operations against the Chin-Lushai

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tribes. The amount spent in connection with this during the past year was certainly larger than we had any reason to anticipate. I feel, however, no doubt that the money thus laid out, as well as whatever additional expenditure may be incurred during the coming year, will prove to have been well spent. The British occupation of Upper Burma has entirely changed the character of our relations with the inhabitants of the mountainous Alsatia which lies between Burma and Chittagong. It would have been absolutely impossible for us, now that it is flanked on each side by British territory, to allow the tribes which inhabit it to continue the lawless and predatory existence which they have till now followed. The operations which, as far as the present season is concerned, are now coming to a close, do not deserve to be classed amongst the ordinary punitive expeditions which have, I regret to say, been so common upon the frontiers of India; expeditions which, for any permanent results achieved by them, might in many cases as well never have taken place. We are satisfied that in the case of the Chin-Lushai country, the establishment of through communications from the Burmese to the Bengal side, and also with Assam, the construction of roads and of lines of telegraph, together with the exhibition of strength which has resulted from the combined operations of the different columns employed, will effect the permanent pacification of these inaccessible tracts. Should this prove to be the case, the 50 lakhs, at the cost of which this result will have been obtained (I include the amounts taken in the accounts of this year, and that provided in the Budget for 1890-91), will certainly not have been thrown away. In considering this point it is worth while to bear in mind the expenditure which has been already incurred in these regions—I will not say entirely without effect, but without anything approaching to such a result as that for which we have now a right to look. I find, on reference to the official records, that the Lushai Expedition of 1871-72 cost

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over 22 lakhs, and the Naga Expedition of 1879-80 17½ lakhs, while an expenditure of nearly 5 lakhs was incurred on a punitive expedition against the Lushai tribes in 1888. The operations now in progress, which have been carried out with the greatest skill and courage by the officers entrusted with their direction, and which, but for the large amount of sickness experienced by our troops in a singularly malarious country, have been conducted at scarcely any cost in casualties, will, there is every reason to believe, prevent the recurrence of outbreaks such as those which provoked the expeditions to which I have just referred, and will, once for all, convince these lawless tribes that it is for their own advantage to adopt peaceful pursuits and to cease from molesting their neighbours.

INSPECTION OF THE CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY
VOLUNTEERS.

[On Saturday afternoon, the 29th March, His Excellency the Vice-roy inspected the Calcutta Presidency Volunteers, and addressed the Corps in the following speech :—]

Colonel Chatterton, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Calcutta Presidency Volunteers,—It gives me much pleasure, after the lapse of a year, to be once more called upon to inspect the Battalion, and it is my agreeable duty to congratulate you upon the appearance and bearing of the different corps of which it is composed, and which I have had several opportunities of seeing during the past winter.

The last twelve months have, I am happy to say, been in every way creditable to the Battalion. I have, in the first place, to refer to the important point of Musketry. The first duty of a Volunteer is to make himself a master of the weapon placed in his hands. I hope those who are listening to me made it their business to read the admirable

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address delivered in my presence by the Commander-in-Chief at Simla last year on the occasion of the annual rifle competition held at that place. It is, as His Excellency then pointed out, no use to place weapons of precision with every modern improvement in the hands of our soldiers unless they will use them properly, not only by learning to shoot straight in matches and competitions, but by acquiring that discipline and steadiness without which no amount of practice at the butts will make a good soldier. The progress which has recently been made by the Indian Army in this respect has been most remarkable, and I trust that Volunteers will keep pace with their brother soldiers of the Regular Forces. In your case, I am afraid, shooting has been somewhat interfered with owing to the fact that the range has recently been closed for some time. I am glad to hear that it will shortly be again available for use. In spite, however, of this drawback, it is satisfactory to me to hear that some excellent shooting has been made by the Battalion. In the annual meeting Sergeant-Major Harwood won the Viceroy's Prize with a very fine score, beating by several points that made at Wimbledon for the Queen's Prize competed for under the same conditions.

In the volley-firing competition a good score was made by the winning team, F Company, showing an improvement upon the winning score of last year. I am also glad to hear that the medal given by Government for the best shot in the Bengal Presidency was won by Lieutenant Spooner. Some excellent scoring was also made in the local matches of the Presidency Rifle Association. Amongst these, Volunteer Spiers was successful, making "a highest possible" at 900 yards.

Turning to the different Corps included in the Battalion, I must, in the first place, express my deep regret that the Calcutta Light Horse, by the death of Captain Thomas, have lost a most efficient and popular Commanding Of-

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ficer. In spite of this severe blow, the Corps has worked hard and has held a successful Camp of Exercise. It is satisfactory to think that Captain Thomas has been replaced by the Honourable Sir Alexander Wilson, a gallant Officer, who is equally at home in the Viceroy's Council, in the Chamber of Commerce, and in the Camp of Exercise.

The Cossipore Volunteer Artillery has, I am glad to hear, steadily increased in numbers and efficiency, the two Batteries being now complete. It is to be regretted that they have lost Lieutenant-Colonel Wace's services as Commandant. I have no doubt that he will be worthily replaced by Major Stewart, who succeeds him.

I have heard with satisfaction that the Eastern Bengal State Railway Corps is about to be increased by a Company from the north side of the river. This arrangement will bring the whole of the employés of the line into one Corps of four Companies.

It was my agreeable duty last year to congratulate the Cadet Corps upon the fact that it had increased in strength by 200 during the previous twelve months. I hear that the Cadets have worked hard, and have made great progress in shooting. I trust that they will persevere and show a further improvement next year.

I take this opportunity of expressing my pleasure at finding that the Head-quarters of the Battalion, of which I laid the foundation stone last year, are approaching completion. The building, which I hope to visit this afternoon, is apparently a commodious and suitable one. I venture to think that you are extremely fortunate in having obtained so good a site, and I doubt extremely whether a similar concession is likely to be made to any other applicants in future years.

Passing from these details, I think we may say that during the past year the Volunteers as a force have certainly gained ground and acquired a more definite and

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important place in the defensive system of the Empire. This has certainly been the case with regard to the Volunteer Force in Great Britain. Every Volunteer in that Force has now a place assigned to him, and, on an emergency occurring, will not need to enquire what he has to do, or where he has to go. In Calcutta you were called upon last month to take your turn at garrison duty in Fort William, while the regular troops were engaged in opposing the movements of an imaginary enemy upon the coast, and you received the thanks of the General Officer Commanding for the manner in which this duty was performed. Rehearsals of this kind will help you to understand what you have a right to expect, and what will be expected of you should an emergency ever arise in this country. I trust that both officers and men will realise the weight of the responsibility which belongs to them, and will endeavour, by their increased efficiency, to add every year to the military strength of the Indian Empire.

OPENING THE DUFFERIN HOSPITAL AT PATIALA.

[On Tuesday morning, the 21st October 1890, the Viceroy, accompanied by Colonel J. C. Ardagh, C.B. (Private Secretary), Lieutenant-Colonel Lord William Beresford, V.C., C.I.E. (Military Secretary), and other members of His Excellency's staff, with Mr. W. J. Cunningham, Officiating Foreign Secretary, left Simla for his autumn tour. At 8-15, on the morning of the 22nd October, the Viceroy arrived at Patiala, the object of His Excellency's visit being to place the Maharaja on the musnud and to invest him with full administrative powers. His Highness, accompanied by his State Officials, received His Excellency at the railway station with the usual ceremonies. Here also the Viceroy was met by Sir James Lyall (Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab), and a large number of Civil and Military Officials of the Province, who had been specially invited to Patiala by the Maharaja. 22nd Oct. 1890.]

The Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharaja, drove to the large camp pitched for the occasion, and the forenoon was spent in visits of ceremony between His Excellency and His Highness. In the afternoon, Lord Lansdowne opened the Lady Dufferin Hospital, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lady Dufferin on the 19th of November 1888. A large shamiana had been pitched in front of the hospital, and beneath this the Viceroy took his seat on a dais, with the Lieutenant-Governor on his right hand and the Maharaja on his left. The Sardars and State Officials were assembled to witness the ceremony together with a number of visitors from camp. Dr. Thompson, Superintendent of the State Medical Department, read a statement in which he gave an account of the various medical institutions in Patiala, including the hospital about to be opened. At the conclusion of this statement His Excellency rose and spoke as follows :—]

Your Honor, Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am glad that my first public act in the State of Patiala should be the opening of this Hospital. Its completion is a substantial addition to the strength of a movement in which I have, on more than one occasion, expressed my interest—the great and useful movement commenced by Lady Dufferin and bequeathed by her as a legacy to Lady Lansdowne and myself.

The State of Patiala already possesses the well-known Rajender Hospital, which I hope to visit later in the afternoon, and which was opened by Sir Charles Aitchison in

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1883—an institution upon which I believe your Highness's Government has incurred, up to the present time, an expenditure of no less than a lakh and-a-half of rupees. In addition to this, there is a Military Hospital, a Jail Hospital, and a branch Dispensary, in the City of Patiala, besides 17 Dispensaries in the Mofussil. No special provision had, however, been yet made for the treatment of women, and, two years ago, on the occasion of your Highness's marriage, you expressed your intention of erecting this Hospital, and of setting aside ₹10,000 per annum for its maintenance. The foundation-stone of the building was laid by Lady Dufferin, whose name the Hospital will bear, and whose thoughtful interest in the people of this country could not be more appropriately commemorated. The Hospital is now completed, and will be, in years to come, both a monument of your Highness's liberality and a source of untold blessings to the people of Patiala. That the buildings will be suitable to the purpose for which they have been designed, and will be a proper home for this valuable institution, those who have seen them can have little doubt.

But, Ladies and Gentlemen, if we are to have efficient hospitals, we want something more than commodious and well-equipped buildings. It is absolutely necessary that these institutions, which are intended for the relief of women, should be presided over by a lady doctor, possessing not only professional skill, but administrative ability of a high order. One of the greatest difficulties with which we have to contend in India is that of obtaining the services of properly qualified ladies for this purpose. In this case the difficulty has, I am glad to say, been successfully surmounted. Miss Crawley, M.D., whose experience was gained while she was in charge of an Edinburgh Hospital of high standing, was engaged by the express desire of His Highness, at the beginning of the present year, and has been able to place the administration of the Hospital upon a most satisfactory footing.

I learn that, since Miss Crawley has been in Patiala, no

Opening the Dufferin Hospital at Patiala.

less than 2,400 visits have been made by patients to the Dispensary, and it is particularly gratifying to find that the number of visits more than doubled after the first two months, and has increased steadily ever since. It is obvious that the difficulty of treating patients in the absence of proper hospital accommodation was very great—so great in fact that the attempt to treat patients in the Dispensary had to be abandoned. The conditions will be entirely altered with the opening of the Hospital, and we need, I think, be under no apprehension that Miss Crawley will find that its advantages will remain unappreciated by those who stand in need of medical, or surgical, treatment.

I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgment of the generous manner in which the Lady Dufferin Scheme has been supported by the Princes and Chiefs of this part of India. They were among the first to come forward when the movement was in its earliest infancy, and it is most satisfactory to find that many of them are now freely establishing hospitals in their own dominions and making arrangements for the maintenance of those hospitals at the cost of their States. No better example of this generosity on the part of rulers of Native States could be found than that afforded by the hospital which I am now invited to open, and I am glad to say that a similar institution is now being built by His Highness the Raja of Kapurthala, while the Progress Reports of the Committee of the Dufferin Fund show throughout India other hospitals are rapidly coming into existence, in all cases generously supported and encouraged by the rulers of the different States.

Before I conclude, I desire to acknowledge the great value of the services which have been rendered to the Patiala Hospital by Dr. George Thompson, the Resident Surgeon, without whose friendly co-operation the hospital certainly would not have attained the measure of success, which it has achieved. I think both Dr. Thompson and also Mr.

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Field, the Executive Engineer, who has, I understand, a large share of responsibility for the design of these buildings, deserve our hearty congratulations upon this occasion.

I will now, with your Highness's permission, proceed to the buildings opposite and declare the Hospital open to the public. (*Applause.*)

INSTALLATION OF THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

23rd Oct. 1890. [The most important ceremonial connected with the Viceroy's visit to Patiala took place on Thursday, 23rd October 1890, when the Maharaja Rana was placed on the musnud, and invested with full administrative powers, he having enjoyed for some months past provisional powers only. The ceremony took place in the large Durbar Hall in the Palace which is usually chosen for functions of this kind. On the dais were placed two silver chairs of State flanking the musnud itself on which His Highness was to be installed. To the right rear was placed the Patiala Standard which was presented to the late Maharaja at the Proclamation Durbar at Delhi in 1876. A guard-of-honour lined the approach from the Palace yard to the Durbar Hall, the terrace of which was covered over in shamiana fashion with brightly coloured canvas. To the right of the dais were grouped the chief officers and durbaries of the State, while British officers in full dress, and visitors from camp were allotted seats on either hand of the entrance. A number of ladies were also present to witness the ceremony.

The Maharaja, accompanied by his officers, arrived some little time before the Viceroy. Soon after nine o'clock a deputation, consisting of four high officials, waited on the Viceroy in camp, and His Excellency, escorted by a detachment of cavalry, drove to the Palace, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor, and attended by the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries, and the personal staff. The Viceroy, on arrival, was received with a royal salute and a procession was formed to the dais, the Maharaja accompanying His Excellency to his seat, while the Maharaja's brother performed a similar duty to the Lieutenant-Governor. The Viceroy, the Maharaja, and the Lieutenant-Governor having taken their seats on the lower step of the dais, and the assembly being all seated, the Viceroy rose and spoke as follows :—]

For the first time since my accession to the Viceroyalty

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two years ago, it falls to my lot to formally invest with full powers the Ruling Chief of an Indian State. It is a source of satisfaction to me that the State should be that of Patiala, and that your Highness should be the Chief whom I am called upon to instal.

The relations of the Patiala State with the British Government have, for many years past, been of the most cordial character. Upon three separate occasions during the course of the present century your Highness's predecessors have, at critical moments in the history of this country, given practical proof of their fidelity, and upon each of those occasions the forces of the State have co-operated with those of the British Empire, and have rendered services which received a suitable acknowledgment at the time. The memory of those services has not been forgotten.

In your Highness I am glad to recognise a Ruler who is likely to maintain these worthy traditions, and to strengthen still further the feeling of friendship which unites the Patiala State and the Imperial Government.

The circumstances under which your Highness's career as a Ruler will commence are in every sense propitious and encouraging. During your minority the affairs of the State were wisely and prudently administered by a Council, the Members of which—men of wide experience and excellent judgment—have, under the presidency of the late lamented Sirdar Sir Dewa Singh, prudently directed its affairs, and have been able to hand them over to your Highness in excellent order and in a sound financial condition. I feel sure that no one more cordially than your Highness acknowledges your obligation to the Council, to the excellence of whose work I am glad to have this opportunity of paying a hearty tribute. It is a matter of deep regret that the President Sir Dewa Singh—who so long and faithfully served the best interests of the State and of his master, and whose advice and assistance, had he been spared to live longer, would, I am sure, have been at your Highness's disposal—is not among us to-day.

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In praising the Council of Regency for their good administration I do not forget the fact that an equal share in the credit is due to the Ministers, or Heads of Departments, who worked under the Council with the same sense of discipline and loyalty to the interests of the State which they had shown under your Highness's father, the late Maharaja. I am glad to know that three of these ministers, who were appointed by your father, retained their important offices throughout the administration of the Council and still hold them. I refer to Khalifa Muhammad Hussan, Khalifa Muhammad Hussain, and Sardar Gunda Singh, and I consider the Patiala State to be very fortunate in retaining so long the services of three men of such mature experience, and proved ability and integrity.

Your Highness has, I am glad to say, shown early in life that you possess many of those qualities of head and heart which are most essential to the success of one to whom is entrusted the welfare of a numerous community, and the intelligent interest which you evinced in public affairs justified me, upon the strong recommendation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in entrusting you provisionally with full powers over the State some months before the date at which you attained your majority.

I am glad to know that the powers thus conferred upon you have been exercised in such a manner as to afford the fairest promise for the future. You have shown that you will not be content with the formal and ornamental functions of a Ruler, but that you are prepared to interest yourself actively in all that concerns the well-being of your subjects. I have noticed with satisfaction the manner in which your Highness has already identified yourself with useful movements for the improvement of agriculture, for increasing the efficiency of the military forces which the State contributes to the defences of the Empire, and for promoting the cause of education. The Patiala State was one of the first to come forward under the scheme unfolded two years ago by my distinguished predecessor, Lord Dufferin, in your

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Highness's Durbar, and I am glad to say that the reports which I have received of the spirit and discipline of your Highness's troops are most satisfactory and encouraging.

Your Highness's interest in education has been illustrated by your liberal donation to the Punjab University, which appropriately commemorated the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales to this country, and also by your Highness's generous support of the College which is about to be founded for the education of members of the Sikh community. With this movement the Government of India is in hearty sympathy. We appreciate the many admirable qualities of the Sikh nation, and it is a pleasure to us to know that while, in days gone by, we recognised in them a gallant and formidable foe, we are, to-day, able to give them a foremost place amongst the true and loyal subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. I rejoice that the Sikh leaders are now endeavouring by the foundation of this Institution to secure in these more settled times the intellectual progress of the Sikh people, and it will give me the greatest pleasure to comply with the request, which has been made to me that I would, at the proper time, give my patronage to the College.

It is not too much, therefore, to say that no circumstances are wanting to render the prospect with which your Highness commences your career as a Ruler as bright and as promising as possible. Upon your Highness's own conduct, upon your ability to make use of the great opportunities which will be placed within your reach, upon your power to withstand the temptations which surround the path of a young Ruler, it will depend whether these bright promises are fulfilled or disappointed. I earnestly trust that your Highness may be given those great qualities without which wealth and power will be of no avail to you. Your Highness has made an admirable beginning. May you have perseverance to pursue, without turning to the right or to the left, the path which you have marked out for your-

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self. The mere initiation of useful measures, creditable though it may be, is a comparatively simple matter. It is only by sustained efforts, by continuous vigilance and application, that you can hope to establish your reputation as a Ruler and to leave a lasting mark upon the fortunes of your State. It is, indeed, not too much to say that, of all the qualities needed by one who, owing to the accident of his birth, finds himself called upon to preside over the destinies of a State, the quality of perseverance is the most necessary of all; for, Maharaja, your responsibilities, the formal commencement of which dates from to-day, will end only with your life. In this respect your position differs widely from that of the high officials whose tenure of office, like that of His Honor or mine, is a temporary tenure. We can look forward to the time when our work will come to an end, and when we shall step on one side and see it continued by others. The burden which you are taking upon yourself to-day, can never be laid down so long as you are able to bear it. While, therefore, you have, on the one hand, the prospect, denied to some of us, of reaping the reward of your own exertions, you have the knowledge that from those exertions you must expect no relief. I wish you, therefore, above all else, strength and courage to continue your work, and endurance wherewith to complete it, and I trust that you may so make use of the powers entrusted to you to-day that, during your life and after it, you may be remembered by the Government of India, by your subjects, and by the great Sikh community, of which you are a distinguished member, as the wise, just, and honest Ruler of a prosperous and contented people.

[At the conclusion of His Excellency's speech, a translation of it was read out in Hindustani by Mr. Cunningham, the Officiating Foreign Secretary, who then recited the Maharaja's titles in full.

The Viceroy then addressing His Highness, said, "I hereby declare you invested with full powers of administration in the State of Patiala."

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The band then played the National Anthem and a salute of 17 guns was fired without the city walls.

The Viceroy's khilat was then brought in, and His Excellency presented the Maharaja with a sword of State which was girt on by Mr. Cunningham. His Highness was led to the central seat on the dais by the Viceroy, who seated himself on the right, the Lieutenant-Governor occupying the chair on the left.

The Maharaja then rose and addressing the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor spoke as follows :—]

Your Excellency, Your Honor,—It is with feelings of the deepest gratitude and profound respect that I beg to express my heartfelt thanks to your Excellency and your Honor for the very great favour which the Imperial Government has this day, through your Excellency, conferred upon me and my State, by the confirmation of my ruling powers. The double honour which the visit of both your Excellency and your Honour, and the declaration which your Excellency has so graciously made in my own capital, have now conferred upon me and my people, is unparalleled in the annals of the State; and when I recall to mind the other important honours which were in this very hall, fourteen years ago, conferred upon me, and my State, by His Excellency Lord Lytton and Sir Henry Davies, I cannot express my pride and my pleasure. I was then only a child of four years, yet notwithstanding my age His Excellency, after the close of the memorable Imperial Assemblage, travelled straight from Delhi to Patiala for the sole purpose of installing me on the musnud of my forefathers. If I am not mistaken, I believe I am the only Prince in India who has had the good fortune to receive such exceptional marks of Imperial favour, and whose installation on his hereditary Raja Guddee, and the confirmation of whose powers have both been honoured by the personal presence of two exalted representatives of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. It is now only a year since your Excellency, on the recommendation of my kind friend, Sir James Lyall, invested me with ruling authority in my State. The confidence which

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the Imperial Government then reposed in me, and which is still more strengthened by your Excellency's kind expressions on the present occasion, I have, during this short period, as far as I possibly could, endeavoured to justify, and it has given me great consolation and encouragement to learn from your Excellency's speech that my labours have not failed to give satisfaction to your Excellency and your Honor. I beg to assure your Excellency that the well-being of my State and people shall always be the chief aim and the guiding principle of my rule, and that I shall ever be desirous of doing all that I can to secure their prosperity and happiness. Born to be the head of the renowned Phulkian House, with an inheritance of proverbial fidelity to the British Crown excelled by none of the Indian Princes, I am fully conscious of the grave responsibilities of my position, and of the great obligations which I owe to my own people and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Your Excellency has graciously spoken of the humble services rendered by the rulers of this State, and I thank you for making mention of them. It is now 87 years since General Lake first gave my ancestor the Maharaja Sahib Singh the kind assurances of British friendship. The relations then begun were followed by the formal protection of the British Government being granted to the State a few years later, and it will ever be the pride of my family that during this long period the closest intimacy and most cordial understanding have invariably existed between us. The services rendered by the State in the Gurkha war of 1814, in the Kabul campaign of 1839, in the Sutlej war of 1845, in the Mooltan insurrection of 1848, in the dark troublous days of 1857, and in the Afghan war of 1878, will ever remain a standing proof of the loyalty and devotion of my house, and will go far to show how highly the Sikh chieftains of this principality have been capable of recognising the immense boons and blessings which the British rule has conferred upon this State and the country in general. The rewards

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and distinctions which the Imperial Government, as an acknowledgment of these services, has, from time to time, conferred on this house, are too well known to be related. They may be briefly stated to have taken the form of a handsome gift of territories with large revenues, of the increase of salutes, of the bestowal of the Most Exalted Order of the G. C. S. I. and other titles on my illustrious father and grandfather, of the Viceregal visits to Patiala, of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was pleased to call my father his friend, and quite recently, for which I have to thank the Imperial Government, your Excellency and your Honor, in the shape of the visit of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and Avondale to Patiala.

I pray that the Imperial Government may never stand in need of assistance from the Indian Princes, but should the occasion arise I beg to assure your Excellency that I should be found as faithful, as firm, and as staunch an ally of Her Imperial Majesty as my predecessors have been before me. I have, as your Excellency is aware, already allotted a portion of my army for Imperial service. The regiments which your Excellency will graciously condescend to inspect to-morrow are greatly improving in discipline and efficiency. New cantonments, at a heavy cost, are under construction, and I take a deep and hearty interest in the welfare of these troops. I wish to take this opportunity of expressing to your Excellency the deep indebtedness of the State to the Government of India and Punjab Government, for the cordial assistance and moral support which have ever been most graciously and promptly extended to the rulers of Patiala, whenever asked for, in reforming and improving the internal administration of the State. Fully recognising the immense benefits of works of public utility, it has ever been their cherished ambition to follow the Government in this respect, and through the timely and gracious help given by the British authorities, without which they could have done little, the result of their labours

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has been that the State now possesses a canal which irrigates one lakh and fifty thousand acres of land, a telegraph service, colleges, hospitals, workshops, and a line of railway, running throughout the whole length of my dominions, from Rajpura to Bhatinda. I need not assure your Excellency that I am earnestly desirous of following the example of my illustrious predecessors in their public spirit and desire for improvement, and I hope it will not be considered improper if I here mention a few measures which I have adopted during the short period of my administration. I had the good fortune to open the Patiala-Bhatinda Railway, which has been constructed on the broad gauge and is expected to become a most important commercial and strategical line, when extended *via* Bahawalpore so as to give direct communication with the seaport of Karachi. I have sanctioned an expenditure of over five lakhs of rupees in constructing a system of metalled roads, which will connect the principal towns in my State with the new line of railway, in order to serve as feeders. The Government have sanctioned my request for a share in the new Sirsa Canal project, and I have made arrangements for the payment of ₹11,00,000 as my proportional share. My forests in the Sawaliks and Himalayan ranges have occupied the attention of Government of late years, and the much-needed work of their regular settlement is now steadily progressing under an energetic English officer, whose services Government have been pleased to lend at my special request. I may also mention among the new works the Lady Dufferin Hospital, which your Excellency was graciously pleased to declare open yesterday. An experienced lady doctor with a European assistant has been employed to control the institution. The Educational Department is being formed, under the advice and suggestions offered by my late able and respected tutor, Mr. Sime, whom I am glad to welcome here on this occasion. A horse-breeding scheme is shortly to be taken

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in hand. Further arrangements have been made to light the city streets, while greater attention is now paid to matters of sanitation and public health. These are a few of the measures of public utility which have been introduced since I attained my majority. I make now mention of the mass of work of every description which I found in arrears and have now cleared off. Your Excellency has made kindly references to the active interest I have lately taken in the matter of the higher education of my Sikh co-religionists. I deem it an honour to be able to assist, in however small a degree, in the cause of education, and the step which your Excellency mentions was only a natural outcome of this sincere desire. As a Sikh I feel bound to thank your Excellency and your Honor for the interest you have taken in the movement.

Before concluding I desire to acknowledge the kind words your Excellency has spoken regarding the late Sirdar, Sir Dewa Singh, whose death I greatly deplore. He had the satisfaction of knowing that his duty was done before death removed him from among us.

It now only remains for me to again thank your Excellency and your Honor for the kind favours bestowed upon me to-day, and to express a hope that the gracious patronage which the Imperial Government has so long extended to my illustrious forefathers may ever be accorded to me and my State, and that I may always continue to enjoy the personal friendship of your Excellency and Sir James Lyall. I am sanguine that all my officials and my people join with me when I express the prayer that the British rule, which is the source of so many blessings to all India, may ever uninterruptedly continue, and that God Almighty may ever preserve the benign shadow of our beloved and kind-hearted Sovereign, Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, who is the fountain-head of all the boons and blessings which the Princes and people of India enjoy. (*Loud applause.*)

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[His Highness spoke clearly and without the slightest sign of nervousness, laying particular emphasis on the passage referring to the loyalty of Patiala to the Imperial Crown.

On the conclusion of his speech the Maharaja was congratulated by the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Foreign Secretary, and the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government, on his accession to the musnud.

The Maharaja's brother and the State officials, civil and military, then presented nazars, which were touched and remitted by the Viceroy. Attár and pán were distributed, and the durbar came to a close. The Viceroy left the palace under a salute of 31 guns.]

BANQUET AT PATIALA.

23rd Oct. 1890 [On the evening of the day on which the installation of the Maharaja of Patiala by the Viceroy took place, His Highness entertained His Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, and all the guests in the Camp at Patiala at a State dinner in the public guest tent. The Maharaja had a renewal of a recent attack of fever and was unable to be present after dinner as he had intended. The Viceroy proposed the health of His Highness in the following terms:—]

Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I rise for the purpose of proposing a toast, which I think we ought certainly to drink before we separate this evening. It is the health of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. (*Cheers.*) I had hoped that His Highness would have joined us after dinner, but I am sorry to say that I have just heard that a slight return of the fever, from which His Highness was suffering a few days ago, renders this impossible. The attack is not a serious one, but His Highness is perfectly justified in taking the usual precautions, and in avoiding exposure to the cold night air. I shall, if you will permit me, in proposing his health, mention briefly one or two matters of local importance, and I make no apology for doing so, for I think that all of us, whether we are connected with the State or not, take an interest in Patiala affairs upon the present occasion. (*Hear, hear.*)

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His Highness, this morning, in the course of the admirable and well-delivered address to me, to which all of us listened with so much pleasure, referred to the fact that, during his minority, and under the wise guidance of the State Council, Patiala had obtained the inestimable boon of connection with the railway system of North-Western India. It will be remembered that, when the construction of the line between this place and Bhatinda was begun, the Government of India undertook that it would, at a suitable time, complete those communications either by an extension of the line from Bhatinda to Bhawulpore, or by placing Bhatinda in communication, on the broad gauge, with Ferozepore to the north. I am able to say that we are prepared to meet our obligation, and I believe that the best mode of giving effect to the promise will be found in laying a third rail between Bhatinda and Ferozepore—an arrangement which will place Patiala in direct communication, without break of gauge, with the great railway arteries which extend between Karachi and Peshawur. (*Cheers.*)

There is another matter in regard to which I wish to say a few words. I have noticed, since my arrival in the State, and upon other occasions, the fine appearance of the Patiala State Troops (*cheers*), which have, during the last two years, undergone training as part of what we generally speak of as the "Imperial Service Corps," and I am, thanks to his Highness's thoughtfulness, and to the consideration of his illustrious neighbours, the Rajas of Nabha and Jheend, to have, to-morrow, an opportunity of seeing the troops of the three States on parade. I am glad to say that I have received from Lieutenant Colonel Melliss, the officer specially entrusted with the inspection of the Native States' forces, the most satisfactory accounts of the spirit, discipline, and efficiency of these troops. Colonel Melliss, in the Report which he has just submitted to the Government of India, says that "the selected War Service regiments of the Punjab are composed of exceed-

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ingly fine men, full of martial spirit, well behaved, contented, and cheerful;" that the whole of these men are subjects of their own States, a point to which I attach the greatest importance, and "that they vie with one another to become smart and efficient;" and he adds that "the Chiefs and Rulers take the greatest possible interest in them." (*Cheers.*) The cavalry of the Punjab States was sufficiently trained to admit of its attending the Cavalry Camp at Muridki last year, where they took part in the march past and were noticed with approval by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. They were afterwards inspected by the Inspector-General of Cavalry, than whom there is no higher authority upon all questions connected with cavalry, and who on parade complimented them highly on their smart and soldier-like appearance and the satisfactory progress which they had made. (*Cheers.*) It is a noticeable fact that, on the march to and from the Muridki Camp, the little force conducted itself admirably, and in such a manner that I believe not a single complaint was made against it by the villagers of the country through which it passed. (*Cheers.*)

Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is particularly agreeable to me to refer to this subject in this place, because the great movement commenced by my predecessor, Lord Dufferin, with the object of assigning to these forces, and those of other loyal Indian States, a place in the defensive system of the Indian Empire, may be said to have had its public inception in Patiala. (*Cheers.*) Many of those who are listening to me will probably recollect Lord Dufferin's speech upon this subject, when, in 1888, upon the occasion of His Highness's marriage, my predecessor unfolded his scheme in the Durbar then held in His Highness's palace. It was upon that memorable occasion that the Viceroy for the first time announced his intention—I will use his own words—"of asking those Chiefs who have specially good fighting material in their armies to raise a portion of those armies to such a pitch of general efficiency as will make them fit to go

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“into action side by side with the Imperial troops.” Lord Dufferin’s speech was followed by large offers from the principal Native States of all parts of India, and, although it was impossible to accept all of these, we have, I am glad to say, during the two years which have passed since the speech was delivered, made an excellent commencement. There are at present under training, in round numbers, 6,400 Cavalry, and about 7,000 Infantry, a body of men well disciplined, thoroughly equipped, and in point of military spirit and fighting qualities, fully fitted to take their place in the general system of Imperial Defence, and I feel no doubt that, as time goes on, we shall see our way to accepting wholly or in part some of the numerous other offers which are still open to us. (*Cheers.*) The case is, however, one in which I am anxious to proceed carefully and deliberately, making sure of each step which we take before attempting a further advance. (*Hear, hear.*) I have often heard it said that the numbers which I have just given you, although they represent a material addition to our resources, might easily have been exceeded, and that, with a little judicious pressure on our part, there would have been no difficulty in obtaining the adhesion of a number of States which have up to the present time taken no part in associating themselves with the movement. I must frankly say that this complaint is not one which causes me many misgivings, and I own that, if the Government of India is to be found fault with in connection with this subject, I would far sooner that we should be blamed for moving rather too slowly than rather too fast. (*Hear, hear.*) I have given my anxious consideration to this question, and I have come to the conclusion that we ought, on no account, to accept assistance of this kind from the Feudatory States, except in cases where there is the clearest possible evidence to show, first, that the Ruler of the State in question is honestly and sincerely desirous of placing his troops at our disposal, and esteems it an honour to have those troops

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brought into a line with those of the Imperial Government ; secondly, that such service will not impose too heavy a burden on the State, and that there is to be found amongst its people a genuine and a loyal desire to accept such service ; and, thirdly, that there exists in the troops themselves that military spirit so conspicuous in some of the races of India, and which has given to our Native Army some of the finest fighting material in the world. The essence of the whole scheme is that there should be no compulsion in the matter, and that only those States should be singled out which are not only willing, but anxious to bear their part with us in defending the Empire in the hour of need. (*Cheers.*)

I will add one word more of explanation. If these are the lines upon which we are to work, it is, in my belief, essential that we should, as far as possible, jealously preserve the individuality of the force which each State is permitted to contribute. We wish to make these State forces a matter of personal pride and emulation amongst the Ruling Chiefs, and, for this reason, I have persistently turned a deaf ear to all offers, however generous, which have been made to me of assistance in money in lieu of in men. (*Cheers.*) We are not seeking to levy an Imperial defence cess upon the Native States, and, for the same reason, I have discouraged several very well-meant proposals which have from time to time been put forward for the formation of composite corps made up of small contributions of men from a number of the minor States. If such contributions had been accepted, it would have been necessary to merge these small bodies of troops into one or more larger forces, which would not be representative of any particular State, but of a group or body of States. There would, under such an arrangement, have been no room for *esprit de corps* or the pride of each individual State in its own force. I hope therefore that you will agree with me in thinking that such offers, however creditable to those who made them, were inconsistent with the principles

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which I have just enunciated, and that I was right in declining them. (*Cheers.*)

The essential idea of the scheme is that we should select, with the utmost care, the States which are to be allowed to take a part in it, and that each of these States should provide a small force of its own, composed of its own subjects, and officered by its own gentry, identified as much as possible with its own interests, and, in time of peace, entirely under its own control. (*Cheers.*) Now it has been very satisfactory to me to find that amongst the first to give their adhesion to this great and important movement has been the State of Patiala. (*Cheers.*) As His Highness reminded us in his speech this morning, the comradeship of the British and Patiala forces is no new thing. It is now some 75 years since they first were companions in arms during the Nepal War. Later again, in the dark days of the Mutiny, good service, still fresh in our memories, was rendered by His Highness's grandfather, Maharaja Narendra Singh, and the Patiala contingent, and at a still more recent date, during the Afghan War, a Patiala force served with distinction with the British Army. I feel confident that the troops which we shall see to-morrow will, in case of need, prove themselves no unworthy inheritors of these honourable traditions. (*Cheers.*)

Ladies and Gentlemen, I must apologise for having detained you so long. It remains for me only, before I resume my seat, to ask you to join me in drinking the health of His Highness. I am sure that every lady and gentleman at this table will unite with me in cordially wishing him long life and happiness, and in hoping that he may be spared for many years to continue the useful work which he has already begun. (*Cheers.*) Of the friendship and support of the Government of India His Highness may rest assured, and I trust, that, not only while I remain in India, but long after I have left the country, I may have the pleasure of watching from a distance the career which has opened so auspiciously to-day, and of knowing that his

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public and private life are building up for him a reputation for wisdom, justice, and integrity, and strengthening the bond of good-will which has for so long united the State of Patiala to the British Empire.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I give you the health of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala.

[The toast was very warmly received.]

PARADE OF IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS AT PATIALA.

[On the morning of the 24th October, the Viceroy witnessed a parade of the Imperial Service Troops belonging to the Patiala, Jhind and Nabha States. The troops were drawn up on the plain at Kherika-Kublar, some three miles from the camp at Patiala. The Maharaja rode with the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor and their respective Staffs to the parade-ground, where they were received by Colonel Melliss, the Chief Inspecting Officer of Imperial Service Troops in India, and the British officers employed under him in the Punjab, Captain Blythe, 10th Bengal Lancers, Captain Hogg, 14th Sikhs, and Lieutenant Harris, 11th Bengal Infantry. The strength of the troops paraded was as follows:—1st Patiala Lancers, 400; Jhind Lancers, 113; Nabha Lancers, 108; 1st Patiala Infantry, 824; 1st Jhind Infantry, 479; 1st Nabha Infantry, 492; total of all ranks, 2,416. The troops received the Viceroy in line, in open order, with a royal salute. His Excellency, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor, the Maharaja, Colonel Melliss and their respective Staffs, and escorted by a troop of the 10th Bengal Lancers, then rode slowly along the line inspecting each regiment in turn. His Excellency subsequently took up his post at the saluting flag and the march past began, after which the troops formed line of quarter columns, advanced in review order, and gave a royal salute. The Viceroy then rode out and addressed Colonel Melliss in the following terms:—]

Colonel Melliss,—Before I leave the ground I desire to express to you the great satisfaction which it has given me to see this fine body of troops on parade. The reports which you have recently submitted to the Government of India left me in no doubt that the forces of the three States had made excellent progress in the period during which they have been subject to your inspection, and that their

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efficiency, discipline and equipment were in the highest degree creditable. I am glad to have seen with my own eyes how much you, and the officers under you, have been able to achieve in this direction, in a comparatively short space of time, and I feel no doubt that, as you yourselves have acknowledged in the reports to which I refer, the large measure of success which has been obtained would not, in the case of the Patiala troops, have been arrived at without the support of His Highness the Maharaja, who has taken so strong a personal interest in this important movement. I shall be much obliged if you will kindly cause my approval to be notified to the different regiments, in orders.

[Colonel Melliss in reply, said :—]

Your Excellency, Your Honor,—On behalf of the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Imperial Service Corps of Patiala, Jhind and Nabha, I respectfully offer our grateful thanks for your Excellency's appreciation of the efficiency they have attained. They have yet much to learn and have only reached the half-way-house on the road to the goal we mean to gain. What has been achieved is chiefly due to the high military spirit and cheerful contentment of the men, to the earnest desire on the part of the officers and non-commissioned officers to learn their work, and to the ever ready and constant support, in all matters military, and the keen interest taken in their soldier subjects, by the Maharaja of Patiala, the Raja of Nabha, and the Council of Regency in Jhind. Sir, I have been associated with these corps for now nearly two years, and I feel sure that should the day ever come for united India to unsheath her sword in defence of the frontier, the Imperial Service Troops of the Punjab Chiefs will bring to themselves and their masters both fame and honour, and add a brilliant page to the history of Imperial India. Your Excellency's words of appreciation will be translated and read out at the head of every corps.

VISIT TO NABHA.

24th Oct. 1890. [Leaving Patiala on the afternoon of the 24th October, the Viceroy, accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor, proceeded to Nabha, where His Excellency and His Honor were received by the Raja and his officials and driven to an extensive and most artistically laid out camp which had been pitched by His Highness some distance from the Railway Station. The evening was passed in the exchange of ceremonial visits and in seeing the various places of interest. At 8 P.M. the Raja of Nabha entertained the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor and their respective Staffs at dinner in the Fort. After dinner the Raja entered and took his seat between the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor. His Excellency having proposed the health of the Queen-Empress, again rose and proposed His Highness's health as follows :—]

Your Honor and Gentlemen,—I rise to ask you to join me in drinking to the health of His Highness the Raja of Nabha. I wish, in the first place, to thank him, and I am sure you will allow me to do so in your name, as well as in my own, for the generous hospitality with which he has entertained us, although our visit was necessarily a very brief one. His Highness has made the most complete and thoughtful arrangements for our comfort, and, short as my stay in the State has been, I hope His Highness will regard it as a proof of the good-will and confidence of the Government of India. The Government of India regard His Highness as a staunch friend and ally who has well earned the distinguished Order of the Star of India which he wears upon his breast. The State of Nabha has, on more than one occasion, proved its loyalty to the Crown. At the time of the Mutiny, the then ruling chief co-operated with, and rendered good service to, us, and during the Afghan War Nabha was one of the seven States which sent contingents in aid of the British forces. More recently His Highness has placed a part of his forces under special training, in order to fit them to serve with the troops of the Queen-Empress in the event of a great Imperial emergency. This morning I had the pleasure of reviewing those troops on parade. I

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‘ had already heard from Colonel Melliss, the officer specially entrusted with the inspection of the Imperial Service Corps, of the progress which they have made, of the martial spirit which they have displayed, and of the interest which His Highness takes in them. I am sure he would have been pleased had he seen their performance on the parade-ground this morning.

Let me, in conclusion, express to your Highness the pleasure which it has given me to become personally acquainted with you. Last year, much to my regret, you were prevented by ill-health from meeting me. This year you were kind enough to come to Simla to visit me, and you have now been able to receive me hospitably in your own capital. I assure you that I greatly value your friendship, and that I hope I may continue to enjoy it. Let us now drink to the health and prosperity of His Highness.

The toast having been warmly responded to, Mr. Fanshawe translated His Excellency’s remarks for His Highness, when the latter rose and, in brief and well chosen words, expressed the pleasure which it gave him to see His Excellency in his capital. Under the benign rule of Her Majesty, His Highness went on to say, he enjoyed an amount of liberty and security beyond his aspirations, and it was his constant and sincere desire to serve the British Government to the utmost of his ability. The British Government was a blessing to the Native States in general, and to the Phulkian States, to which group he belonged, in particular. He earnestly prayed for the health of Her Majesty and the Royal Family. His Highness concluded by expressing his gratitude to His Excellency for the kind terms in which he had proposed his health.

[The party then adjourned to the terrace and witnessed an excellent display of fireworks in the court-yard below. The city and the approaches to the station were brilliantly illuminated.

The Viceroy’s special train left at midnight, His Excellency being accompanied to the station by His Highness and the Lieutenant-Governor. Sir James Lyall took leave of the Viceroy here.]

VISIT TO ULWAR.

25th Oct. 1890 [The Viceroy arrived at Ulwar at 5 P.M. on the 25th October, and was received at the Railway Station by the Maharaja, Colonel G. H. Trevor, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Colonel Muir, the Political Agent, and the Chief State Officials. A guard-of-honour from the Imperial State Troops was in attendance, and a salute was fired by the Maharaja's own battery of artillery. The Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharaja, drove to the Banni Bilas Palace, where His Excellency and party were accommodated during their stay. In the course of the evening, ceremonial visits were exchanged between His Excellency and His Highness, after which the Maharaja entertained the Viceroy and his party at dinner in the city Palace. At the conclusion of dinner the Maharaja entered and took his seat near the Viceroy. The first toast drunk was that of the Queen-Empress, in proposing which the Maharaja took the opportunity of saying that Her Majesty had no more loyal feudatory in her wide Empire than himself, and that the height of his ambition was to have an opportunity of showing his loyalty by leading in person his troops in the service of the Empire. He asked his guests to join him in wishing Her Most Gracious Majesty long life, health, and prosperity, and for the Royal Family every blessing and happiness.

The terms in which the Maharaja proposed the Viceroy's health were :—]

I would express the great pleasure it is to me to be honoured by the presence in my State of Her Majesty's representative. My only regret is that His Excellency is not accompanied by Lady Lansdowne. My hope is that, on the next occasion, they will together be able to pay Ulwar a longer visit. I trust His Excellency will be pleased with all he sees in Ulwar, especially with the Imperial Service Troops. I ask you to drink the health of Lord and Lady Lansdowne, and may His Lordship's period of office be a successful one.

[His Excellency, in replying, spoke as follows :—]

Your Highness, Colonel Trevor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have to thank Your Highness for the kindly words in which you have welcomed me to the State of Ulwar

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and in which you have referred to my visit. I may be permitted to share your regret that it should have been impossible for Lady Lansdowne to accompany me. She had looked forward to a tour in Rajputana, and it was only because it was absolutely necessary for her to revisit England for a few months that she gave up her intention of accompanying me. For myself, Maharaja, let me say what pleasure it gives me to find myself your guest here. This is the second annual tour which I have taken since my arrival in India. I was anxious to devote the first to seeing something of those important defences, which had been created, or which were in progress for securing the British Empire from attack from without. I propose to devote the earlier part of my second tour to making myself acquainted with some of the most important of those Rajput States, which have played so conspicuous a part in the history of this country, and which we are justified in regarding as not only one of the most interesting, but one of the most loyal sections of British India. (*Hear, hear, and applause.*)

I am glad to be able to tender to your Highness within your own capital my assurance not only of my personal regard for you, but of the good-will and approbation of the Government of India. (*Hear, hear.*) Your Highness has shown yourself a capable and painstaking ruler, and the condition of your State shows that its affairs have been carefully administered. (*Applause.*) Your Highness has, I am glad to learn, evinced considerable interest in the education of your subjects, an interest which we have a right to expect from one who was, I believe, the first student admitted at the Mayo College at Ajmere, which I hope to visit within the next few days. (*Hear, hear.*) You have been liberal in your support of hospitals, and more especially in your encouragement of the movement initiated by Lady Dufferin and connected with her name. (*Applause.*) You are in the habit of freely visiting different portions of

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your State and of personally satisfying yourself with regard to the wants and condition of the cultivators. (*Hear, hear.*) Nor must I forget to mention the efforts which your Highness has made to place a portion of your forces in a high state of military discipline and efficiency, so as to render them fit to serve in the field with our armies in the event of a national emergency. (*Hear, hear, and applause.*) Some of these troops I have already had an opportunity of seeing for a few moments, and I look forward to inspecting the whole of them on parade before I leave Ulwar. To the success of this important movement two conditions are indispensable, on the one hand a martial spirit, and good fighting qualities amongst the troops themselves,—characteristics which are certainly not absent in the case of your subjects—and, on the other, the close interest and personal support of the Chief himself. (*Hear, hear.*) The latter condition has, I am glad to say, been complied with in a most conspicuous manner in your Highness's case. (*Applause.*)

I believe I am right in saying that your Highness was the first Indian Prince to place your troops under special discipline for Imperial Service, and that, even before the publication of the scheme announced by Lord Dufferin, two years ago, you had a carefully selected body of troops in training under the supervision of a British Officer with the object of placing them at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government. (*Applause.*) The State of Ulwar may therefore fairly claim to have been first in the field. Your Highness has yourself the honour of holding a Colonel's Commission in the British Army, and I hope, before I leave Ulwar, to see you taking command of your own troops. (*Applause.*) That your Highness wishes these soldierlike instincts to be perpetuated amongst the Rulers of Ulwar is, I think, proved by the fact that your son, who is only 10 years of age, already has a Resaldar's Commission in the Cadet Corps and will be in his place on parade next Monday. (*Applause.*)

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I have heard with much pleasure of your thoughtfulness not only for the efficiency of your regiment, but also for the comfort and well-being of the men. I learn that you are in the habit of yourself inspecting the recruits before allowing them to be admitted, and Colonel Melliss informs me that the result of your care and thoroughness has been that a sense of the utmost contentment prevails throughout the entire force. (*Applause.*) Your liberal expenditure of no less than six lakhs in providing them with suitable barracks will, I have no doubt, go far in securing this object. (*Applause.*)

I now, Gentlemen, beg to propose to you the health of His Highness the Maharaja, and, in doing so, I am sure I am only expressing the hope of all present that the serious illness from which His Highness was suffering a short time ago has entirely passed away, and that he has returned from his visit to the Australian possessions of Her Majesty, a visit which I hope has not only thoroughly restored him to health but given him an opportunity of seeing something of that great British Empire, of which I am sure he is proud that the State of Ulwar forms part and parcel. (*Loud and continued applause.*) Ladies and Gentlemen, I now give you the health of His Highness, and I hope that he may be spared for many years to continue the useful works which he has in hand.

[The toast was very warmly received, the Maharaja acknowledging it in a few cordial words. The Viceroy then rose with the other guests to inspect the collection of rare arms, books, manuscripts and curiosities which were laid out in an adjoining room. Afterwards the party ascended to the roof of the palace to witness the illuminations of the city and a display of fireworks.]

At Ulwar His Excellency's party was joined by Colonel G. H. Trevor, Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. L. Marshall, Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General for Rajputana and Central India, Public Works Department, and Lieutenant K. D. Erskine, First Assistant to the Agent, Governor-General for Rajputana.]

INSPECTION OF IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS AT ULWAR.

27th Oct. 1890. [On Monday morning, the 27th October, the Viceroy inspected the Imperial Service Troops of Ulwar. Lord Lansdowne, accompanied by Colonel Trevor, Colonel Muir, His Excellency's personal staff, and the Maharaja's son, a Resaldar of Cavalry, aged 10 years, rode to the parade-ground, where he was received by the Maharaja, who commanded the troops in person. These consisted of four squadrons of Lancers (492) and 820 Infantry. At the close of the inspection the Viceroy addressing His Highness said :—]

Maharaja,—Before I leave the ground I wish to express the pleasure it has given me to see the Ulwar Imperial Service Troops on parade, and I desire to compliment you upon their admirable steadiness, and upon the precision with which they have gone through the movements I have just witnessed.

I should also like to tell you how much I have been struck by the workmanlike character of the equipment of the men, an equipment which has obviously been contrived with the idea of fitting them not only for the requirements of the parade-ground but for those of active service in the field.

I have also been much pleased by the appearance of the horses and by the excellent manner in which they are turned out and groomed. If you will be kind enough, Maharaja, to cause it to be stated in orders that I was much satisfied with all I saw this morning, I shall be extremely obliged to you.

Let me say, in conclusion, that I am sure that the troops present to-day must have felt great pride in being handled upon the parade-ground by your Highness.

ADDRESS FROM THE AJMERE MUNICIPALITY.

[The Viceroy, accompanied by Colonel G. H. Trevor, arrived at Ajmere at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 28th October. On the platform were the Chiefs of Bundi, Bikanir, Kotah, Kishengarh, Tonk, and Tehri, with a number of Istumrardars, or petty chiefs in British territory. The Viceroy, who was received by Colonel Biddulph, Commissioner of Ajmere, first inspected the Volunteer guard-of-honour, after which the Chiefs were presented to His Excellency. The members of the Ajmere Municipality were assembled in an adjacent hall, and here an address of welcome was presented to His Excellency by the Chairman, Colonel Loch. Its general tenor may be judged from the points to which the Viceroy referred in his reply, which was as follows :—]

28th Oct. 1890.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Ajmere Municipal Council,—I return you my cordial thanks for the manner in which you have welcomed me to the ancient capital of Rajputana, and I take note, with satisfaction, of the expression of loyalty to the British Rule, and of attachment to the Person and Throne of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress which you have placed in the forefront of your address.

I am glad to find that you prize, as it deserves to be prized, the privilege of Local Self-Government conferred upon your city six years ago, and that the Municipality has, during the years which have since elapsed, been able to effect substantial improvements conducive to the comfort and well-being of the people whose interests are committed to your charge. You are justified in assigning a conspicuous place amongst the most important of such improvements to measures affecting the health of the community, and of these none is more important than that of providing it with a supply of pure water. All recent investigations tend to show that the possession of such a supply is a condition to the absence of which are due most of those epidemic diseases which have from time to time occasioned such terrible ravages in different parts of the country.

I trust that I may interpret your reference to the subject

Address from the Ajmere Municipality.

of Local Self-Government as indicating your consciousness that the privilege—and you are correct in speaking of it as a privilege—is one which confers upon those who enjoy it, not only extensive rights, but far-reaching obligations. The Government of India has watched, and will continue to watch, with the closest interest, the manner in which those obligations are discharged in the different centres of population in which this great experiment is receiving a trial. That Government is ready to encourage this and other Municipalities in their struggle with the difficulties which confront them, by granting them all the assistance which they can legitimately expect. Such encouragement can, however, only be afforded to those who show themselves worthy of it, and I may be allowed to express my hope that in Ajmere, where much wealth has undoubtedly accumulated under the protection, and indirectly through the agency of the British Government, in a manner peculiar to a large city surrounded by, and having dealings with, Native States, your leading and wealthiest citizens will show, by the active interest which they take in the affairs of the Municipality, and by their liberal support of all schemes of public utility, that they are alive to their responsibilities in this matter.

I am given to understand that the sanitary arrangements of your town and neighbourhood still require your closest and most sustained attention, and I am not without hope that you may yet be able to secure for yourselves an even more satisfactory solution of the difficulties connected with your water supply, than that which has been provided in your present scheme for pumping water from the Ana Sagar Lake. The young Municipalities of India have a right to insist that too much should not be expected from them at the outset of their career. I am sure, however, that you will believe that I am only giving you the advice of a true friend to Municipal Government, when I express my hope that each and every one of the Municipal Commissioners of Ajmere will take a personal and practical

Address from the Ajmere Municipality.

interest in maintaining the efficiency of those municipal institutions, and in securing the observance of those municipal laws, of which he is a constituted guardian. You are fortunate in having the assistance of officers belonging to the staff of the Railway who may be trusted to contribute their intelligence and energy to the work which devolves upon you. There are, moreover, many capable officers of the Government, both European and Indian, upon whose assistance you can count, and you have been exceptionally fortunate in obtaining the guidance of a Chairman—the Revd. Dr. Husband—to whose signal services in this respect my attention was, I remember, drawn by Colonel Walter soon after my arrival in India. Dr. Husband has, I understand, been replaced during his absence on leave by Colonel Loch, who will no doubt prove a most efficient substitute. With such materials as these you should have no difficulty in achieving in future a large measure of success, and in making the Ajmere Municipality a model for other local Governments. I trust that you will accomplish this result; that you will not be content to allow the whole weight of the burden to rest upon willing shoulders like those of your late and present Chairman; and that in your deliberations in Council and in Committee you will show yourself wise and business-like, and averse to the waste of public time in mere empty discussion.

Be assured, Gentlemen, of my cordial sympathy with you, and of my earnest hope that your important duties may be discharged in such a manner as to earn for you the gratitude of the people of this State and the thanks of the Government.

I have only to add the expression of my regret that it should have been impossible for Lady Lansdowne, to whom you have gracefully referred, to accompany me during this portion of my tour. I trust that she may have another opportunity of visiting Rajputana and your interesting and important city.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE MAYO COLLEGE.

30th Oct. 1890. [On the evening of the 30th October, a large number of the European and Native residents of Ajmere assembled in the principal hall of the Mayo College to witness the distribution of the prizes to the students by the Viceroy. The College is entirely devoted to the education and training of the young Rajput Chiefs and Sardars who reside in it.

Colonel Loch, Principal of the College, received His Excellency and Colonel Trevor, and then read an address, giving an account of the work done by the institution during the past year. Attention was drawn to the fact that fifteen prizes were given for proficiency in games, and the hope was expressed that the Viceroy would regard with favour the number of rewards allotted for riding and athletics. The interest of the Rajputana Chiefs in the College was proved by their gift of 22 prizes annually. The Viceroy's prize had been won by Kanwat Dalpat Singh of Manadar Sirohi, and Lady Lansdowne's, by Maharaja Jai Singh of Bamolia, Kotah. His Highness the Maharao Umaid Singh of Kotah was selected by the votes of the students for the good-conduct prize medal. Colonel Loch added: "It is of course impossible that the work of such an institution as this can proceed without having many difficulties to contend against, or that uniformly faultless results can be achieved. But the presence of the Viceroy, the Agent to the Governor-General, and several members of the College council, should convince all present that the management are endeavouring to carry out, to the best of their ability, the wishes of the distinguished and lamented Statesman whose name the College bears.

The Viceroy then rose and spoke as follows :—]

Colonel Trevor, Your Highnesses, Students of the Mayo College, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has given me great pleasure to be present on this occasion and to listen to the President's account of the condition and prospects of the College. No educational institution in India is, in my eyes, more interesting or remarkable than this. It is an attempt to engraft upon the old aristocratic society of Rajputana, a form of education adapted to the requirements of that society but to a large extent derived from, and inspired by, that of which we Englishmen are so justly proud—I mean the kind of education which the flower

Distribution of Prizes at the Mayo College.

of our English youth receives at the great public schools. This experiment at once bears witness to the discernment of the British Statesman, whose name will, I hope, always remain connected with this College, and to the munificent liberality of the great Rajput Houses, to whose generous contributions the College owes these splendid buildings, and the endowment upon which it depends.

The College has now been 15 years in existence, and I hope we may regard its success as fully assured. Some 200 young Chiefs and members of the best families in Rajputana have received, or are receiving, here a training both of body and mind which will, I have no doubt, stand them in good stead, and which will enable them to discharge, with credit to themselves and to their race, the duties which they will have to perform when they arrive at full age.

What is most wanting to ensure the future success of the College is that the leading Chiefs and Rulers of Rajputana should give it their cordial support. They can do so in many ways. They have already done so by the exercise of a liberality which rendered it possible to incur an expenditure of nearly four lakhs upon these buildings, and over eight lakhs upon the endowment fund. I confess, however, that what would be even more satisfactory to me than this, would be to find a general disposition on the part of the whole of the ruling families of Rajputana to send their sons here.

As members of one of the oldest aristocracies in India, I can well understand that the Chiefs and Nobles of Rajputana should be animated by what we should call a strong conservative feeling, and that you should regard with suspicion any form of education which might have the effect of breaking down traditions or customs to which you are attached. There is, however, nothing in the education which your sons will receive here which need do violence to such a feeling. That education need not tend to weaken

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your loyalty to your own race, or your reverence for the long line of brave men from whom you are descended. Depend upon it, gentlemen, that a Rajput Noble will not find his usefulness as a Thakur impaired, because he has acquired here some of the qualities which we endeavour to instil into a young English gentleman of good family. It is an education for which we claim that it will, in the first place, engender amongst these young men that healthy spirit of emulation, that love of fair-play, and that ability to control their temper, which are produced by the healthy life of a public school, but which are rarely the result of the education given to a boy in his own home. In the next place, it is an education which will encourage the youths of Rajputana to acquire proficiency in manly sports and out-of-door exercises, and which will give them, not only sound minds, but sound and vigorous bodies, and develop those manly qualities, for the possession of which the Rajput race is proverbial.

But, Ladies and Gentlemen, while the education given to the students of the Mayo College is designed to achieve the results to which I have just briefly referred, we must not forget that it is also intended to enable the students to obtain a knowledge, not only of your own literature, but of the English language, and of some of those subjects which are regarded as essential in a Western education. I attach the greatest importance to this point because, unless the Rulers and Nobles in this part of India are prepared to obtain for their sons a certain amount of this kind of education, the rising generation of Rajputana will infallibly find themselves unable to take the place to which they are entitled amongst the communities of modern India. Without some knowledge of these subjects they will, in the first place, be unable to understand the official language of the country, to read our books and newspapers, or to appreciate our policy or our motives. They will find that all these things are unintelligible to them, and that it will be

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out of their power to afford us that useful co-operation which we have a right to expect at their hands, and which they are, I am sure, ready to supply. I should be sorry indeed if, by neglect in these respects, the Rajput aristocracy were to allow itself to fall behind and to be outstripped by others. In times gone by the different races by which this country is inhabited were engaged in an unceasing struggle for existence—a struggle in which the fittest owed their survival to their pre-eminence in those qualities which enabled them to hold their own upon the battle-field. In these days of assured peace which all of us enjoy under the Empire of Her Majesty that struggle is no longer carried on; and, although I am far from saying that the day has passed when either the British Government, or the people of India, can afford to be indifferent to the cultivation of those martial qualities for which the Rajput race has always been conspicuous, we cannot conceal from ourselves that such qualities alone do not suffice to make a people prosperous, or powerful, or to enable any section of the community to hold a foremost place in the public estimation. I trust that the Rajput race will not be content to rest its reputation upon those splendid qualities of courage, endurance, and gallantry in the field, which it displayed in the historical times to which I have referred, and that it will seek in future years to maintain, and add to, that reputation by taking the place to which it is entitled amongst the cultivated and enlightened communities of modern India.

I am glad to see before me a number of gentlemen, whom, if this were an English institution, we should describe as the “old boys” of the Mayo College. I have been at different times connected with the management of several of our best known English educational institutions, and I have always been struck by the interest shown in them by those who had been educated within their walls. A sort of freemasonry grows up amongst the old pupils of a great

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school—a freemasonry which, with us, often lasts through life, and which, I believe, has frequently been the means of stimulating young Englishmen to an active and useful career, in the hope that, by following such a career, they may reflect credit, not only upon themselves, but upon the institution in which they were brought up. Perhaps I may be allowed to mention to you, in this connection, that during the past summer a little party of old Eton boys met together on the anniversary day of that famous school, at which I had the good fortune to receive my education—a little party which included the Commander-in-Chief—Sir Frederick Roberts—the Lieutenant-Governor and one or two high officials of the Punjab, and the Viceroy of India, together with several members of his Staff; and I will venture to say that although a good many years have passed since the senior members of that little gathering had been at the old school, their feelings of affection for it were every whit as strong as upon the day when they left it. (*Applause.*) I trust that a feeling of this kind will come into existence amongst the historical families of Rajputana, and that we shall find the Chiefs and Nobles, who have received their education at the Mayo College, anxious to show by their conduct that they have not forgotten the lessons learnt there when they were lads. (*Continued applause.*)

I desire in conclusion, Mr. Principal, to express to you my acknowledgment of the excellent services which you have been able to render to the College, in the affairs of which you have taken so deep an interest. (*Applause.*) It has, I assure you, given me the greatest pleasure to accept your invitation and to meet so large a number of the friends and students of the College. (*Applause.*)

I will now, Mr. Principal, with your permission proceed to distribute the prizes. The list is a long one, but it is not too long when we consider, upon the one hand, that no less than 22 of the Rajputana Chiefs have been good

Unveiling Sir E. Bradford's Portrait.

enough to offer special rewards to the students, and, upon the other, that those rewards are intended to recognise, not only proficiency in studies, but also pre-eminence in good-conduct, and excellence in out-of-door exercises and games. It gives me much pleasure to observe amongst the names of the prize winners those of several of the leading chiefs, notably the Maharao of Kotah, (*applause*), and I noticed with satisfaction the terms of high commendation in which you spoke of the conduct of Kunwar Dalpat Singh, of Manadar Sirohi, who is ending a long and most honourable career at the College, and of Maharaja Jai Singh of Bamolia, Kotah, a young prince of very high character, who has been successful in arriving at distinction not only as a student of the Hindi language, but also for his exemplary conduct, and perhaps I may add, for his attainments as a fieldsman at cricket. (*Applause.*) We shall watch the career of these young men, and I beg to be permitted to offer them my sincere congratulations and good wishes. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

[The Viceroy then proceeded to distribute the prizes, after which Colonel Trevor rose to request His Excellency to unveil a portrait of Sir Edward Bradford which hung in the hall. In doing so he spoke as follows:—]

Your Excellency,—On behalf of many friends and admirers of Sir Edward Bradford, European and Native, I have to request Your Excellency to be kind enough to unveil the portrait of him which is to remain in the hall of this College to mark his long connection with Rajputana as the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Merwara.

It may seem a little strange to some of those who subscribed towards this memorial that, although it is now nearly four years since Sir Edward Bradford left Rajputana, his portrait has not yet been made public. The explanation of this is that Art is long, and eminent artists require many sittings; also, that when a portrait is painted in

Unveiling Sir E. Bradford's Portrait.

England it has usually to be exhibited in the Royal Academy; and so it has come to pass that, only last February, this portrait was received in India, just in time to miss Sir Edward Bradford, after he had passed through Rajputana with Prince Albert Victor. This seemed at the time a piece of very bad luck, but when we heard that Your Excellency proposed to visit Rajputana we felt that good fortune was in store for us, especially when you kindly consented upon this public occasion to unveil this portrait.

To the many here present who knew Sir Edward Bradford, it is unnecessary for me now to speak of the various qualities which made him an object of admiration to most of us, including the boys of this College, and to all the Chiefs of Rajputana, a real friend. I will simply ask Your Excellency without prolonging these remarks to unveil his portrait and declare it open to the public view. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

[His Excellency then rose and spoke as follows :—]

Colonel Trevor, Your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen.—It is my agreeable duty to unveil the portrait of Sir Edward Bradford which hangs upon the walls of this room. Sir Edward Bradford is so well known to many of those whom I have the honour of addressing, so much better known probably than he is to me, that I feel that any testimony which I might bear to his character and public services in this country may fall somewhat flatly upon your ears. His career in India was a long and eventful one. He came out in 1854 at the early age of 18. In 1856 we find him proceeding to Persia under General Jacob and receiving the Persian War medal for that campaign. Shortly after his return to India he was appointed to Mayne's Horse and obtained the command of that regiment in 1859, and afterwards that of the Central India Horse. It was while serving with these regiments that he obtained politi-

Unveiling Sir E. Bradford's Portrait.

cal employment, first as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General for Western Malwa, and afterwards as Political Agent at Goona. During the mutiny he had his share of service in the field, and was twice mentioned in despatches besides receiving the Indian Mutiny Medal.

But it is above all in connection with Rajputana that Sir Edward Bradford's name will always be associated. His service in Rajputana commenced in 1870 when he became Political Agent at Jaipur, and although he was afterwards employed from time to time in other parts of India, and held for four years the important appointment of Superintendent of the Thuggee and Dacoity Department, he seems to have, so to speak, gravitated back to Rajputana, and for the last ten years of his Indian career he served almost continuously as Agent to the Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner for the districts of Ajmere and Merwara.

His successful administration of that important trust is known to you all, and I am not surprised that his many friends should have desired to supplement those honours and distinctions, which he has received from his Sovereign, by the presentation of this portrait (the work of one of our best known Royal Academicians) to the Mayo College. No more fitting home for Sir Edward Bradford's portrait could be found than the head-quarters of the district in which for so many years he played a conspicuous part, and in which he is held in such affectionate remembrance—an affection to which witness has been borne by the manner in which the Chiefs of Rajputana, as well as his private friends, have come forward as subscribers to the fund out of which this picture was paid for.

Amongst his European colleagues and subordinates, as well as amongst the Indian subjects of Her Majesty with whom he was brought into contact, whether in private or official life, he has left behind him one of the brightest reputations ever earned by an Indian official. I should say that, of the many admirable qualities for which he was

Unveiling Sir E. Bradford's Portrait.

distinguished, none were more remarkable than those qualities of tact, gentleness, and consideration for others, which I believe go further towards ensuring the success of those placed in responsible positions than many more brilliant attainments of intellect or knowledge. The students of this College could scarcely set before themselves a fairer ideal of that which a gentleman, whether English or Rajput, should desire to be. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

I have no doubt it was a subject of rejoicing to his many Indian friends that, when he turned his back upon India, he should have found employment under the Secretary of State, in a high and responsible position at the India Office, and that they did not fail to take note of the compliment which was paid to him, when last winter he was specially selected to accompany Prince Albert Victor of Wales on the occasion of his visit to this country. (*Applause.*) He would have been glad to continue in the discharge of those congenial duties, but his many exceptional qualities of head and heart attracted to him the attention of a public larger than that which is interested merely in Indian affairs; and at a time of great anxiety in the history of the Metropolitan Police Force he found himself, I believe most reluctantly, called upon to sever his connection with the India Office and to undertake the arduous duties of Chief Commissioner of Police. In that most difficult position, his firmness of character, coupled with rare powers of conciliating all with whom he was brought into contact, have already stood him in good stead, and those of us who know him, will have little doubt that he will be not less successful in Scotland Yard than he was in Rajputana. (*Applause.*)

There is one word more which I am anxious to say with regard to Sir Edward Bradford, and that is to express my deep sympathy, and I may say that of all who are listening to me, with him in the overwhelming loss which he has sustained through the recent death of his son, a youth conspicuous for the simplicity and straight-forwardness of

Unveiling Sir E. Bradford's Portrait.

his character and for the blamelessness of his life. To that promising young civilian, beloved and respected as he was by all who knew him, we can accord no higher praise than to say that in many respects he bade fair to resemble his distinguished father.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the ceremony of unveiling the portrait of a distinguished man is too often performed when the subject of the picture is no longer with us, and we have to be content to look back at the services which he has rendered to his country, or at the affection or respect entertained for him by his friends, while he was yet amongst them. In this case Sir Edward Bradford has fortunately still the prospect of a long and useful career, and I am sure that all of those who are listening to me will join me in hoping that, in spite of the great calamity, which has lately thrown a dark shadow over his life, he will be given strength and courage to serve his country for many years, and to build for himself in England a reputation as solid and as brilliant as that which he gained in Rajputana. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

[The Portrait was then unveiled.]

OPENING THE VICTORIA HALL AT OODEYPORE.

1st Nov. 1890. [On the night of the 30th October, the Viceroy left Ajmere and arrived at Chitor early on the following morning. Here the Vice-regal party was received by a representative of the Maharana of Oodeypore, who had pitched a small camp near the Railway Station for their accommodation. His Excellency spent two hours before breakfast in visiting the Fortress of Chitor, after which the party started in carriages for Oodeypore, a distance of 70 miles, which was reached at 5 in the afternoon. The Maharana, with his principal officials, was in waiting a short distance outside the city to receive the Viceroy, whom he accompanied to the Shimbu Newas Palace, where His Excellency remained during his stay. The morning of the 1st November was occupied in the exchange of ceremonial visits between the Viceroy, and the Maharana, after which His Excellency, accompanied by His Highness and Colonel Trevor, visited the Walter Hospital for women, and then drove to the Victoria Hall, where the following address was read on behalf of the Maharana by one of the Court officials:—]

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I esteem it a great pleasure that Your Excellency has visited Oodeypore, and I am specially grateful to you for your presence on this auspicious occasion to open an institution which has been erected to commemorate the completion of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's illustrious reign.

Before requesting Your Excellency to perform this pleasing duty, I think it proper to give you a brief account of the building to be just opened by you.

To commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress by a permanent memorial it was proposed here in February 1887 (when this celebration took place in India) that a building be erected in the State gardens which should contain a library, a reading-room, and a museum for the indigenous products of Meywar, and that a full length statue of Her Majesty be placed in front.

Accordingly I laid the foundation stone of this building, the Victoria Hall, on the 20th June 1887, and the commission for the statue was entrusted to Mr. C. B. Birch, A.R. A. of London, who has been most successful in carrying

Opening the Victoria Hall at Oodeypore.

out the work. The statue, which arrived here in the beginning of this year, I am glad to say, was unveiled by His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor during the course of his visit in February last.

The building, which was designed by Mr. Campbell Thomson, M.I.C.E., is now finished, and I am very much delighted to know that the work is to be consummated by Your Excellency, the representative of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

This institution will always keep fresh and bright in our minds the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, which has encompassed and endowed the land with universal peace and prosperity, has brought justice to every door, has converted millions of barren acres into well-watered plains, which has sensibly diminished the risks of both famine and pestilence, and has lit a hundred lamps of learning in the centre of every populous district, and placed within the reach of the humblest Indian student the accumulated wealth of Western learning, science, and experience.

May Her Majesty live for many long years to come, and may her rule continue to shower the everlasting benefits of civilization over her vast dominions.

The new building which you have so graciously consented to open to-day will be long and honourably associated with your illustrious name, and will awaken ever after pleasant memories of Your Excellency's visit to Oodeypore.

I now request Your Excellency to declare the Victoria Hall open.

[His Excellency replied as follows :—]

His Highness the Maharana has asked me to open this Hall, which will, in years to come, be called after Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress. It has been erected by His Highness for the purpose of permanently commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne. The celebration of that great event occasioned throughout her wide dominions an unpre-

Opening the Victoria Hall at Oodeypore.

cedented outburst of loyalty, which found expression in every quarter of the globe.

Nowhere was that exhibition of loyalty more conspicuous than in India, where the Chiefs and Rulers of the different States vied with one another in celebrating the fiftieth year of the reign of a sovereign whose rule has been fraught with blessings to all portions of the Empire, and not least to India, the moral and material progress of which has, as His Highness has well observed, during the last 50 years, been unprecedented. I am glad to say that, in the large majority of cases, these memorials have taken the shape of works of public utility, and this is certainly the case with regard to the building which His Highness has caused to be erected in Oodeypore. It is a building not only beautiful in itself, but designed for a useful purpose. A part of it will be used as a reading-room and library and another part of it as a museum, in which will be exhibited the indigenous products of Meywar. In front of it, and in order to place upon record the occasion upon which it was built, stands the handsome statue of the Queen-Empress which I have just had the pleasure of seeing. The statue is the work of a celebrated British sculptor and it was very appropriately unveiled last winter by the Queen's grandson, Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

I trust that the Victoria Hall will be largely used by the subjects of His Highness, and that it will serve to keep alive in their breasts the same feelings of loyalty to the British Crown which moved His Highness to undertake the work, and to which he has so aptly given utterance in the speech which he has just delivered. I have now much pleasure in declaring the Victoria Hall to be open.

[The Viceroy's remarks having been translated into the vernacular for His Highness and the State officials, an ode of welcome addressed to His Excellency in Hindi was read by the "Poet Laureate, historian and member of the State Council," Oodeypore, after which the assembly proceeded to view the statue of Her Majesty erected in front of the building.]

BANQUET AT OODEYPORE.

[The afternoon of the 3rd November was spent by the Viceroy and the Maharana of Oodeypore in inspecting the Meywar Bhil Corps. His Excellency expressed to Colonel MacRae, the Commanding Officer, his pleasure and satisfaction at the manner in which the corps went through the various exercises, requesting that his remarks might be published in orders. In the evening the Viceroy and party returned to the Shimbu Newas Palace by boats and witnessed the illuminations on the lake. The scene was a most beautiful one, the temples, ghâts, and water palaces being lit up, and a marvellously brilliant effect produced. His Highness afterwards entertained the Viceroy and his party at a banquet in the palace and entered and took his seat by His Excellency at the conclusion of dinner.

After the Viceroy had proposed the health of the Queen-Empress, the Private Secretary of the Maharana, on behalf of His Highness, proposed the Viceroy's health in Urdu, the speech being translated by Mr. Erskine as follows :—]

I rise most sincerely to express the pleasure I have received in seeing Your Excellency. Since Your Excellency's arrival in India I have been looking forward for an opportunity of meeting Your Excellency, having heard the praises of your high qualities from the newspapers, and books on renowned men of the times. Nothing can be more gratifying than to have the occasion of welcoming Your Excellency to the capital of my State, and thus to see the object so long desired so happily accomplished. The pleasure my eyes have derived from this joyous meeting is beyond my power of expression, for the vocal faculty is denied to the eyes, and the ocular to the tongue. This visit of Your Excellency reminds me of the time when, in 1818 A. D., the pleasing waves of the ocean of the Marquis of Hastings' civilising influence, washing out the troublesome thorns of enmity, brought to blossom the lotuses of my ancestors' hearts. This is a truth, patent to one and to all, that the British Government, whose representatives have out of love visited my State from time to time, and fulfilled the cherished objects of our hearts,

Banquet at Oudeypore.

has not only preserved the ancient glory of my house intact, but also has kindly done much to increase it. I assure you that we, myself and my subjects, bear a grateful sense of the benefit done in the interest of Meywar—a feeling of thankfulness which we shall not forget to the last moment of our lives. I have a request to make which I hope will be accepted by Your Excellency. In commemoration of Your Excellency's kind visit to this State a new hospital is intended to be built, which will prove of lasting benefit to my people, and be a source of health and happiness to them. The Sujan Hospital being not well suited, a new building will be erected in its stead, and will be called after Your Excellency's name. The only thing I regret is the absence of the Marchioness of Lansdowne. I should be highly thankful if I could see you and Her Excellency together gracing my capital with your presence, at some other time. I earnestly pray to God that the remaining period of Your Excellency's rule in India may be brought to a happy and prosperous termination. May the subjects of Her Majesty the Empress of India remember long the good deeds of Your Excellency. Ladies and Gentlemen, I shall not take up more of your time, but sit down asking you to drink with all enthusiasm the health of my dear friend and honoured guest the Marquis of Lansdowne, Viceroy and Governor General of India. (*Applause.*)

[The Viceroy in replying spoke as follows:—]

I tender to His Highness my hearty thanks for the kind terms in which he has proposed my health. It has given me the greatest pleasure to become personally known to him and to be assured of his friendship.

His Highness is the Chief of a State which has always been regarded as holding a foremost position among the Rajput States of India, and is the representative of a family which is justly proud of its descent, which has shown itself tenacious of its dignity, and which looks back with pride

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to traditions conspicuous even amidst the long records of chivalry which have made Rajputana famous. (*Applause.*)

Since His Highness's election to the gadi, six years ago, he has borne a high character as a Ruler, and has proved himself to be possessed of many qualities which deserve our sincere admiration. (*Applause.*) Amongst these I am glad to mention more especially the generosity which he has shown to all useful public institutions, of which, whether within the limits of his State or without them, he has been a most liberal supporter. (*Applause.*) I have heard with the greatest pleasure the announcement made by His Highness of his intention to erect in the city a new hospital in the place of the somewhat inconvenient building known as the Sujan Hospital, which I visited yesterday. Such a hospital will be of incalculable advantage to His Highness's subjects, and I regard it as a great personal compliment to myself that His Highness should desire to call the new building by my name. I need not tell him that I readily accord the permission for which he has asked. (*Applause.*)

But while I desire to pay honour to His Highness, both as a distinguished Rajput Chief, and as a Ruler of high character, I feel bound, upon the present occasion, to think of him also as the kind and thoughtful host, whose hospitality we have, during the last few days, so much enjoyed. (*Applause.*) For that hospitality I beg to return him my most cordial thanks. I will venture to say for myself, and for those who have accompanied me during my visit, that our comfort could not have been more carefully provided for and that we cordially appreciate the pains which have been taken to render our stay in Oodeypore thoroughly agreeable to us. (*Applause.*) Of the many delights which His Highness has provided for us none has however been greater than that of feasting our eyes upon the marvellous beauties of this city, in which art has done so much to enhance the great beauties already created by Nature. (*Applause.*)

I venture to say that whatever we may have seen before,

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whether in or out of India, and whatever we may yet live to see, we shall never forget the magnificent scene upon which we have gazed from the Palace which His Highness has so kindly placed at our disposal. If ever there was a place worthy to be the home of an illustrious Chief, Oodeypore is such a place. (*Applause.*) I may be permitted to share the regret which His Highness has kindly expressed that Lady Lansdowne should have been prevented from accompanying me upon this occasion. It would, I am sure, have given her as much pleasure at it has given me to visit Oodeypore, and I shall not fail to convey to her the graceful words in which he has referred to her absence.

I now drink to His Highness's health and I trust that His Highness may live for many years to enjoy a spot so full of interesting reminiscences and so unrivalled in its beauty. (*Applause.*)

[The toast was heartily drunk by the Maharana's guests, and then the guests proceeded to the terrace, whence a brilliant display of fireworks was witnessed upon the lake.]

REVIEW OF IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS AT JODHPORE.

[The Viceroy, with the Agent to the Governor General and His Excellency's staff, arrived at Jodhpore at 5 P.M. on the 5th November, and was received at the Railway station by the Maharaja of Jodhpore, Sir Pertap Singh, all the principal officials of the Jodhpore State, and by Colonel Powlett, the Resident, and other British officials. His Excellency was accompanied by the Maharaja to the house appointed for his reception, and near which a large camp was pitched for the accommodation of the members of the Viceregal party. On Thursday morning, the 6th November, His Excellency, accompanied by the Maharaja, witnessed a parade of the Imperial Service Cavalry, two regiments of which, each 600 strong, are being gradually formed by the State. The Cavalry, numbering 326, were under the command of Sir Pertap Singh, with whom rode the heir-apparent, the Maharaj-Kunwar, a boy of eleven years old, while four out of the five squadrons of which the troops were composed, were commanded by members of the Jodhpore family.

After the inspection of the regiment by His Excellency, the troops were put through some very striking movements designed to familiarise horses and men with obstacles. These were carried out with considerable skill and spirit and gave evidence of careful training and discipline.

At the close of the parade His Excellency, addressing Sir Pertap Singh, spoke as follows :—]

Before leaving the ground I desire to express the great pleasure which it has given to me to inspect the Sirdar Risala. The reports which I had received from Colonel Melliss and Major Beatson referred to the extraordinary progress which this remarkable body of men has made since it has been placed under special discipline and training, and it has given me the greatest gratification to see them with my own eyes and to observe the soldier-like bearing of the force and the manner in which it is mounted and equipped. You must allow me to compliment you upon the precision and smartness with which the regiment has gone through the movements which I have just witnessed, and I beg that you will be so good as to notify in orders, for the information of your officers and men, the

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statement of my entire satisfaction with all that I have seen this morning.

[The parade was then dismissed]

BANQUET AT JODHPORE.

7th Nov. 1890. [On the evening of the 7th November, His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpore entertained the Viceroy, His Excellency's Staff, and the visitors at the Jodhpore Camp, at a banquet. After dinner the Maharaja, accompanied by Sir Pertap Singh, entered the room and took his seat beside the Viceroy. The toast of the Queen-Empress having been duly honoured, Sir Pertap Singh, on behalf of the Maharaja, rose and proposed the Viceroy's health in the vernacular, which was subsequently translated into English by Colonel Powlett as follows :—]

His Highness heartily thanks Your Excellency for having honoured Jodhpore with a visit, and he greatly regrets the absence of Lady Lansdowne. It has been the good fortune of His Highness to receive at Jodhpore, a Prince of the Imperial family, and, three times, a Viceroy of India, and he is deeply sensible of the honour done him. His Highness is ever conscious of the benefit he derives from the rule of Her Majesty the Empress, and his father before him held the same sentiments ; but until now His Highness, through want of a well-organised force, has been unable to give any proof of his readiness to serve Her Majesty in the field. He trusts that the difficulty will now very soon be removed. He cannot suppose that the Sirdar Risala, the organisation of which began but a few months ago, is already equal to the old cavalry regiments of the British Army, but he does claim to have tried to do all that it was possible to do, in a short space of time, towards making it fit for Her Majesty's service, and he is glad to know that Your Excellency considers a good beginning to have been made. Your Excellency's approval and gracious words are a great encouragement to him, and he looks to the future to prove that his troops are worthy of the high expectation formed of them.

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Ladies and gentlemen, His Highness begs that you will join him in drinking the health of His Excellency. (*Applause.*)

[His Excellency the Viceroy in replying to the toast spoke as follows:—]

Your Highness, Colonel Trevor, Ladies and Gentlemen.—I offer my cordial thanks to Your Highness for the manner in which you have proposed the toast of my health, and for the terms in which you have spoken, not only of me, but also of Lady Lansdowne, whose absence during my visit to Jodhpur I much regret.

I notice with great pleasure the manner in which Your Highness has referred to the benefit which your State has derived from the rule of Her Majesty, and to the fact that your father before you was a good friend to the British Government.

I can assure Your Highness of the great value which the Government of India sets upon the confidence and goodwill of the Chiefs and Rulers of the States which owe allegiance to Her Majesty. That these sentiments are not mere professions, Your Highness has shown by the manner in which you have supported the scheme initiated in 1888 by my predecessor, the Marquis of Dufferin, for giving to a portion of the troops of certain Indian States a training calculated to fit them to co-operate with the forces of Her Majesty in the event of any serious danger threatening the Indian Empire. (*Applause.*) I trust that Your Highness will allow me to express my admiration for the magnificent body of troops which appeared under the command of Your Highness's brother, Sir Pertap Singh, upon parade yesterday morning. The Sirdar Risala has, I understand, been for less than a year under special training, and the extraordinary smartness of the regiment is only to be explained by the fact that to both officers and men the service is a labour of love. (*Applause.*) The Chief Inspecting Officer, Colonel Melliss, has reported to me that in no State has a greater spirit of enthusiasm been mani-

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fested than in this—a spirit which I believe exists in the breast of every one of Your Highness's Rajput subjects from the Prime Minister downwards. (*Applause.*) I trust that the time may be far distant when the Government of India may find itself called upon to ask the Jodhpur State for the use of its troops, but of this I feel sure, that should that time ever come, the Sirdar Risala, and the distinguished officer who commands it, will claim a place which will give them an opportunity of showing that the chivalrous traditions of the Rahtore family have not been forgotten in the State. (*Applause*)

It is satisfactory to me to know that your devotion to military matters has not prevented you from bestowing a close attention upon other questions concerning the welfare and prosperity of the State. The Jodhpur State Railway, the only one which has been built by a Native Chief in this part of India, was opened eight years ago, and is, I am glad to hear, working well, and at a profit, under the management of the able engineer whose services the Government of India placed at Your Highness's disposal. I trust that the Railway, now under construction from Jodhpur to Bikanir at the joint expense of the two States, may be opened before the end of next year, and will be an advantage to both of them.

In other respects the administration of Marwar has been most creditable to those concerned in it. The finances of the State, the condition of which must at one time have occasioned Your Highness some uneasiness, have been placed in order. Crime and outlawry have, I understand, been put down, and Your Highness's Durbar has bestowed much attention upon the wise project for colonising the criminal tribes. Courts of justice have been established, not only at the capital, but throughout the State, and are working under well-considered arrangements and rules. Nor can I omit a reference to the reforms which have been made in the Customs Department of the State,

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reforms by means of which many vexatious and unremunerative duties have been abolished, whilst on other articles they have been reduced. As recently as May last, Your Highness, at the instance of the Government of India, was pleased to abolish all transit duties, a step which will, I believe, tend greatly to increase trade facilities, without involving any material sacrifice of revenue to Your Highness's Exchequer. I may also mention the fact that a new land revenue system has recently been introduced under the supervision of Major Loch, the Assistant Resident, and finally that several questions affecting the external boundaries of the State, which had for many years remained unsettled, have been satisfactorily disposed of. All these improvements are highly creditable to the administration of the State, and afford conclusive evidence of the soundness of the advice which Your Highness's Durbar has received from Colonel Powlett, who, I am glad to know, enjoys Your Highness's entire confidence. (*Applause.*)

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is the health of the Chief of this prosperous and well-administered State, as well as that of the host who has so kindly and hospitably entertained us, that I now ask you to drink.

I give you the health of His Highness the Maharaja.

[The toast was warmly received.]

OPENING A NEW HOSPITAL AT JEYPORE.

14th Nov. 1890. [The Viceregal party left Jodhpore on the night of the 8th November for Mount Abu, where His Excellency spent a couple of days, as the guest of Colonel Trevor, after which the party proceeded to Jeypore, arriving there on the morning of the 12th November. Here His Excellency was received with the customary formalities by the Maharaja of Jeypore, Colonel Prideaux, the Resident, Surgeon-Major Hendley, Residency Surgeon, and the principal officers and jaghirdars of the State. His Excellency remained at the Residency during his stay.

On the afternoon of the 14th November the Viceroy inspected the Jeypore Transport Corps, and afterwards laid the foundation-stone of a new hospital (the twenty-seventh founded in the State). A shamiana had been pitched over the site, and the Maharaja with the principal State officials received His Excellency beneath it. Dr. Hendley read a statement of the reasons for building this new institution, and at its conclusion Colonel Prideaux explained that His Highness desired that the Viceroy would permit the hospital to be called after his name, in commemoration of His Excellency's visit to Jeypore. Lord Lansdowne then spoke as follows :—]

Your Highness, Colonel Trevor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Your Highness has paid me a compliment, which I greatly appreciate, in asking me to lay the foundation-stone of this hospital. It is, I understand, destined, primarily, for the purpose of providing accommodation for patients belonging to the new Transport Corps, which Your Highness is now organising as a contribution to the defences of the Empire. It is also intended to give medical relief to the employés of several most useful institutions in which Your Highness takes a special interest, and which employ some 2,000 work-people, and, in the next place, for the benefit of the sick poor in this neighbourhood. I feel no doubt that the work-people employed in the Cotton Press and the Water-works, as well as the sick and suffering poor generally, will derive the greatest advantage from the hospital accommodation which will be provided for them here, while the efficiency of the Transport Corps will certainly be increased by the reservation of a special

Opening a new hospital at Feypore.

ward, with a qualified staff ready to take the field with it whenever it is employed on active service.

A great debt of gratitude is due to Your Highness and your predecessors for all that has been done in the Jeypore State for the relief of the sick and injured. This is, as Dr. Hendley informs us, the twenty-seventh institution of this kind, which has been established in the State. I have lately had the pleasure of visiting the admirable Mayo Hospital, to which reference was made in your address, and I can say, without hesitation, that it is one of the best contrived, and most suitable, hospital buildings which it has ever been my good fortune to inspect. The number of cases which have been treated during the last few years, show that Your Highness's subjects are not indifferent to the great advantages which have been placed within their reach.

Your Highness's liberality to institutions of this kind is valuable, both on account of the benefits which it will confer upon your State and upon your own subjects, and also from the fact that you are setting an example which will, I have no doubt, be followed in other parts of India.

There is no claim to the gratitude of posterity higher than that which is established by the creation of beneficent institutions of this kind. In former days it was frequently the practice of Chiefs and Rulers to perpetuate their name by the erection of buildings designed rather to gratify their personal caprice, or their love of beautiful architecture, than to serve any really useful purpose. I believe that those who, like Your Highness, are content to be remembered as the benefactors of their fellow-men, will earn for themselves a more lasting distinction and popularity than the builders even of the most splendid monuments. The magnificence of such monuments proves that those who built them were indeed lovers and patrons of art, but not that they possessed that sympathy with human suffering and affliction which is one of the noblest attributes of a great ruler. (*Applause.*)

Distribution of prizes at the Maharaja's College (Jeypore).

I thank Your Highness in the name of the Government of India for the good work which you are about to add to those with which your name, and that of your predecessors, are already associated. (*Applause.*)

I need not say that I most cordially accept Your Highness's kind proposal that the new hospital should be called by my name, although I cannot help adding that it would, in my opinion, have been more appropriate that it should have been called after its generous founder, the Madho Singh Hospital. (*Applause.*)

[His Excellency then proceeded to lay the foundation-stone.]

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE MAHARAJA'S
COLLEGE (JEYPORE).

24th Nov. 1890. [After laying the foundation-stone of the hospital described above, His Excellency, accompanied by the Maharaja of Jeypore, drove to the "Maharaja's College." It was prize-day at this institution, and the quadrangle was filled with students and spectators. An address of welcome was read by the Principal, on behalf of the professors and teachers. Due stress was laid upon the advantages of a liberal educational policy, such as the Rulers of Jeypore had steadfastly followed and which had resulted in increasing loyalty to the paramount Power and the Maharaja, and Jeypore was described as probably the only State in Rajputana that could boast of a goodly number of graduates who had distinguished themselves in the higher examinations of the Calcutta, Allahabad, and Punjab Universities.

At the conclusion of this address, His Excellency the Viceroy rose and spoke as follows :—]

Your Highness, Colonel Trevor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to accept this address and to pay a visit to the Maharaja's College, in which, I know, he takes so warm an interest, and which is very appropriately placed as it were under the very shadow of His Highness's palace.

I have listened with much satisfaction to the statement showing the progress of education in the State of Jeypore,

Distribution of prizes at the Maharaja's College (Jeypore).

which has been made by the Principal of the College. That statement is a most encouraging one. The Jeypore State has many things to be proud of; it is proud of its large population, of its wealth, the beauty of its capital city, and of the many improvements which have been carried out within it, but there is no subject with regard to which the Jeypore State has more right to feel that it occupies a prominent position than the subject of education. I understand that there are now no less than 20,000 male students under instruction in the State, and I believe it is the case that, within the last year, no less than 4,000 additional students have come under tuition. That is a most remarkable and a most satisfactory record, and it proves, I think, that the Education Department, since it was re-organised two or three years ago, has been able to accomplish very creditable and satisfactory results. I have lately had the advantage of seeing a statement showing the success which has been achieved by some of the Jeypore students in the attainment of University distinctions, and I find that no less than 92 students during the last three years have been successful at the different University examinations, and that, of these, two obtained M. A. and five B. A. degrees. These were the first students in Rajputana to obtain any distinctions of that kind. I also see in the same statement that in the Oriental Examinations of the Punjab University a similar measure of success was arrived at.

I desire to congratulate His Highness the Maharaja upon the good results which his liberal encouragement of higher education have secured. If, however, Mr. Principal, I may venture before I sit down to give one word of advice to the teachers and students of the college it would be this, that you should remember that University distinctions are not the only object of education. I noticed, during my drive through the city, upon one of the handsome arches which have been erected in honour of my visit, a maxim with which we Englishmen are very familiar—"Fear God,

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honour the King."—That is a maxim worthy of respect in all parts of the British Empire, and I have no doubt that it is respected here. If you, Mr. Principal and your assistants are able to teach the 20,000 of the rising generation of the Maharaja's subjects to observe that rule by showing themselves loyal, law-abiding, contented and industrious members of the community, faithful to the State of which they are subjects, true to their allegiance to the Government of the Queen, and ready to do their duty honorably and conscientiously in the station to which Providence has called them, you will reflect even greater credit upon this College than if you enable any number of your students to win B. As. and M. As. in the Universities of India. (*Applause.*)

I will now, if you will allow me, present some of the prizes to the successful students.

BANQUET AT JEYPORE.

15th Nov. 1890. [On Saturday evening, the 15th November, the Maharaja of Jeypore entertained the Viceroy, His Excellency's Staff, the Agent to the Governor General, and a number of other guests at a banquet in the palace. The whole length of the road from the Residency to the city walls was brilliantly lighted, while the palace itself was also illuminated within and without. The Maharaja received the Viceroy, the Agent to the Governor-General, and his guests, in the Banqueting Hall. At the conclusion of dinner His Highness, accompanied by the principal officers of his State, entered and took a seat by the Viceroy. His Excellency proposed the health of the Queen-Empress, and then the Maharaja proposed that of His Excellency, his speech being read by the Prime Minister as follows :—]

Your Excellency, Colonel Trevor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am very thankful to Your Excellency for the great honor you have been pleased to confer on me and my people by this friendly visit to my capital, and for affording me to-night the pleasure of your company.

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The accounts of the loyal demonstrations which have greeted every step of Your Excellency's progress through Rajputana have given me great pleasure, while they have increased a sense of diffidence in my being able to give Your Excellency a reception such as I should wish.

I am very sorry that the Marchioness of Lansdowne has not been able to accompany Your Excellency to Rajputana. The presence of Her Excellency among us would have added greatly to the rejoicings upon this auspicious occasion. I venture to express the hope that Your Excellency will be able to visit Jeypore again accompanied by Lady Lansdowne. (*Applause.*)

[His Excellency the Viceroy then rose and said :—]

Your Highness, Colonel Trevor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I return Your Highness my sincere thanks for the friendly and complimentary terms in which you have proposed my health and Lady Lansdowne's. It was a source of the greatest disappointment to her to forego her visit to Jeypore, and I am sure that she will be doubly disappointed when I repeat to her Your Highness's expressions of regret for her absence on this occasion.

For myself, permit me to say that it gives me the greatest pleasure to renew my acquaintance with Your Highness, to find myself Your Highness's guest in your own city, and to have an opportunity of seeing something of this important State and of its capital. My visit to the city of Jeypore has been most interesting, and I cannot express too strongly my admiration for all that I have seen since I have been here. The city, with its broad and well-paved and well-lit thoroughfares, its admirable water-supply, the works connected with which I had the pleasure of visiting in Your Highness's company, its improved conservancy arrangements, its industrial establishments, its library and public reading-room, its public gardens and its hospitals and dispensaries, to which I have already had occasion to refer, may certainly claim that it is in advance of any other

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city in this part of India. (*Applause.*) I hope we may ere long be able to mention, in addition to the useful works which I have enumerated, a railway extending from Jeypore in the direction of the Chambal River—a line which could not fail to develope greatly the resources of Your Highness's State, and which, if constructed, would, in all probability, some day form a portion of a much larger system of railways, uniting Your Highness's territories with important districts to the south and east of them, for which reason you have decided that the line, if it is to be made at all, should be made upon the standard gauge. It has given me much pleasure, since my arrival here, to place at the disposal of the Darbar the services of an experienced engineer of the Public Works Department, who will at once address himself to the business of making the necessary surveys. (*Applause.*) I must also express the gratification with which I have observed the efforts which Your Highness is making for advancing the intellectual as well as the material improvement of your subjects. The college which I had the privilege of visiting yesterday and the numerous other educational institutions of the State bear testimony to this. Nor must I forget to mention, as an educational institution of great value, the Albert Hall—a beautiful and appropriate building, one of many admirable buildings which this country owes to Colonel Jacob (*applause*)—with its interesting and instructive collections, which are, I understand, visited in the course of the year by something like a quarter of a million persons, a result which must be eminently satisfactory to Dr. Hendley, to whose earnest devotion to this and to all useful and beneficent works the State owes so much, and who has been so liberally and consistently supported by Your Highness's Government. (*Applause.*) I must also express the satisfaction with which I was to-day introduced to a somewhat kindred institution—I mean the School of Art, a number of the employés of which I had an

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opportunity of seeing engaged upon the different industries. The success of the exhibition held a few years ago, of the manufactures and art-works of Rajputana at Jeypore, and the excellence of the contribution made by the State to the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in London, may, I think, be regarded as a proof that the arts and industries of Jeypore will not be suffered to lose anything of their excellence owing to want of encouragement on the part of the State. (*Applause.*)

One of the objects of my tour has, as Your Highness is aware, been to see something of the corps which are being organized in the different States for purposes of Imperial defence, and I desire to take this opportunity of publicly expressing my obligation to Your Highness for the service which you are rendering to the Government of India in organizing a Transport Corps to be used as part of the resources of the Government of India in the event of any serious danger threatening the Empire. (*Applause.*) I think that General Collen will agree with me when I say that there is no portion of a properly organized army upon which its success more depends than that portion which is concerned with its transport. Unless this is effectually attended to, no body of troops, however well-armed, equipped or disciplined, can be successfully made use of at the moment when it is most required. It would therefore be a very mistaken view to consider that the State of Jeypore in contributing a Transport Corps to the Imperial Service is making a contribution less valuable, or less honourable to itself, than if it were to contribute, as other States have done, a body of cavalry or of infantry. (*Applause.*)

Your Highness's Transport Corps will eventually consist of no less than 1,000 ponies and 400 carts, and although its organisation was commenced only a year ago, one-third of these are now ready for service, and the whole will, I am assured, be completed within two years. During the past

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year cart-sheds, harness-rooms, lines for horses, and accommodation for men, have been provided, all of a workman-like and useful description. The ponies which have been purchased are, I am informed, excellently adapted to their work, while the carts and equipment are of the strongest and most suitable pattern obtainable.

The chief inspecting officer, Colonel Melliss, reports to me that there is no transport corps in India better organized, and General Badcock, the Commissary General, whose authority on all questions of this kind is second to none, has expressed to me his great admiration of the corps and its equipment, and his surprise at the rapidity with which it has been called into existence. (*Applause.*) I am glad to know that while the corps will certainly be of material value to the Empire in time of war, it will also serve to fulfil a useful purpose to the Jeypore State in time of peace. It is indeed obvious that, in a State like that of Your Highness, there must be abundant work, such as the carriage of coal, grain, and grass into the city, upon which these carts and ponies might be employed with good results to the corps itself and to the State which provides it. The progress which has been made by the corps would have been impossible without the personal support which Your Highness has given to the movement, and the energy shown by the State officials who have been connected with its development, and who have so cordially supported the British officers specially employed in this service. (*Applause.*)

With my visit to Jeypore my tour in Rajputana comes, I am sorry to say, to an end. It has been most interesting and instructive to me, and I shall carry away with me a vivid impression of the kindness and hospitality with which I have been treated by the Chiefs whose guest I have been, and of their profound loyalty and faithfulness. (*Applause.*)

It has been specially gratifying to me to receive at the conclusion of my tour the assurances of Your Highness's personal good-will and devotion to the paramount Power,

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as well as your outspoken recognition of the fact that it is the first duty of every Ruling Chief to promote the welfare of his people and to secure the prosperity of his Raj. It will be a great pleasure to me if I can at any time during my term of office be of assistance to Your Highness. (*Applause.*)

Colonel Trevor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I now beg to propose the health of His Highness the Maharaja, and I am sure that you will all of you allow me to thank His Highness in your name for the great hospitality and kindness with which he has received us at Jeypore. (*Applause.*)

[The Maharaja's health having been drunk, Colonel Prideaux briefly acknowledged it on behalf of His Highness, and all then proceeded to the terrace to witness a very fine display of fire-works.]

ADDRESS FROM THE DELHI MUNICIPALITY.

[His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Delhi on Monday morning, 17th Nov. 1890. the 17th November, at 9 o'clock, and was received at the Railway Station by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and all the chief Civil and Military Officers of the district. An address of welcome was presented to His Excellency by the Municipal Commissioners of Delhi at the Railway Station; the subjects with which it dealt will be apparent from the Viceroy's reply, which was as follows:—]

Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Committee,—I tender you my hearty thanks for the welcome with which you have received me on the occasion of my first visit to Delhi. It is a visit which, considering the importance of your city, I must reproach myself for having deferred until the end of my second year of office.

You have spoken of Delhi as an ancient and historical city, and there is probably none of which the past glories appeal so powerfully to our imaginations; you have, however, reminded me that it has at the present a right to claim a foremost place amongst the great centres of commercial and

Address from the Delhi Municipality.

social activity, and a prominence not less creditable to itself than that which it formerly enjoyed.

It gives me much pleasure to hear you speak confidently of the advance which Delhi has lately made in respect of the arts and industries, in the case of some of which new and important departures have recently been taken by your citizens. I am also glad to be able to congratulate you upon the success of your efforts to improve the sanitation of the city, and its water-supply. The duty of seeing to this is one specially incumbent upon Indian municipalities, and not a month passes without reminding us of the fatal results which have followed the neglect of this obligation.

You have also referred to the strong position held by your city in consequence of the advantages which it derives from railway communication with other parts of India. There can be no doubt that in this respect you are already exceptionally favored. Of the three railway schemes specially spoken of in your address, I may say that I note with pleasure your mention of the fact that the important line which is just approaching completion, and which will unite you with Umballa and Kalka, will bring you 40 miles closer to the summer head-quarters of the Government of India.

You have also alluded in terms of encouragement to a second scheme which would give you direct communication with the great and rising port of Karachi, and you hint that that scheme is one which might reasonably receive my support. I should be wanting in frankness if I did not tell you that I see no prospect of this project receiving direct assistance from the Government of India in the immediate future. It is, however, one for which, if it is really based upon sound commercial principles, we might anticipate a large amount of private support, and should this be the case, you may depend upon it that the Government of India would not deny to the promoters any facilities which they could reasonably expect.

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In reference to the third project, that, namely, for the construction of a line running along the right bank of the river Jumna between this city and Agra, it will be sufficient for me to say that I take note of the strong hope which you have expressed that this line, if constructed, will be of the standard gauge, that I entirely share your views with regard to the serious obstacles which breaks of gauge place in the way of commercial development, and that this point, upon which I hold a strong opinion, is one in regard to which I am glad to be supported by so decided a recommendation on the part of the Municipality of Delhi.

It remains for me to express the satisfaction with which I have listened to your rigorous condemnation of those religious animosities which at one time promised to gain for this neighbourhood an unenviable notoriety.

I rejoice to know that the leading men of both parties have, since the year in which these discreditable incidents occurred, united for the purpose of maintaining harmony and peace, and that their efforts have been so far successful. The Government has a right to expect that all Honorary Magistrates and members of Municipalities should exert themselves for this purpose, and I trust that as holders of honourable offices from Government, they will recognise the obligation which rests upon them. These disputes are the survival of an intolerance which should have no place in a civilized community. Government can do something to repress the commotions to which they have given rise, and you may depend upon our doing our duty without flinching, should this become necessary. It is, however, upon the influence of **public opinion**, rather than upon that of repressive measures, that I should much prefer to rely, and I believe that if that opinion is wisely directed by those who have a right to lead it, and if the authors of these disturbances are made plainly to perceive that they are offending not only the law of the country, but the honest convictions of the great majority of their fellow-citizens, these regret-

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able incidents will entirely cease to disfigure the records of your city.

I must, in conclusion, offer you my thanks for your graceful reference to Lady Lansdowne, who will, I am happy to say, join me here in the course of the next day or two.

ADDRESS FROM THE AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

22nd Nov. 1890. [Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived at Agra on Saturday morning, the 22nd October, and were received by Sir Auckland Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the principal Civil and Military authorities, and a number of Native Noblemen, chief among whom were the Maharaja of Bhurtpore, the Maharana of Dholpur, the Raja of Kerowlie, and the Chief of Badawur. An address of welcome was presented to the Viceroy on the station platform by the Members of the Municipality, to which His Excellency replied as follows :—]

Mr. Chairman and Members of Municipal Board,—
I return you my cordial thanks for the kind manner in which you have welcomed me to this famous city, and for the expressions of confidence and good-will with which you have referred to my appointment as Her Majesty's representative in India. My visit to Agra has been deferred longer than I could have wished, a postponement which, I trust, you will not regard as an indication of indifference on my part. I need scarcely assure you of the delightful anticipations with which I have come here, and with which I look forward to visiting the marvellous edifices with which the celebrity of Agra is so closely connected. I feel sure that those anticipations are in no sense likely to be disappointed.

It is perhaps not too much to expect that a city with traditions and associations, such as those of which you are so proud, should endeavour to make its present worthy of so great a past. I rejoice to know that this feeling pre-

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vails in your Municipality, and that its members take a personal interest in such matters as the promotion of education, the extension of hospitals, and the introduction of other valuable improvements. I propose during my stay at Agra to visit both of the institutions to which you have specially referred—I mean the Agra College and the Lady Dufferin Hospital, in which I need not tell you that Lady Lansdowne is prepared to take a special interest. I am able to bear my own testimony to the correctness of your statement that useful movements of this kind have no truer friend in India than His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, upon whose co-operation you properly set a high value.

Gentlemen, I feel no doubt that the hope to which you have so kindly given utterance that our sojourn in Agra may prove interesting and agreeable to us is likely to be fulfilled, and considering that Agra is not only one of the most interesting, but one of the most accessible, places in India, I will venture, in spite of that tendency towards caution which is generally observed by official personages, to express my confident expectation that our visit is likely to be repeated before we leave India.

I tender you my thanks for your address, and have the greatest pleasure in accepting it.

DURBAR AT AGRA.

24th Nov. 1890. [On Monday afternoon, the 24th November, the Viceroy held a Durbar at Agra for the Chiefs and Native gentlemen of the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions of the North-Western Provinces. The durbar was held in the large *shamiana* of the Viceroy's camp, and there were present about 400 durbaris, besides a large number of European community as spectators. After the ceremony of presenting the durbaris personally to the Viceroy had been gone through, His Excellency rose and addressed the assembly as follows:—]

Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to meet so large a number of gentlemen from the Agra, Meerut, and Rohilcund Divisions of this Province. The tours which it has been customary for the Representative of the Crown to make in India have this advantage that they not only give him the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of the ruling Chiefs, and the leading men in the States which he visits, but also afford him occasions for meeting the principal land-owners and gentlemen of the British Indian districts through which he passes.

I hope I may be permitted to congratulate the gentlemen whom I now have the pleasure of addressing, upon the general prosperity enjoyed by this part of the country—a prosperity which is all the more welcome from the fact that at one moment, owing to the unwonted cessation of the rains during the months of August and September, the crops upon the ground were seriously injured, and the prospects of the spring crop gravely imperilled. The recommencement of the rains in the early part of the autumn has, I trust, given a fair promise for the spring harvest.

The Government of India is always glad to avail itself of the assistance and co-operation of gentlemen of wealth and position, such as those whom I see before me, and in these days many opportunities are given to them of usefully exercising their influence. We hope, for example, to find them taking a foremost place in the promotion of all

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enterprises of public utility, or calculated to promote the health and the material well-being of the community. Amongst such enterprises a prominent place should be given to works of the kind recently undertaken by the Municipalities of your principal cities, and of these works, none are more valuable than those which have had for their object the securing of a supply of pure water to the people of the larger towns. In the promotion of such works the City of Agra has, I am glad to say, led the way, while Allahabad, Benares, and Cawnpore have followed suit, and I have no doubt that other important places will profit by the good example which has thus been set them.

I am also glad to refer to the great liberality with which the Dufferin Fund has been supported in these Provinces. Medical schools and hospitals are, now, I rejoice to say, rapidly springing up in all parts of India, and it has given me much pleasure to hear of the steps which have been taken in this direction in the City of Agra.

It has also been satisfactory to me to watch the efforts which have been made in different parts of the Province to encourage higher education, and I trust that the Allahabad University may be the means of greatly stimulating the general interest in this important matter.

In this connection I may say that I shall await with interest the schemes for the promotion of technical education, which are, I understand, under the consideration of the provincial authorities.

Another question of general interest to all sections of the community is that of police administration. This question is now under examination by a committee which has not yet completed its deliberations, but its appointment has given to all classes an opportunity of making their views and requirements known.

I desire to repeat on this occasion an observation which I lately made in the City of Delhi in reference to the un-

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seemly disputes which have from time to time arisen between the Hindu and the Mahomedan populations. Nothing is more calculated to retard the progress of these provinces than the perpetuation of a feeling of this kind. Nor can any censure be too strong for those misguided persons who have been the means of fanning the slumbering embers of discontent among the people. I may mention to you, in reference to this matter, that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, whose deep interest in all that concerns India is well known to you, and who watches the progress of events in this country with the closest attention, has more than once expressed to me her abhorrence of the feelings of intolerance and bitterness which have engendered such breaches of the peace. I was glad to be able to report to Her Majesty that during the Mohurram this year the conduct of the citizens of Agra had been exemplary, and I trust that those to whom we naturally look as the leaders of public opinion will use their influence not only to prevent commotions and disturbances, but to promote amongst the different sections of the community, regardless of their religious denomination, feelings of mutual forbearance and good-will. The Government of India is fully prepared to do its duty in repressing disorders arising from this cause with a strong hand, but it is for you, rather than for us, to put a stop to the bitter antagonisms and sectional jealousies of which these disorders are the outward symptom.

I have, during the last few weeks, had the pleasure of visiting some of the principal States of Rajputana and I am glad to see the ruling Chiefs of three of those States—Kerowlie, Bhurtpore, and Dholepore—in this Durbar, as well as the representative of Rampur, one of the two Native States of this Province. The young Chief of Tehri, the other State, was amongst the youths introduced to me at the Mayo College at Ajmere, and it was gratifying to me to observe evidences of his educational progress.

I should like to take this opportunity of mentioning a

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matter which has attracted my attention during my recent visit to Rajputana.

Amongst the Rajput States there has, for some time past, been in progress a most admirable movement for curtailing the ruinous expenses incurred in accordance with ancient custom in the celebration of marriages and funeral feasts. This movement was initiated about three years ago in accordance with the wishes of the Chiefs and Nobles of Rajputana, and suitable rules were framed for the purpose of restricting expenditure of this kind. Each State now has a committee of its own, whose duty it is to see that these rules are observed. The movement was of a spontaneous character, and although it owed much to the encouragement of Colonel Walter, the late Governor-General's Agent, who enjoyed so large a measure of the confidence of the States concerned, there can be no doubt that its success was due mainly to the fact that it afforded a real and substantial relief to the persons most concerned. The Chiefs and Thakurs of Rajputana are, I think, much to be congratulated on the wisdom which they have shown in this matter, and I feel no doubt that they will persevere in the judicious course which they have adopted. Their example is, it seems to me, worthy of imitation, and will, I cannot help hoping, be followed in other States. The question is, however, one which does not rest with the Government of India, and all that I can do, as the head of that Government, is to express my admiration for the sagacity and moral courage of the authors of the movement, and my hope that they will not be allowed to stand alone in supporting it.

I will not end what I have to say to you to-day, nor take leave of the ruling Chiefs of Rajputana, without acknowledging the personal courtesy to myself and the loyalty to the British Empire displayed by all the ruling Chiefs whom it has been my good fortune to meet. The feelings which they have professed are, I am sure, founded upon

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a deep conviction that the treatment which they have experienced at the hands of the British Government is such as to justify their entire confidence. They are aware that we desire to offer them all the support and encouragement which we can give, to avoid any encroachment upon their rights, and to maintain their territories intact, and their dignity unsullied.

ADDRESS AT THE AGRA COLLEGE.

27th Nov. 1890. [On the afternoon of the 27th November the Viceroy visited the Agra Government College and received an address from the Managing Committee. His Excellency was met on his arrival at the College by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Principal and the College Committee; a large number of the general public witnessed the proceedings. The address mainly dealt with statistics showing the progress of the College, and after it had been read His Excellency rose and spoke as follows:—]

Your Honour, Gentlemen of the Managing Committee, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has given me much pleasure to accept your kind invitation to receive this address and to meet so large a number of gentlemen connected with the Agra College and the other leading schools of this city. I am much obliged to my friends who were kind enough to arrange my Agra programme for having given me an opportunity not only of seeing something of the famous historical buildings which connect Agra with the past, but also of those other institutions, upon the vitality and efficiency of which the progress and prosperity of this city and its neighbourhood so much depends (*cheers*).

I am glad to find that you are disposed to give credit to the Government of India for taking a sincere interest in the cause of education. I shall not, however, allow myself to forget that the immediate responsibility for the control and direction of public instruction has very properly been confided to the Local Governments, and that if, in a city like

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Agra, educational institutions are flourishing, it is mainly due to the efforts of the local authorities, and I am sure you will allow me in this instance to add to the personal encouragement of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who has, in word and deed, been a consistent friend of the cause. (*Cheers.*)

In the case of this College, its supporters may, as you have reminded me, claim not only that it has now arrived at a most creditable measure of success, but that a very few years ago it was rescued from extinction only by the special efforts of those who were reluctant to see the disappearance of an institution possessing so large a potentiality of usefulness. That period of difficulty and suspense has, I trust, passed away, never to return, and the record of the distinctions attained by the students of the College during the last five years, as well as the successful manner in which the affairs of the College have been administered by the Committee and by the able Principal of the College, Mr. Thompson, whose energy and devotion, I am glad to acknowledge, (*cheers*) justify us in anticipating for it a long and satisfactory career. (*Cheers*). I notice specially the good performance of the students who, in the spring of the present year, obtained their Degrees at the Calcutta University, in which, as its Chancellor, I may be permitted to have a special interest, and I observe that one of these students, Babu Satish Chandra Banerji, achieved the remarkable distinction of being first in the First Class in English Honours, and of getting full marks in Philosophy. (*Cheers.*) I make this remark without any disrespect to the Allahabad University, the influence of which is daily making itself more felt in the upper part of India, and which will, I have no doubt, greatly contribute to the progress of education in the North-Western Provinces. (*Cheers.*)

I have heard with pleasure your statement that you are about to add a fresh wing to the main building in order to provide a Physical Science School. I have always been

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one of those who believed that it was a mistake to depend exclusively upon education of a merely literary character. I had the honor of serving not many years ago upon the Royal Commission presided over by the Duke of Devonshire, and appointed for the express purpose of considering what steps might be taken to promote scientific instruction in England, and the evidence which we received convinced me that the effects of a scientific training were of the utmost value, and also that it was perfectly possible and feasible to introduce instruction of that kind into the curriculum of an ordinary school or college. I am inclined to think that in this country, perhaps more than in any other, our young students are likely to be gainers by taking up subjects which will accustom their minds to those careful and accurate modes of thought which we associate with scientific observation and experiment. (*Cheers.*)

The same may perhaps be said of that kind of education which is commonly spoken of as technical, and which has for its object the application of scientific methods and principles to the arts and industries. An education of this kind has obviously the advantage of offering an alternative career to our young men instead of concentrating their attention exclusively upon literary studies, and those professions for which literary studies are regarded as a preparation.

It has the further advantage that it should tend to stimulate and to keep alive, or resuscitate, some of those arts and industries for which India was famous in by-gone days, but which will have a severe struggle for existence if they are to hold their own in these days of low prices, fierce competition, and that mediocrity which appears to dog the footsteps of mechanical improvements. No one who has travelled in this country, and who has seen the splendid monuments, and the relics of its antiquity which are to be found in almost every part of it, can doubt that the love of

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Art has, from time immemorial, burnt strongly in the breast of many of the races by which India has been inhabited. I trust that the time is not coming when modern Indian art will be represented by the cheap and, I am afraid I must say, often nasty, productions which infest our Railway stations, and when the Indian jails will be the only place in which her textile industries are worthily represented. The architects, the workers in the precious metals, the illuminators of books, the carvers in wood and marble, the weavers of textile fabrics of ancient India, have left us remains equal in point of artistic excellence to the most precious relics of European antiquity. Is it too much to hope that the race of such artists may not be doomed to extinction, but may rather flourish under the wisely-directed encouragement of our colleges and schools?

There is moreover, perhaps this advantage in favour of artistic, or industrial, or scientific pursuits, as compared with the pursuit of literary knowledge, that it is much easier to detect real excellence, and to find out an imposture in the one case than in the other. The person who adopts the profession of an artist, or a handicraftsman, or a mechanician, or an engineer, practically finds that his attainments are being continually tested, not only while his education is in progress, but after it has been completed. A bad engineer, a bad artificer, or a bad draftsman, is soon found out. He is confronted with his own failures, and there is an end of him, but the shallow-brained holder of an academic distinction, or of a university degree, the fluent writer or talker of plausible commonplaces, the product of a system of mere cramming and forcing, may, if he only looks wise enough, pose for a long time to himself and to those about him as a superior being before he is detected. In the latter case education may, and often does, stop short when the degree, or the diploma, or the appointment has been obtained; in the former case it never ceases. The career of the worker is, as it were, one long

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series of test examinations of the most searching kind, to which he must submit, whether he likes it or not.

For all these reasons, I shall not be sorry if the tendency of the changes which are now in progress should be to encourage students to take a scientific, or technical, as distinguished from a purely literary career.

I am glad to notice in this connection your determination to appoint a teacher of drawing and surveying, who will prepare your students for the Rurki course, and I hope that many even of those students who do not mean to take up engineering, will find time to learn, at all events, the rudiments of drawing.

I am glad to find that you make a special reference to the position which you assign to discipline as part of your system of education, and I am sure that I rightly interpret your words when I assume that by discipline you mean something more than the strict supervision of your pupils and the exemplary punishment of irregularities, and that you are alive to the necessity of accustoming them to the recognition of authority, and to the observance of sound moral principles. These things are of special necessity in the case of institutions which, like yours, undertake the duty not only of teaching their students, but, in some cases, of housing them within the school premises.

I am glad to observe from your report that you propose, with this object, to pay an increased amount of attention to physical training and to the encouragement of manly sports and amusements. There is, perhaps, no discipline better than that which a boy learns in the cricket field. (*Cheers.*)

There is one other observation which I should like to make. I notice that, out of the 200 students in the College, 190 are Hindus. I know how seriously many of my Mahomedan friends have lately been addressing themselves to the promotion of education amongst their co-religionists, and I cannot help hoping that, in future years, we shall find the Mahomedan communities represented in colleges

Address at the Agra College.

like this by a proportion of students even exceeding that to which they are naturally entitled.

It now only remains for me to wish the young men whom I see before me success during, and after, their school career, and I trust that they will remember that, although we are in the habit of talking of a school course as preparatory for the university, and of a university course as preparatory for an official career, lucrative professions university distinctions, and the 'acquisition of official employment, are very far from being the sole end of education. Whatever a man's vocation in life may be, whether humble or exalted, you may depend upon it that his work will be better done if he addresses himself to it intelligently, and with a well-informed, thoughtful and well-disciplined mind. I hope that the time is approaching when ignorance, particularly amongst the children of the wealthier members of society, will be regarded as a reproach, and when institutions like this will be liberally patronised, not merely with the object of obtaining employment in the Civil Service, or in a paying profession, but of giving our young students an intellectual equipment, valuable for its own sake, and calculated to make them happier, more intelligent, and more useful members of society. (*Loud and continued cheers.*)

[During the delivery of his speech, and both on his arrival and departure, the Viceroy was enthusiastically cheered by the students and their friends who thronged the College premises.]

VISIT TO BHURTPORE.

28th Nov. 1890. [During the Viceroy's stay at Agra, he paid a brief visit to Bhurtpore, where His Excellency and his staff were received with much hospitality by the Maharaja. On the evening of the Viceroy's arrival at Bhurtpore, the Maharaja entertained the Viceregal party at dinner, after which His Highness proposed the health of the Queen Empress, and then that of His Excellency in the following terms :—]

Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—It affords me much pride and pleasure to receive Your Excellency here to-day. I look upon this year as a most auspicious one to myself, for at the commencement of it I had the honor to receive a visit from His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, then in May, on the anniversary of the birthday of the Queen-Empress, Government was pleased to increase my salute from 17 to 19 guns, and now I have the pleasure of seeing Your Excellency here to-day ; and had Her Excellency Lady Lansdowne been able to accompany Your Excellency my satisfaction would have been complete.

I am ever conscious of the benefits derived from the British rule, and am glad of the opportunity of placing the best of my troops at the disposal of Government. Your Excellency is kindly going to inspect those troops to-morrow, and I feel sure that should occasion ever arise to call them forth to aid in the defence of the Empire, that they will show by their behaviour on service the loyalty and devotion they and their Chief bear towards the Queen-Empress.

I regret Your Excellency's stay here is so short, but brief as it is, I will always look back upon it with pride and pleasure, and I hope you will enjoy it and take away with you pleasing recollections of your visit to Bhurtpore. And now, gentlemen, I ask you to drink the health of His Excellency the Viceroy, and when doing so, to couple with it that of Her Excellency Lady Lansdowne.

Visit to Bhurtpore.

[His Excellency the Viceroy replied to the toast as follows : -]

I thank Your Highness for the friendly terms in which you have been good enough to propose my health. Although I have had the pleasure of exchanging visits with you and meeting you upon more than one occasion during my stay in Agra, it is most agreeable to me to renew my acquaintance with you in your own State. Nor can I upon this occasion fail to call to mind that you were the first ruling Chief who came to Calcutta to pay his respects to me after my arrival in this country two years ago.

I listened with much pleasure to your reference to the honour which has been done you during the course of the present year, first, by the visit which the Duke of Clarence paid to Bhurtpore, and secondly, by the increase in the number of guns to which Your Highness is entitled.

I am able to tell you that His Royal Highness regarded his visit to your State as one of the pleasantest incidents of his tour in India. The decision of the Government of India to increase Your Highness's salute was due to my conviction that as a just and capable Ruler, and as the Chief of the principal Jat State, you were entitled to this distinction, which it gave me much pleasure to confer upon you. (*Applause.*)

I am sure that when Your Highness professes your loyalty to the British Crown and your sense of the advantages which you enjoy under British rule, you are expressing your real feelings and convictions. You gave proof of their sincerity by coming forward at the time when my predecessor, Lord Dufferin, agreed to accept the assistance of the Native States, and offering to contribute a large sum of money towards the defences of the Empire, as well as to place the whole of the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government of India. The first of these offers we were, for reasons of public policy, unable to accept. I am glad, however, to know that Your Highness has, at this moment, one regiment of cavalry and another of infan-

Visit to Bhurtpore.

try under special training, in order to fit them to take their place as part of the defensive forces of the Empire.

I hope to have the pleasure of seeing these selected troops on parade to-morrow morning, and I have already had the advantage of seeing the cavalry regiment put through the lance exercise by the gallant officer who commands it, in the most creditable manner. I am glad to learn from the reports of the inspecting officers that both regiments have made considerable progress. Your Highness is too good a soldier to expect me to tell you that in the short time during which they have been under special training, they have arrived at perfection. It is only by slow degrees that such a force can be rendered fit to take the field, but I believe that an excellent beginning has been made. It is not easy at the outset to secure the services of a body of officers competent to take charge of such a force, but I have no doubt that as time goes on these will be forthcoming.

I hope also that after a while Your Highness will find it possible to recruit both regiments from amongst the subjects of your own State. We attach very great importance to that condition being fulfilled. In the meanwhile it is satisfactory to me to know that a fair measure of progress has been arrived at, which I am certain would not have been reached had it not been for the personal interest which Your Highness takes in the drill and discipline of the force. As to the loyalty and devotion of Your Highness's troops, and that of the Ruler of the Bhurtpore State, I feel no misgivings whatsoever. (*Applause.*)

It only remains for me, before I sit down, to thank Your Highness for the manner in which you have referred to Lady Lansdowne's absence. I am glad that she has already made the acquaintance of Your Highness and of some of the younger members of Your Highness's family, and I wish it had been possible for her to accompany me on this occasion.

Agra Maternity Hospital.

I now beg to drink Your Highness's health, and to thank you heartily for the hospitality with which you have received us. (*Applause.*)

[His Excellency, His Highness, and the guests then adjourned to the terrace, whence they witnessed a brilliant display of fire-works in the court yard below.

On the following day the Viceroy and his staff visited the ancient Fortress of Deeg, where they were entertained by the Maharaja at luncheon in a picturesque palace standing on the margin of an ornamental piece of water. In the evening they returned to Agra by train.]

AGRA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

[The ceremony of opening the Agra Maternity Hospital of the 2nd Dec. 1890. Dufferin Fund Local Association was performed by Their Excellencies on Tuesday afternoon the 2nd December. The Lieutenant-Governor and a number of spectators were present, and the proceedings took place in a large tent erected for the occasion. Mr. Neale, Chairman of the Committee, read an address to Her Excellency, giving an account of the work under their charge, of the design and disposition of the buildings, and acknowledging the services of Dr. Willcocks, Civil Surgeon, and of Mr. C. F. Sheridan, Executive Engineer.

The Viceroy replied as follows:—]

Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Lady Lansdowne desires me to convey to you her thanks for your address and to express the pleasure which it gives her to open this Hospital. You know how keen an interest she takes in the fortunes of this Association, and how anxious she is that the trust committed to her charge by Lady Dufferin should not suffer in her hands. She wishes me to acknowledge the generous support which the Fund has received in these Provinces—a support which has never been more usefully given than in the erection of this Hospital. When this building has been added to those already in existence, there will be no institution of the kind in India more complete as a whole, or better calculated to achieve the two great objects arrived at

Agia Maternity Hospital.

by the Association. These objects are, on the one hand, to provide the women of this country, for whom skilled medical attendance has till now been practically unprocurable, with such attendance when they most require it, and, on the other, to give medical tuition to female students of Indian origin. The two objects are intimately connected. It is not too much to say that the success of the movement depends upon our ability to train up in India a sufficeint number of female students with the necessary skill and experience to enable them to practise as doctors amongst the women of this country. Unless we can do this, unless we can raise up a class of female doctors such as I have described, the finest hospital buildings will avail but little, and we shall make but little real progress. The new Maternity Hospital will serve both these ends. It will provide for the reception of patients and for their treatment under conditions carefully contrived so as to respect the religious and other scruples of the different sections of the community. It will also afford to the students invaluable opportunities for clinical instruction, which would otherwise be beyond their reach.

The experiment is one of the most important which has been tried in this country. We have to overcome all the old aversion to western medical and surgical methods, all the prejudices which, till now, have caused this particular branch of the medical profession to be regarded as degrading, and to be relegated to persons of the lowest caste.

These are formidable obstacles, but although it would be a mistake to underrate them, there are many reasons for believing that they will be overcome.

It has, I am glad to say, been reported to Lady Lansdowne that the female students have, as a body, exhibited a most remarkable aptitude for learning the theoretical part of their profession. Whether they will in practice show that they possess those other qualities which are necessary for practical success in a profession requiring exceptional nerve and judgment, time only will show. The result will depend to

Agra Maternity Hospital.

a great extent upon the personal influence exercised over these young women by those who are now responsible for their education.

That there will be an opening for qualified female practitioners has, I believe, been already established, and it is certain that, during the course of the next few years, the demand for their services will greatly increase.

I am glad to say that the Local Government has recently given a valuable stimulus to the movement by issuing orders which empowers the Municipal and District Boards to provide for the appointment of a succession of female students to the post of hospital assistant. The public encouragement thus given can scarcely fail to widen the field open to our students and to extend the introduction of female medical aid.

We are, therefore, I believe, in a position to say that all the facts point to the conclusion, first, that we shall be able to throw open to the women of India this new profession for which they will be trained here; secondly, that our students will show that they are fit to discharge the duties of that profession with credit to themselves; and thirdly, that the time is at hand when that profession, far from being considered to be a humble or inferior profession, will be regarded as one of the most honorable which a woman can adopt, and when it will be admitted by the whole Indian community that no woman is more worthily or nobly employed than that woman who is able by her skill and knowledge to relieve or mitigate the sufferings of her sisters in the hour of their greatest necessity.

Lady Lansdowne desires me to express her admiration for the plan upon which these buildings are constructed, and which reflects great credit upon the architect, Mr. C. J. Sheridan, and she feels no doubt that the thought which has been bestowed upon their arrangement will be duly appreciated.

She also wishes me to say that she has heard with much

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pleasure the Chairman's account of the work which is being done in the Lady Lyall Hospital, which she has recently had the pleasure of visiting since it was opened in the spring of last year.

The number of patients who have been treated in hospital, or who have visited the dispensary during the course of the present year, shows beyond dispute that those for whose benefit these hospitals were intended have not been slow to avail themselves of the advantages placed within their reach. She is also much gratified to learn that the students attending the medical school have acquitted themselves so creditably, and that so many of them have not only obtained distinctions while they were under instruction, but have done good work since they left the school. These results must, I think, be very satisfactory, not only to the Committee but to the two distinguished lady doctors, Miss Morice and Miss Yerbury, who have had charge of the hospital and school.

I am also to express Lady Lansdowne's gratitude to Dr. Willcocks, whose services have been suitably referred to in the address, and to Dr. Anderson, who was Principal of the Medical School at Agra during a part of the years 1888 and 1889, and whose valuable assistance is specially noticed in the annual report of the Fund for last year. The Association is well aware that the success of the movement depends in a great measure upon the co-operation of the Civil Surgeons who have, in all parts of India, shown themselves most loyal and indefatigable supporters of the movement.

In conclusion, I am to say that Lady Lansdowne is most grateful to all those who have, in these provinces, so generously supported the Association. She hopes that the good example which has been set by gentlemen like Sheikh Hafiz Abdul Karim of Meerut will be followed by others, and that the generosity with which the Association has been supported since the date of its inception will remain

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undiminished while she has the honor of being its patroness

I have now only to express the pleasure which it has given me to take part in this opening ceremony, and to wish cordially that the new Maternity Hospital may have the success which it deserves. (*Applause.*)

OPENING THE AGRA WATER-WORKS.

[On the forenoon of Wednesday, the 3rd December, the Viceroy 3rd Dec. 1890, opened the Agra water-works, which have been constructed by the Municipality with Government aid. A large number of spectators were present. Before proceeding to inspect the works and to declare them open, His Excellency received an address describing the nature of the undertaking and the difficulties which had to be encountered, in replying to which he spoke as follows :—]

Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have to thank you for allowing me an opportunity of associating myself with you in the completion of this great and useful work. I have listened with much interest to the account which has just been given by the Chairman of the circumstances under which this project has been taken up by the Municipality, and of the process by which the city will hereafter obtain the inestimable blessing of a pure water-supply.

The completion of these works will, I hope, for all time render it impossible to say of the City of Agra, as you have been constrained to say in your address, that it is one in which, at certain times of the year, a draught of pure water has been an almost unprocurable luxury.

I rejoice to find that throughout India the leading Municipalities are seriously addressing themselves to the task of dealing with this grave question of water-supply, and I feel no doubt that any pecuniary sacrifices in the way of increased taxation involved by the construction of works such as these, will be amply compensated by the results which

Opening the Agra Water-Works.

will be achieved in improving the general health and lowering the death-rate of the community.

The present death-rate in the larger towns of these Provinces ranges, I am told, from 40 to 55 per 1,000—a figure which justifies the conclusion that, in the five largest Municipalities, the deaths due to preventible causes, probably amount to 25,000 or 30,000 per annum, in a population numbering less than a million. A mortality of this kind, if it were caused by a sudden outbreak of disease, would occasion a severe shock to public feeling, and probably provoke a general outburst of indignation. We are, I am glad to think, beginning to realise that the amount of disease and loss of life traceable to these causes is a standing reproach to those who are responsible for the health and welfare of the population, and we are taking vigorous steps to effect an improvement.

That the evil is one which can be controlled is, I think, demonstrated by our own experience in other parts of the world. The death-rate in the City of London is said to have reached between 70 and 80 per 1,000 in the seventeenth century. It fell to 50 per 1,000 in the eighteenth, and at present stands at about 19 or 20. Let us hope that the sanitary conditions of Agra will in time to come approximate rather to those of London in the present day than to those of London as it was a hundred years ago. (*Applause.*)

I trust that the citizens of Agra will cordially support the Municipality both by submitting with readiness to the pecuniary sacrifice involved by the necessary taxation—a sacrifice which, I cannot help thinking, is infinitesimally small, compared with the advantages which it procures—and in the practical observance of those sanitary rules, the disregard of which involves such speedy and terrible retribution. A payment at the rate of something between three and five annas for every thousand gallons of water supplied certainly does not seem to be a very exorbitant charge, and I have no doubt that it will be readily submitted to.

Opening the Agra Water-Works.

As for that prejudice to which reference has been made in the address—I mean the prejudice against the use of artificially-supplied water—we may, I think, look forward confidently to its disappearance.

I can at any rate answer for the correctness of your statement that, in the great City of Calcutta, the people avail themselves with avidity of the excellent pipe supply which has been there placed within their reach by the Municipality.

The only objection which within my knowledge has been taken to the Calcutta liquid thus furnished, was the somewhat singular one, which was once urged by a personage of some distinction who had arrived from a distant part of the Presidency to spend a few days in the capital, and who told me that the Calcutta water did not meet with his approval because it had no taste. I feel no doubt that if my friend had been able to stay a little longer in that city, he would have reconciled himself to the absence of the fuller-flavoured fluid which he had been accustomed to imbibe.

I am glad that you have in your address referred to the gratitude due to Mr. A. J. Lawrence, now Commissioner of Meerut, whom I see here present, for having originated this useful project, the completion of which must be a source of no small pride and satisfaction to him. (*Applause.*)

I must be allowed also to mention the services of Mr. Finlay, to whose administrative ability and energy it is in great measure due that a work of great difficulty in all its details has been successfully brought to its present stage (*applause*), and of Mr. Hughes, the Supervising Engineer, to whose professional ability you have paid a well-deserved tribute. (*Applause.*)

It now only remains for me to open the new works, and in doing so, I trust that they may in years to come be the means of bringing to this city health, comfort, and the almost innumerable blessings which a pure water-supply affords to those who are fortunate enough to obtain one. (*Applause.*)

ADDRESS FROM THE BENARES MUNICIPALITY.

4th Dec. 1890. [His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Benares on Thursday morning, the 4th December, and was received at the Railway Station by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares and all the principal Civil and Military officers. The Municipal Commissioners presented the Viceroy with an address of welcome, to which His Excellency replied as follows :—]

Mr. President and Members of the Municipal Commission of the Town of Benares,—I return you my hearty thanks for the welcome with which, as the constituted representatives of this ancient city, you have received me on my arrival here. I attach a special value to your declarations of loyalty and good-will, both from the fact that your Municipality has been conspicuous amongst those of this part of India for the energy and independence with which it has discharged the important duties entrusted to it, and also because your words, uttered in the name of the people of a city which occupies so exceptional a position in the estimation of all who profess the Hindu faith, must be regarded as having more than ordinary significance.

The Government of India has, as you remind me, been careful to preserve a strict neutrality in all matters connected with the religious faith of the people of India. I am making no departure from that neutrality when I assure you of my sympathy with your endeavours to cling to, and preserve, amidst the rapid changes, moral and material, through which India is passing, all that is noblest and best in the Hindu character and in Hindu traditions.

The sanctity of this city and the deep veneration felt for it by the whole Hindu population of India have no doubt added greatly to the difficulties encountered by those who are responsible for the management of its local affairs. The vast body of devout persons who, year after year, flock to your shrines and holy places, while they, no doubt, bring with them a certain amount of wealth, which must add to

Address from the Benares Municipality.

the prosperity of the resident population, bring also those evils which are inseparable from overcrowding and the aggregation of large bodies of human beings in places where there is not sufficient accommodation for them. I am glad to hear that you are facing these difficulties with courage, and that you are being liberally supported by the Government of these provinces. The case is one in which I think you have a right to look also for some measure of support from your co-religionists in other parts of India, and I learn, with satisfaction, that a special organization has been provided for the purpose of enlisting support of this kind.

I take note of the hope, which you have been good enough to express, that, when your new sanitary works have been completed, I may be able to take part in the opening ceremony. Although it is impossible for me to give you a definite engagement to this effect, I shall be glad, when the proper time comes, to give your request the most favourable consideration which the circumstances admit.

ADDRESS FROM THE KASI GANGA PRASADINI SABHA, BENARES.

4th Dec. 1890. [At noon on the 4th December 1890 a Deputation consisting of the members of the Executive Council of the Kasi Ganga Prasadini Sabha waited upon the Viceroy at Nandesar House, Benares, and presented an address to His Excellency. The object of the Sabha, or association, will be apparent from Lord Lansdowne's reply, which was as follows:—]

Gentlemen,—I have listened with much interest to the statement which you have been good enough to lay before me on behalf of the Kasi Ganga Prasadini Sabha.

I have no hesitation in saying that the objects of your Association appear to me to be entirely laudable. You are seeking to afford your fellow-citizens some measure of relief from the exceptional burden of taxation to which the large expenditure incurred, or about to be incurred, on necessary municipal improvements has rendered them liable, by enlisting the support of devout Hindus in other parts of India. That burden is, no doubt, an exceptionally onerous one, and the resident population of Benares has, I think, a right to expect that it should be assisted to bear it by the wealthier members of the great Hindu community, which every year sends to this city about half a million of pilgrims, whose presence undoubtedly increases the difficulty of making suitable provision for the sanitary wants of the place.

I rejoice to hear that you have already met with a considerable amount of success, and that your appeal has been liberally responded to by several of the Chiefs and Princes to whom you have already applied.

You are good enough to express a wish that I should afford you a measure of official recognition by allowing you to connect my name with your Sabha as that of its Patron. That request is one with which I do not hesitate to comply, and I shall be very glad if, during my connection with the Sabha, you are completely successful in achieving the objects with which it has been formed.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE
ISHWARI HOSPITAL (COUNTESS OF
DUFFERIN'S FUND).

[Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne laid the Foundation Stone of the Ishwari Hospital (to be built in connection with the Countess of Dufferin's Fund) at Benares, on Thursday afternoon, the 4th December 1890. Lady Lansdowne was accompanied by the Viceroy and His Excellency's Staff, and was received by the Maharaja of Benares and the Reception Committee at the site of the Hospital. A short address, describing the progress of the Benares Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, was read, and presented to Her Excellency, on behalf of whom Lord Lansdowne replied as follows:—]

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Lady Lansdowne desires me to tender you her thanks for the address with which you have been good enough to present her.

She rejoices to know that the important movement initiated by Lady Dufferin for the provision of Medical Aid to the women of India is receiving support in this city, which is so closely identified with the national life of the Hindu community.

She wishes me to acknowledge her great obligation to the liberality of His Highness the Maharaja, to whose initiative it is certainly due that we are able to meet to-day for the purpose of laying the Foundation Stone of the new Hospital.

That Hospital could not bear a more appropriate name than that of His Highness the late Maharaja of Benares, whose memory is so affectionately and respectfully cherished by all who knew him, whether of Indian or British origin.

You have referred in language of regret to the fact that the generous example thus set by His Highness, and followed by the Maharajas of Bettiah and Vizianagram, has not found as many imitators as you could have wished.

Lady Lansdowne shares your desire that the Association should not depend merely on the princely gifts of the

Laying the foundation stone of the Ishwari Hospital.

illustrious benefactors who have, until now, been its principal supporters, and she trusts that, in time to come, the financial stability of the Fund will come to rest upon broader foundations.

Nothing, however, would be more opposed to Lady Lansdowne's wishes than that this movement should owe its existence to support reluctantly given. Nor could anything be further from the intention of the Central Committee than that undue pressure, direct or indirect, should be applied for the purpose of inducing anyone, whether of high or low station, to become a donor or subscriber to the Fund. It has been generously supported at the outset by large gifts from the leading Chiefs and Rulers of India, but we should look forward to the time when the different local institutions will be able to obtain a regular income from local subscribers of smaller amounts. When the immense advantages afforded by these hospitals come to be realised, I feel no doubt that the communities directly benefited by them will see to it that they are properly maintained and provided with funds.

Lady Lansdowne trusts that you may have no difficulty in completing this Hospital, and that it will be worthy to take its place by the side of the other institutions of the same kind which the city already possesses.

There is certainly no city in India which more requires to be adequately furnished with hospital accommodation than this city, which has to provide not only for its large resident population, but for the vast concourse of pilgrims who, year after year, flock to its shrines and holy places.

Lady Lansdowne cordially wishes success to the new Hospital, and will now, with your permission, proceed to lay its Foundation Stone.

THE AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

[At the meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor General held on Friday, the 9th January 1891, Sir Andrew Scoble moved for and obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the object of raising the age of consent of Indian female children from ten to twelve years. Sir Andrew Scoble spoke at some length in explanation of the measure, and was followed by Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, who opposed it on the ground that it involved an interference with orthodox Hindu laws and customs. Mr. Nulkar, another Hindu Member (for Bombay), spoke in support of the motion. His Excellency the President closed the debate with the following statement :—]

I do not think it necessary to add to what has already been said in defence of the Bill on the table except perhaps to the extent of observing that, while we shall always recognize the high authority which attaches to any observations falling from the lips of our Hon'ble Colleague Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, the Government of India, for the reasons urged by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in his opening statement, cannot admit with him that the existing criminal law is sufficient for the purpose of affording protection to those whom we propose to protect under this Bill. Nor can we accept his view that the Proclamation of 1858, which the Government of India regards as in the highest degree obligatory upon it, can be considered as absolutely precluding us from interference simply because for the purposes of this Bill the same protection is extended to married as to unmarried children. Nor, again, can we join with him in thinking that, because there have been no prosecutions under the existing section of the Penal Code with its 10-year limit of age, that section can be regarded as having no effect, or, as I think he described it, a "dead letter." I believe that I shall be confirmed by those who are more familiar with Indian legislation than I am when I say that the effect of the law in this country is often

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valuable quite as much for its educative operation as for any results which it may lead to in the matter of legal proceedings or prosecutions. These, however, are points which can be more conveniently discussed at a later stage in the Bill. My object in now addressing the Council is to place Hon'ble Members and the public in complete possession of the views of the Government of India, not so much with regard to the special question dealt with in this Bill, as with respect to certain other matters which are to some extent connected with it in the mind of the public.

It has been very properly insisted upon by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill that it does not, in any way, affect what may, for convenience sake, be spoken of as the marriage law of this country. There is, as far as I am aware, no social or religious custom or observance in force among the Hindu community to which this Bill does the slightest violence. We propose merely to protect from the unquestioned evils of early prostitution or premature sexual intercourse that great body of the female children of India which lies between the age of 10, up to which the present law affords them protection, and the age of 12, up to which we propose that such protection should be extended. Our measure affects the marriage usage only, in so far as this protection extends to a married as well as to an unmarried child. Under the law, as it now stands, no distinction is made between them for this particular purpose, and we do not propose that, as a matter of principle, any such distinction should be introduced now. The immaturity of a young girl does not vary according as she is married or not, and we cannot, therefore, consistently give protection to the one class and deny it to the other. That is the beginning and the end of the connection of the Bill upon the table with the marriage law of India.

It is, however, within the knowledge of Hon'ble Members, and our Hon'ble Colleague Mr. Nulkar has dwelt with great force upon the point, that the proposal embodied in

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the Bill has recently been associated with other proposals widely different from it — proposals which do most distinctly affect the marriage law and the religious and social institutions of the Hindus. This association has been so closely maintained that the whole group of questions has come to be regarded as indissolubly connected, and it is inferred that, if the Government of India intends to deal with any one part of the subject, we are, to a certain extent, committed to deal with the rest.

I desire to correct this misapprehension, and, if Hon'ble Members will allow me, I propose to place them and the public in full possession of our intentions, and to tell them exactly, not only what we propose to do in regard to the group of proposals to which I have referred, but also what we propose to leave undone.

The proposals, to which I refer, and which have lately been brought prominently under our notice, are to be found in a series of Resolutions lately submitted to the Government of India by an English Committee numbering amongst its members many persons occupying conspicuous positions in public life, and connected at one time or another with high official employments in this country. It is impossible to feel any doubt as to the sincerity of this distinguished body of reformers, or as to the excellence of the objects at which they are endeavouring to arrive. If we do not entirely agree with them in their conclusions, it is only because, being, as we are, in closer contact than most of them, with public opinion here, we realise more fully than they can the extreme gravity of any steps of which it might be truly said that they involve interference with the religious or social institutions of any large section of the inhabitants of India.

I will, for the sake of convenience, refer, in order, to the Resolutions adopted by the Committee, and by it submitted to the Secretary of State for India and the Indian Government.

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The first of these Resolutions is in favour of raising the age of consent to 12. That is the proposal embodied in our Bill, and I need not refer further to it except for the purpose of mentioning that we decided to take this subject up early in the month of July last, and consequently long before we were aware of the movement which had been set on foot in England.

I may also point out, in passing, that in one most important respect our Bill, in so far as it affects husbands and wives, afford to them a degree of security against undue or inquisitorial interference which they do not, at present, possess. It does so in the following way:—My Hon'ble friend has explained that in order to minimize the risk of private persecution or of black-mailing by the Police, the offence dealt with by the Bill has, in all cases where the husband is the person accused, been made non-cognizable. As the law now stands, with the lower limit of age, it is a cognizable offence, even if the husband is the person who has committed it. While, therefore, we have, in one sense rendered the law more stringent by increasing the age-limit, we have, in another sense, greatly increased our precautions against an abuse of the law, and given the advantage of this new security to a large number of persons who are at present entirely without it.

The second Resolution suggests the so-called "ratification" of infant marriages "within a reasonable time of the proper age," with the condition that marriages, not so ratified, shall be set aside. This proposal has, I understand, received a considerable amount of support in influential quarters. I do not, however, think that those who have advocated its adoption can have realised the tremendous gravity of the step which they recommend. It is no exaggeration to say that such a change in the law would simply revolutionise the social system of the Hindus. We are all aware that in their estimation a marriage contract, no matter at what age it is entered into, is of the most absolutely bind-

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ing and sacred character. To enact that such a contract should subsequently be made revocable, or, in other words, that the original contract should become little more than a formal betrothal, would involve an interference with the domestic institutions of the people of India which neither my Colleagues nor I are prepared to admit. To justify such interference upon the ground that it would, to some extent, assimilate the law in India to what used to be the common law as to child marriage in Christian Europe, appears to me to be entirely beside the mark. I am, moreover, altogether at a loss to conceive how such a law, supposing it to have been passed, could be enforced, and I observe that even the authors of the Resolution admit that the change could not be made without consulting native Indian opinion, and that they throw out the further suggestion that, should the proposed change meet with serious opposition, it could, in the first instance, be made binding only on such classes of the community as might formally place themselves under it.

The third Resolution has reference to the much-debated subject of suits for the restitution of conjugal rights. It is urged that such suits in their coercive form are open to serious objection, and that the law, under which a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights may be enforced by imprisonment, should be amended. The Government of India is invited to "reconsider the whole subject with a due regard to the marriage law and the habits and customs of the people of India." I am in a position to say that the Government of India have already, on more than one occasion, given to this matter that reconsideration for which the authors of the Resolution have asked. The subject is one of extreme intricacy, and it would be impossible, within the limits of these observations, to deal with it satisfactorily, but I may say that the result of our enquiries has been to satisfy us that suits for restitution are common only in a few localities, and that in these they are usually con-

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fined to the lower classes of society, which naturally regard such suits from a point of view different from that of their superiors in social status. We have, therefore, had to consider how these classes would be affected were we to deprive them absolutely of any of the remedies which the law now affords.

Now it must be borne in mind that, in cases where the husband or wife has property, the Court already has power to attach it, and after a limited time to award compensation to the suitor. It can, therefore, only be in cases where there is no property that any necessity can arise for enforcing the decree by imprisonment, and in such cases imprisonment is probably often the only remedy available. We are of opinion that a serious injustice would be done to the poorer classes of suitors, were it to be enacted that under no circumstances shall this remedy be resorted to. Such an enactment would encourage lax customs in respect of marriage where the customs are already deplorably lax, and where it should be our object to render the marriage tie more binding than it is at present. Whatever be the opinion of the more educated members of the community we have no reason to believe that, among the poorer classes, the enforcement of a decree for restitution by imprisonment of the wife or husband at the discretion of the Court is looked upon by either party as an outrage. We think, however, that the existing law is capable of improvement. At present the law leaves it to the decree-holder to demand imprisonment as a means of enforcing the decree, and if he does so, the Court has no option. We think that such an option should be given, and that it would suffice if a proviso were inserted in Section 260 of the Civil Procedure Code empowering the Court to refuse to consign a recusant wife or husband to imprisonment, or, should the Court order imprisonment, to restrict the term to such period as it might think fit. We do not, however, regard this question as one of immediate or urgent importance, and

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we propose to deal with it whenever we next have occasion to revise the Civil Procedure Code. We see, at any rate, no reason for undertaking legislation in regard to this point concurrently with that which will be necessary with reference to the wholly distinct question dealt with in the present Bill.

The fourth Resolution has reference to the re-marriage of widows, and asks that the legal obstacles that still stand in the way of this should be removed. In regard to this, two proposals are made. Of these the first is that we should alter the law as it is expressed in Section 2 of Act XV of 1856, under which a widow forfeits her interest in her deceased husband's property on her re-marriage. Now there can be no doubt that this section often has the effect of placing a Hindu widow who marries again in a most lamentable position—a position which is all the more pitiable because, as pointed out by the framers of the Resolution, it is a worse position than that of the widow who, without re-marrying, leads an unchaste life. The section is, however, one which we are certainly not prepared to repeal. During the course of the long discussions which have taken place in regard to this branch of the subject, nothing has been more clearly established than that the right given to a widow in her husband's estate is one which she enjoys under very strict and special limitations. She is allowed to assume an interest in her husband's property, not as its natural heir, or with the idea that she is to be free to enjoy it in such a manner as she may deem fit, but because she is regarded as specially responsible for the performance of certain religious acts essential to the well-being of the deceased—acts which she could not adequately perform if by a fresh marriage she were to become the wife of a different person. This aspect of the question was thoroughly considered at the time when the Act of 1856 was discussed in the Legislative Council, and I will venture to read an extract from a speech delivered upon that occasion by

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Sir James Colville, who has expressed, in language more appropriate than any which I can command, and with an authority to which I cannot pretend, what seems to us to be the sound view of the case. Sir James Colville said :—

“The right thus taken by the widow in her husband’s estate was a very peculiar one, and very limited in enjoyment. She had not full dominion over the property, for she could not alienate any part of it except for purposes of strict necessity, or for such pious uses as contributed to the spiritual benefit of her husband. In fact the law gave it to her not for her own benefit, but from the notion that her prayers and sacrifices, and the employment of his wealth in religious and charitable acts, would be beneficial to her deceased husband in another state of existence. If then this Bill had enabled her to carry into the arms of another man or into another family the property which she had so acquired, its opponents might reasonably have objected to it, that it would aggravate those mischievous consequences which often flow from the law as it exists, and that, contrary to Hindu law and Hindu feeling, it enabled the widow to enjoy her deceased husband’s estate freed from the condition and the trusts upon which alone the law gave it to her.”

This view of the case is, I apprehend, as sound at the present time as it was when Sir James Colville’s words were spoken, and we do not propose to make any departure from the wise policy embodied in the passage which I have just read.

The second of the alleged obstacles is said to arise from the insufficiency of the protection afforded to widows desiring to re-marry under Section 6 of the same Act, which runs as follows—“Whatever words spoken, ceremonies performed, or engagements made on the marriage of a Hindu female who has not been previously married, are sufficient to constitute a valid marriage, shall have the

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same effect, if spoken, performed, or made, on the marriage of a Hindu widow; and no marriage shall be declared invalid on the ground that such words, ceremonies, or engagements are applicable to the case of a widow." This section was obviously intended to afford facilities for such re-marriages by giving them validity in spite of any ecclesiastical opposition which they might encounter. These facilities are, however, it is stated, of no avail in consequence of the refusal of the Hindu priests to perform the necessary marriage ceremonies, and it is suggested tentatively that the State might perhaps provide a form of civil marriage before a Registrar for women desiring to contract a second marriage.

I am constrained to express my opinion that those who propose to overcome this obstacle by the adoption of such a remedy have altogether under-rated the extent of the difficulty with which they have to deal. In order to explain my meaning, I cannot do so better than refer to the manner in which the same point has been dealt with by a well-known writer on Indian subjects, who has lately published in the *London Times* a series of papers dealing with these subjects. The writer of these papers sums up his conclusion by advising us, not to provide an alternative form of marriage, but to take steps in order to afford protection to individual Hindus who desire to avail themselves of the civil rights already granted to them by British-made Acts against the public penalties inflicted upon them by the Hindu ecclesiastical law, and he explains in more than one eloquent passage that the whole of the disabilities under which Hindu women at present suffer in this respect arise from the shortcomings of our legislation, "which allows the Hindu ecclesiastical law to inflict penalties upon Hindu women for the lawful exercise of their civil rights." He tells us that the remedy for this state of things "lies within the power of the Anglo-Indian Legislature," and that "the Hindu ecclesiastical law should

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forthwith be deprived of its power to legally punish women for the lawful exercise of their civil rights."

Now I think Hon'ble Members will agree with me that when we speak of Hindu ecclesiastical law, and of legislation for the purpose of depriving it of any of its powers, we should keep before us a clear conception of that which is meant by the expression "Hindu ecclesiastical law," and fortunately the writer of the papers from which I am quoting has himself supplied us with an adequate definition, for he proceeds to explain that by the term "Hindu ecclesiastical law" it is his intention to sum up "the complex growth of ordinance, usage, and procedure, which forms the religious side of the caste system, as distinguished from its social and commercial aspects." The struggle, therefore, upon which the Indian Legislature is invited to embark is a struggle with no less an opponent than the whole system of Hindu religious caste. The hopelessness of such a contest in reference to issues of this kind, even if we were not deterred from it by other considerations, becomes evident if we consider the nature of the penalties by which the edicts of this so-called ecclesiastical law are enforced. What then are those penalties? We are informed by the same authority that the penalties, which the Hindu ecclesiastical law, as thus defined, inflicts upon a couple who have the courage to avail themselves of the Marriage Act of 1856 are threefold. The first of these penalties is, he explains, a social one. The married couple, and such of their friends as have abetted their marriage, are cut off from social and domestic intercourse with their families and caste people. With this penalty the writer frankly admits that "it would be practically impossible for the British law to interfere." We may, therefore, assume that, whatever legislation we may resort to, this penalty, with all its terrors—and it is not easy to over-estimate them—will remain in force. It is explained, however, that there are also two religious penalties,— "the woman is denied admission

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“to the temple for the performance of her habitual religious duties, as if she were living in open sin;” and besides this “an act of excommunication may also issue against the married couple and their abettors, which completely cuts them off from all rights and privileges to which they were entitled as members of a Hindu caste.”

It is against these penalties that we are asked to protect those who are liable to them, and I gather from what follows that it is intended that such protection shall take the shape of a change in the law, which would render any attempt to enforce such penalties punishable under the Penal Code.

We have anxiously considered this suggestion, and the conclusion which forces itself upon us is first, that we should not be justified in attempting so far-reaching an innovation as that which would, for example, be involved in compelling the admission of any person to the places of worship of the Hindus in opposition to the religious scruples of the rest of the community. And in the next place we are convinced that any attempt to resort to such legal compulsion would be absolutely illusory, so long as the social excommunication, with which it is admitted that we should be powerless to interfere, remains in force. The social and the religious excommunication are two forms of one and the same thing, and, so long as Hindu opinion remains what it is upon these subjects, any attempts to remove either religious or social disabilities in cases such as that under discussion are, we believe, predestined to failure. If any change is to be made in these respects, it must come from within and not from without, and must be the result of an alteration in the public opinion of the people of this country, and not of a social innovation forced upon them by the British Government. Signs are, I am glad to say, not wanting that, amongst the more enlightened and better educated classes, such an alteration is already in progress.

For the reasons which I have given we do not, with the

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exceptions upon which I have already touched, propose to proceed in the direction indicated by these Resolutions. We propose for the present to limit ourselves to legislation which, as my Hon'ble friend has pointed out, will not create a new offence, and which will not touch the marriage law. Our object is simply to afford protection to those who cannot protect themselves—protection from a form of physical ill-usage which I believe to be reprobated by the most thoughtful section of the community—which is, to the best of my belief, entirely unsupported by religious sanction, and which under the English law is punishable with penal servitude for life without any exceptions or reservations.

I trust that the measure, thus limited and restricted, will receive the support of public opinion, and I cordially commend it to the favourable consideration of the Council.

CONVOCATION OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

24th Jan. 1891. [The Annual Convocation of the University of Calcutta for conferring Degrees was held at the Senate House on Saturday afternoon, the 24th January 1891, His Excellency the Chancellor presiding. The audience of visitors and students was a large one. After the Degrees had been conferred, His Excellency the Chancellor, who, on rising, was received with cheers, spoke as follows:—]

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Let me, in the first place, express the pleasure which it gives me once more to meet the members of the Convocation. They will allow me to wish them a happy new year, and to express my hope that it may bring nothing but prosperity to the University and to all who are connected with it. On these occasions our thoughts naturally turn to the year which we have just left behind. It was marked by one incident which has attracted much public attention, and which possesses a painful interest for us. I need not tell you that I refer to the case of the Ripon

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College and the serious irregularities which were discovered in connection with it. The subject is one which I would gladly pass by without notice, but it would be the merest affectation on my part to ignore it, and as the question was one which was referred to the Government of India—one, moreover, in which our action, or perhaps I should say our inaction, provoked a good many comments—I feel that I am called upon to say one or two words in reference to it. I do so, not for the purpose of reviving controversies which have been laid to rest, but merely because I am extremely anxious that the attitude observed by the Government of India should not be misconstrued.

Upon one point there will be no dispute. The facts which were brought to light beyond all question disclosed irregularities of the gravest kind—irregularities discreditable to the institution immediately concerned, and indirectly reflecting discredit upon the University, to which the College is affiliated. I wish to take this opportunity of placing on record my strong condemnation of those practices, and I say without hesitation that, if we could have brought ourselves to believe that the authorities of the University were likely to tolerate, or to connive at, such practices, the intervention of the Government of India would have become inevitable.

It is, however, most important that we should remember how the case stood when it came before us. The question had been dealt with, in the first instance by the Syndicate, which may, I think, be properly described as being for ordinary purposes the executive body of the University—a body which, as I understand your constitution, derives its authority from the Senate and acts under its mandate. But when the case came before the Government of India, we found that the Senate, acting within its rights, had taken the matter out of the hands of the Syndicate and was still engaged in dealing with it itself. The question which we had to decide was, therefore, not so much whether the

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stronger measures proposed by the Syndicate, or the milder courses which found favour with the Senate, best met with the requirements of the case, as whether, while the Senate was still dealing with the question, which undoubtedly concerned it, the Government of India ought to intervene, and, upon the assumption that the University was not fit to be trusted to deal adequately with the case, resort to a kind of *coup d'état* which would have had the effect of, for the moment, superseding Senate and Syndicate alike. We felt that, under these circumstances, we could not, while the matter was still *sub judice*, without dealing a blow at the authority of the University, take the matter out of its hands. (*Applause.*)

I am glad to hear that the persons responsible for the administration of the Ripon College have been able to satisfy the University authorities, including the members of the Syndicate, that they have taken adequate precautions against the recurrence of such deplorable incidents, (*applause*) and the question has been disposed of in and by the University, and without the intervention of the Government—an intervention which must always be contemplated as possible in an extreme case, but which should, I feel no doubt, be resorted to as rarely as possible.

The incident has been a most regrettable one, but I trust that it will serve as a lesson not only to those immediately concerned, but to all who are in any way connected with the educational system of which this University is the head. The University owes it not only to itself, but to every institution connected with it, and to every student whose hopes are centred here, to uphold scrupulously the standard of truth and morality from which so reprehensible a departure was made upon the occasion of which I am speaking.

The Vice-Chancellor, in concluding the discussion which took place on the 8th September, referred in weighty words to this sacred obligation, and I am glad to have this

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opportunity of expressing my entire adhesion to what then fell from him. (*Applause.*)

Before I sit down I should like to refer for one moment to another matter of interest to the University, a matter of which I can speak without any misgivings or regrets.

When I last had the pleasure of meeting you I mentioned my desire to see the Fellowships of the University conferred upon somewhat different principles to those which had previously governed the selection, and I intimated my readiness to consider, when the next series of vacancies come to be filled up, the names of one or two gentlemen submitted to me by the Graduates of the University for this high distinction. I have been able to fulfil my pledge, and a few weeks ago the Graduates were given an opportunity of making their selection. (*Applause.*) They have done so, and they have put before me the names of two gentlemen, Babu Jogindra Chandra Ghose, and Babu Mohendra Nath Ray. I have ascertained that this selection has been one justified by the character and antecedents of the gentlemen selected. (*Applause.*)

Babu Jogindra Chandra Ghose is an M. A. of eight years' standing, and has been practising as a Vakild of the Calcutta High Court for about six years. He is a gentleman of cultivated tastes, and has done his country and the literary world good service by editing in a collected form, and with an excellent introduction, the scattered writings of the Indian reformer, Ram Mohan Ray. (*Applause.*)

Babu Mohendra Nath Ray is an M. A. of six years' standing, and is one of the most distinguished Graduates of the University. His academic career was exceptionally brilliant; he stood first at the F. A., first at the B. A., and first in his own subject at the M. A., examination, and he won some of the most important scholarships, prizes, and medals that are competed for at the Arts examinations. He is now one of the lecturers on higher Mathematics in the City College, and in the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.

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It therefore gives me much pleasure to include these two gentlemen in the list of the Fellows who have been appointed to fill existing vacancies. (*Applause.*) You will, by the way, notice that, following the precedent of last year, only eight appointments have been made, although there were 12 vacancies. This course has been adopted with the object of gradually reducing the Fellows List to more reasonable proportions. I am sufficiently pleased with the results of the little electoral experiment which we have conducted here to promise you that it shall be repeated next year. The only improvement which I have to suggest is that you may probably find it possible to devise some means of giving what might be called your out-voters—I mean the M. A.s who are resident in the Mofussil—an opportunity of signifying their wishes, as well as the gentlemen who reside in Calcutta or the immediate neighbourhood. (*Applause.*) I take this opportunity of publicly expressing my thanks to a body of Graduates, numbering nearly 200, who were kind enough to write me a letter of thanks, in which they expressed their appreciation of the privilege conferred upon them. It is very satisfactory to me to know that it possesses a real value in their eyes, and I feel sure that they will continue to exercise it with due care and a proper sense of responsibility. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Vice-Chancellor,—It now remains for me only to offer my congratulations and best wishes to all those who have to-day received University Degrees at your hands, and perhaps I may be permitted to add a special word of congratulation to the ladies who came before you (*applause*), and whose success was evidently so entirely acceptable to those whom I have been addressing. (*Continued applause.*)

I now beg to call upon the Vice-Chancellor to address the Convocation.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

[The Sixth Annual General Meeting of the National Association for 9th Feb. 1891. supplying Female Medical Aid to the women of India was held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Monday, the 9th February, at 4-30 P.M. The Viceroy, who was accompanied by the Marchioness of Lansdowne, presided. The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Scoble presented the Report and spoke at some length. The meeting was also addressed by Dr. Mohendra Lal Sircar, Mr. Amir Ali, Sir Comer Petheram, Mr. Chunder Madhub Ghose, and Prince Ferozh Shah. Sir Charles Elliott proposed a vote of thanks to the Viceroy for presiding, which was seconded by the Maharaja of Bettiah. His Excellency, who, on rising to return thanks, was received with cheers, spoke as follows :—]

Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you cordially for the vote which you have just been good enough to pass. I have, since my arrival in this country, so frequently expressed the interest which I take in the affairs of the Dufferin Fund, that it is almost superfluous for me to assure you that, if my presence upon an occasion of this sort can in any way conduce to its success, I shall always be glad to place my services at the disposal of the Committee. (*Applause.*)

I listened with interest and satisfaction to the statement made by Sir Andrew Scoble at the opening of the proceedings, in which he so clearly laid before us the gist of the annual report—a report which he was amply justified in describing as one which indicated sustained effort and continued progress on the part of the Association, and I trust that we are justified in believing that the year which has just come to a close has brought a material accession of strength to the movement. The increase in the number of patients treated, from 280,000 in 1889 to 411,000 in 1890, is very noticeable. Perhaps the most encouraging feature of all is the good progress of our students, and the amount of recognition which they have received at the hands of Municipalities and other local bodies. It has, I think, now been amply demonstrated that the question

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is no longer whether India will supply work for female doctors, but whether we can supply the female doctors which India requires to do it. (*Applause.*) I have, however, always felt that the case was one in regard to which we have no right to be over-sanguine. We owe the success which the movement has achieved up to the present time, on the one hand, to the munificent generosity of a comparatively small number of supporters, for whose liberal contributions we cannot be sufficiently grateful, and, upon the other, to the devoted efforts of the ladies and gentlemen who have had charge of the provincial branches, and to whose sustained energy alone it is due that those branches have thriven as they have. At present there are, I am glad to say, no signs of diminishing activity either in the one case or the other. (*Applause.*)

It was very satisfactory to me, during my recent tour, to observe the manner in which, both in the Native States and in British India, new hospitals were springing up and receiving endowments from the Chiefs and Rulers. I had occasion to open such hospitals, or to lay the foundation-stones of them, at Pattiala, where the Maharaja has founded a hospital; at Benares, where the Maharaja, whom you will, I am sure, join me in welcoming here this evening, (*applause*) has also founded a hospital; and at Agra. At Oodeypore and Ulwar I found hospitals open in connection with the Association, while both at Jeypore and Jodhpore attempts were being made to promote its objects. (*Applause.*) I am glad to know that in this Province a similar liberality has been manifested, and notably by some of the gentlemen whom I see here this afternoon, amongst whom I may be allowed to refer to the Maharaja of Durbhungah, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, who has it, I believe, in contemplation to build another hospital in his Raj in connection with the Fund (*applause*); Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore, a member of the Central Committee (*applause*), and the Maharaja of Bet-

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tiah, who has been a most liberal subscriber to the Fund, and who has to-night announced his intention of making a further contribution to it. (*Applause.*) While, however, these gentlemen have fully upheld the credit of Bengal, I am afraid that we cannot conceal from ourselves that the amount of general interest evinced by what may be conveniently described as the rank and file of the Province in the movement has been most disappointing. I do not mind telling you in confidence that I came here this afternoon intending to make one or two rather severe animadversions upon the comparative illiberality of the support which the Association has received in Bengal. But, since I have been in the room, I have heard speech after speech directed to this point, and I have that feeling, which is so prevalent in the mind of every Englishman, that one ought not to hit a man when he is down. (*Applause.*) I therefore do not like to add anything to the hard sayings which have already been said about Bengal. I feel, moreover, that, although the Viceroy is a migratory official, he is, during a part of the year, himself a Bengal man, and, as it were, one of the subjects of my friend the Lieutenant-Governor, and that therefore any reproach which is cast in the teeth of Bengal is to a certain extent a reproach with regard to which he may be allowed to feel somewhat sensitive. (*Applause.*) I will, therefore, content myself with inviting your earnest attention to what was said last year by Sir Steuart Bayley, what has been said to-night by more than one of the speakers who have addressed us, and last of all by Sir Charles Elliott, and I may express the hope that before we meet here again twelve months hence, this reproach—for it is a reproach—will be entirely removed from this wealthy and distinguished Province.

There is only one other point to which I feel called upon to refer before these proceedings come to an end. I wish once more to express, on Lady Lansdowne's behalf, her thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who have, during the

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past year, worked so hard for the Association. The Provincial and Local Secretaries, the Civil Surgeons, and the ladies who are members of the different Committees, have been unremitting in their exertions. I doubt whether there is any organization in the country for which so much hard work is done at so small a cost. It is indeed not too much to say that the whole work of the fund is performed by honorary officials. The fact that the Central Committee has worked during the last six years at an average annual cost of a little over £4,000, including salaries, establishment charges, and office expenses, is, I think, conclusive evidence that the Committee is determined that the whole of the resources available should be spent upon the objects for which the fund has been instituted with as few deductions as possible.

Sir Andrew Scoble has referred in fitting and appropriate terms to the loss which we are about to sustain by the departure from India of Captain Streatfeild, who has so admirably, and with such general satisfaction, discharged the duties of his office. (*Applause.*) It has, however, been the good fortune of the Association never to fail in finding some one ready to undertake these duties and to carry them out successfully. When Major Cooper left India we were able to obtain the services of Mr. Lawrence; when Mr. Lawrence left Calcutta, Captain Streatfeild took charge in his place, and I am glad to say, now that Captain Streatfeild in his turn is obliged to surrender the Secretaryship, we have been able to obtain the assistance of Mr. Hewitt, who, although he fills one of the most hard-worked posts under the Government of India, has readily consented to place his services at the disposal of the Association. (*Applause.*)

Lady Lansdowne wishes me finally to add a word in acknowledgment of the great assistance which she has received from two members of the Central Committee who are, to her great regret, about to vacate their seats upon

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it. I refer to Sir Andrew Scoble and Sir Alexander Wilson. (*Applause.*) The latter has been obliged to leave Calcutta, where his name has been associated with so many useful public enterprises, under circumstances which have evoked the deepest sympathy amongst all his friends. Sir Andrew Scoble has, during the past two years, been Her Excellency's constant adviser in reference to the management of the Fund, and she will feel his loss as a member of the Committee as much as I shall feel it in the Viceroy's Council when the day comes for him to turn his back upon this country. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE BETHUNE
SCHOOL.

[On Friday afternoon, the 12th February 1891, Her Excellency the 12th Feb. 1891
Marchioness of Lansdowne distributed the prizes at the Bethune School for girls. The proceedings took place in a Shamiana erected in the grounds of the school. A number of ladies and gentlemen were present. After the singing of some Bengali and English songs and the reading of the Annual Report, His Excellency the Viceroy spoke as follows:—]

Sir Comer Petheram, Ladies and Gentlemen,—For the first time since my arrival in India I find myself visiting an institution devoted to the education of the women of this country. The occasion is full of interest for me, and I desire to express the pleasure which it gives me to be present and to take part in the proceedings of this afternoon.

I am afraid we must admit that, while a great deal has been accomplished within the last few years for the education of the male half of the population, that which has been done for the other half represents a comparatively small measure of achievement. When the Education Commission of 1883 made its report, out of every 1,000 women in Bengal, one only, roughly speaking, was under instruction. The figure compared very unfavourably with that for

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Madras and Bombay. I gather from recent Provincial reports that Bengal can now show a better proportion, but the figure is still far below what we should all of us desire. The difficulties which stand in the way of female education in India are obvious to every one. They are most of them inherent in the social system of the country. It is useless to ignore them or to hope that they will be surmounted rapidly and without trouble. We may perhaps find some consolation in the thought that, if the women who have received anything approaching a proper education in India form a small minority of the whole female population, India is certainly not the only country in which, whether by accident or design, the women have been deprived of their share of intellectual cultivation and mental discipline. We have only to go back a few years in order to find ourselves at a time when but a very small minority of the women of Great Britain received an education worthy of the name. You all know how rapidly this state of things has been changed at Home. We have now what is virtually compulsory education for girls, as well as boys, in every village of the United Kingdom. In nearly every city of importance excellent high schools are growing up, while at the great universities colleges have been founded for the exclusive use of the female students, who are not only admitted to the same degrees as their male competitors, but who have lately, in several conspicuous cases, utterly distanced them and achieved the highest honors which the University is able to award.

Here in India we are only at the beginning of this much-needed reform. It is one which it is not for the Government of India to impose upon the people of the country, although it can do a great deal, and does do a great deal, in the way of granting facilities; it is one which we may safely predict that in good time the people of the country themselves will insist upon effecting. This school promises at all events to be the means of making good one of

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our main deficiencies in this respect—I mean the absence of a class of properly trained teachers. The Commissioners of 1883 pointed out that one of the most serious impediments in the way of female education was to be found in the fact that the supply of teachers was scanty in quantity and unsatisfactory in quality. The Bethune School will do a great service to the nation if it succeeds in furnishing this part of India with a supply of trained teachers. I need not remind my hearers that both the Lady Superintendent and the Second Mistress of the school have received their education within its walls (*applause*), and it is a remarkable fact that Miss Bose should be the first Native Lady who has ever been entrusted with the chief charge of an educational institution in India. (*Applause.*)

That in point of intelligence and aptitude for receiving instruction the women of India will show themselves fitted for such recognition is, I think, scarcely open to doubt. The Commissioners of 1883 left upon record their conviction that the “intelligence of Indian women was far in advance of their opportunities of obtaining school instruction, and promises well for their education in future.” That is an opinion which is, I believe, shared by all who have had an opportunity of fairly considering the question. We have already seen that in one profession, I mean that of Medicine, the female students are taking a prominent place. It was only the other day that a young lady—Miss Sykes—at the Calcutta Medical College won the gold medal for Surgery in competition with the whole of the male students, and this is the second time that this feat has been accomplished in Bengal. (*Applause.*) At Lahore again, another young lady—Miss O'Connor—defeated the whole of her male competitors in the qualifying examination for the Medical and Surgical Degree. (*Applause.*) Seven of the pupils educated in the College Department of this School are now practising as Doctors.

As Chancellor of the Calcutta University I may be per-

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mitted to refer with special satisfaction to the fact that this school has since 1888 been affiliated to the University in the Faculty of Arts. It gave me great pleasure to notice, when I had the honour of presiding at the Convocation of the University a few weeks ago, that several of your students presented themselves in order to receive their Degrees, and, judging by the rapturous reception accorded to them, their success was certainly not unpopular with the other sex. (*Applause.*) It is satisfactory to know that the three students who went up last year from this school for the B. A. Examination, all passed with honors in English, and that the three who presented themselves for the F. A. Examination were also successful. (*Applause.*) I am glad, in view of the excellent performance of your pupils during the last year or two at the University examinations, to know that the College Department of the School has been steadily growing of late.

In the eloquent address which he delivered on the occasion to which I have just referred, the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr Justice Guru Dass Banerji, affirmed the great truth that "no community can be said to be an educated community unless its female members are educated; that is, not simply taught to read and write, but educated in the true and full sense of the word," and he went on to quote the noble saying of the great lawgiver Manu—"Where women are honoured there the gods rejoice: where they are not honoured there all rites are fruitless." In these two wise utterances are summed up the objects with which this school, which may fairly claim to be regarded as a pioneer institution of a great and far-reaching movement, has been founded and maintained. (*Applause.*)

It remains for me only to congratulate the pupils who have been successful in winning prizes, and to express my hope that their success will stimulate them to retain their studious habits and to continue improving their minds after they have left school. You may depend upon it, that if

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you do, your lives will be brighter and more useful for the education which you have received here ; that it will render you happier yourselves and better able to contribute to the happiness of others ; and that you will set an example to your sisters which, with every year that passes, an increasing number of them will follow, with results which cannot be otherwise than most advantageous to the community of which you are members. (*Applause.*)

The new building, of which I am about to lay the foundation-stone, is intended to provide a home for the boarders of the school ; it will accommodate 60 or 70, and I hope that it will be filled in due time. The expense has been met partly by a liberal grant from the Bengal Government, partly from a fund collected some years ago for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of Mr. Bethune, the founder of the school, whose services to it could not, I venture to think, be more appropriately commemorated. (*Applause.*)

I will now only once more express the pleasure which it has given Lady Lansdowne and myself to meet you here this afternoon. (*Applause.*)

OPENING THE BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

3rd March 1891. [On Monday night, the 2nd March, the Viceroy, with a portion of his staff, left Calcutta by special train for Chakhardarpore to open the new section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Here His Excellency was received at noon on the day following by Mr. Samuel Hoare, M.P., Chairman of the Company, Mr. Miller, the Managing Director, Mr. Wynne, Chief Engineer, Mr. Grimley, Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur, and about 250 guests. His Excellency having formally declared the line to be open, the whole party adjourned to breakfast, after which the Chairman (Mr. Hoare) proposed the toast of the Queen, and afterwards, in a speech of some length, the health of the Viceroy, to which His Excellency replied as follows :—]

Mr. Hoare, Mr. Grimley, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I feel that I am to some extent in a false position upon the present occasion, for I can claim no connection with the inception of the great project of which we are celebrating the completion, and which was, as you know, undertaken and sanctioned long before I came to India. I am, however, probably not the first high official who has found himself similarly situated, for I suppose it generally happens that the Viceroy, or Governor, or Public Works Member mainly responsible for the initiation of an important public work, has left the country too soon to see it completed, and so it comes to pass that not they, but their successors, come in for the congratulations. I cannot expect to escape this fate, and as some one else will no doubt be complimented for the construction of the railways which the Government of India has ushered, or will usher, into existence during my term of office, and which will be completed after that term has come to an end, there can be no harm in my accepting the felicitations which you have offered to me upon the opening of this line. (*Cheers.*)

I feel sure, however, that when you connect the name of the Queen's Representative with a great railway enterprise like this, the question ceases to be a merely personal

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one, and that I shall not misinterpret your meaning when I express my belief that you regard the Government of India, no matter who may happen to be Viceroy, or Public Works Member for the time being, as taking the deepest interest in the expansion of the Railway system of this country. (*Cheers.*)

I cordially share that view, and I hold that no obligation is more binding on the Government of India than that of improving and completing the Indian Railway system. It is no exaggeration to say that of all the material improvements with which the Government of India has associated its administration, none are comparable in their importance to the development of our railway communications. (*Cheers.*) If we had no other monument to leave behind us, this at any rate would bear sufficient testimony to the beneficence and usefulness of our rule. It is only by making a violent effort of imagination that we can picture to ourselves what the India of to-day would be like if we could suddenly obliterate the 15,000 miles of railway which we have spread over its surface since the Mutiny. I remember, about the time that I left England, reading a short review, published by the direction of the Secretary of State, of some of the results of Indian administration during the past 30 years. In that statement it was estimated that the public, as represented by the producers of commodities, the traders in such commodities, and the passengers who travelled by rail, benefited to an amount equivalent to no less than Rs. 60,000,000 a year, by reason of the mere cheapness of railway travelling and transport, as compared with the old-fashioned modes of conveyance; and it was pointed out that this calculation did not take into account the saving of time represented by travelling at a rate of about 400 miles a day, instead of 20. Add to that whatever should be added on account of increased administrative efficiency, on account of additional security due to the ability of moving troops with ease and rapidity, on account

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of the development of new sources of wealth, on account of the mitigation of famine and scarcity, and on account of the increase of revenue accruing to Government, and we shall arrive at a total almost beyond the reach of conjecture. (*Cheers.*)

In the great Railway system by which these results have been achieved, the Bengal-Nagpur line will certainly fill a most important place. (*Cheers.*) Half a dozen years ago a person, looking at the Railway map of India, would, I think, certainly have been struck by the fact that, although a pretty liberal provision had already been made for the railway traffic of the extreme north, as well as the extreme south, of the country, there remained, on either side of the great arteries by which Bombay was connected with the North-West Provinces, two huge parallelograms, lying respectively to the north-west and south-east, in which lines of railway were, to use a familiar bull, 'conspicuous by their absence.' The dearth of railways in the one case was to be easily explained by the fact that in the centre of the parallelogram lay the great deserts of Rajputana, the terrors of which were quite sufficient to deter for a time the boldest railway adventurers. In the case, however, of the other parallelogram, which may be roughly described as bounded by the basin of the Godaveri River, the great Indian Peninsula and East Indian Railways on three sides, and by the Bay of Bengal on the fourth, no such reasons existed. A great part of the country is not only thickly, but densely, inhabited. It includes, moreover, some of the most fertile districts in the whole Peninsula, districts of which it is the boast that their power of producing grain can always be depended upon, and which might fairly be described as the granary of Eastern India; and, gentlemen, upon the other hand, amongst the districts included within the parallelogram are, I am sorry to say, others which had earned for themselves an unenviable notoriety owing to the fact that within them had occurred some of the most

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terrible of those periodical famines which have hitherto been regarded as recurrent calamities in this country.

If the same person will now take into his hands the map showing the Indian railways in existence, or under construction, he will see that this great unoccupied space is traversed, or is about to be traversed by two railway arteries of first-rate importance. One of them is the line which has been formally opened to-day. (*Cheers*) The other, I need not say, is the great East Coast Railway, running from Bezwada to Cuttack, and which will, there can be little doubt, be eventually carried through to Calcutta—an extension in which we can feel no doubt, after what has been said by the Chairman, that the Bengal-Nagpur Company is intimately interested. (*Cheers.*)

Of the Bengal-Nagpur line, I think we may safely say that no sounder project ever received encouragement at the hands of the Government of India. (*Hear, hear, & cheers.*) This opinion has been held by a long succession of Indian statesmen ever since the time when Sir R. Temple, and after him Sir George Campbell, as Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, first mooted the idea of carrying a railway from Nagpur into the heart of them. (*Hear, hear.*) I am glad to say that this view has been persistently held by a series of Indian Governments. Indeed, those who are familiar with the history of the project are aware that, although the construction of the line was commenced not more than four years ago, the Government of India had for many years pressed the project upon the Secretary of State. Nor, if we are to assume that the construction of railways by the agency of companies is ever to receive the kind of encouragement which has been accorded to this company, is it easy to conceive a case in which stronger arguments were forthcoming than those which the Governor General and his Council were from time to time able to bring forward in support of this scheme. (*Hear, hear.*) Railway lines have been, at one time or another, advoca-

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ted on account of the protection which they would afford against famine, on account of their commercial prospects, or an account of their strategical advantages, but I doubt whether any project was ever put forward which could be justified from so many points of view as this. (*Cheers.*) That it will be valuable as a protection against famine scarcely needs demonstration. It was, as you are of course aware, originally recommended as a famine line, and for this reason supported by the House of Commons Committee. I believe it is now an admitted fact that in no one year does India ever fail to produce enough food to supply the requirements of its population. The mortality occasioned by recurrent famines has been due, not to the fact that there was no food for the people, but to the fact that the food was in one place and the people in another, and that there was no means of bringing them speedily together. In the case of the districts served by the Bengal-Nagpur line we have until now been confronted with the melancholy and humiliating spectacle of acute suffering from scarcity in one portion of those districts, and a superabundant supply of food stuffs in another portion, coupled with a deficiency of communications which rendered it impossible to supply the poverty of one area out of the affluence of the other. A complete failure of the harvest is, I believe, an unknown occurrence in the wheat-producing region of Chhattisgarh, the fertility of which is, except perhaps in the valley of the Red river, without a parallel in the world: it has been called 'the granary of India,' and it is a granary which has this peculiarity, that it is always full, even when other granaries are empty; but in bygone years the surplus produce of Chhattisgarh has been wasted or destroyed because there was no means of bringing it to market, while thousands of acres of productive land have remained uncultivated, or imperfectly cultivated, simply because their yield would only have swelled an already useless and unprofitable surplus. Should it be the will of Providence that any part of Eastern India should be again

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visited with a failure of her staple crops, we may rest assured that this line, which will bring the great food reserves of the Central Provinces within reach of Behar and Upper Bengal, will certainly go far to mitigate the sufferings of the people, and to relieve the strain which would be placed upon the resources of the Government. (*Hear, hear.*)

Of the commercial prospects of the line, I would rather leave others to speak, but in face of the fact that it traverses districts not only exceptionally productive of ordinary trade staples, but possessing extensive mineral districts, in which coal, iron, and lime are found in close proximity, and also a large area of forest hitherto almost undeveloped, there can, I think, be no doubt that its commercial prospects are, to say the least of them, promising, and that the company is justified in taking a very sanguine view of the future of the line. I say nothing of those other enterprises, one of which we had the pleasure of visiting this morning, and which are connected with the production of another metal. (*Laughter and cheers.*) So many of our friends have a stake in gold-mining enterprises that I will not run the risk of disturbing the share market by referring further to this subject (*laughter*), but I feel no doubt that, if the historians and archæologists are ever able to locate with precision the position of Tom Tiddler's ground, that well-known mineral estate will prove to have been within a convenient distance of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. (*Laughter and cheers.*)

To the ordinary traveller, whether he desires merely to move with ease and comfort over this part of India, or whether he desires to travel rapidly from east to west, and to save, as he will, some 120 miles between Calcutta and Bombay, the new route offers the greatest attractions. (*Cheers.*)

I earnestly hope that the financial results will be satisfactory to all concerned. I am by no means disinterested

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when I express this hope. The Government of India and the Shareholders of the Company are in the position of partners in the enterprise, and I do not see why both partners should not find it to their advantage (*hear, hear*), and this leads me to make another observation. I expressed at the commencement of my observations a hope that my presence here would be regarded as an intimation of the interest which the Government of India takes in the expansion of the railway system of this country. I shall not be sorry if it suggests another conclusion also. It has been not unfrequently stated that the Government of India is animated by a rooted antipathy to the employment of the agency of companies for the construction of railways, and I have heard it said that we desire to keep such construction entirely in our own hands, and that in furtherance of this policy we are always ready to find pretexts for excluding what is spoken of as 'private enterprise.' Let me take this opportunity of saying emphatically that no misconception could be greater. The work, administrative and executive, which is already thrown on the shoulders of the Government of India is of such colossal proportions that you may depend upon it that we shall be only too glad if some of it is taken off our hands by the intervention of companies. (*Hear, hear.*) If, as is unfortunately the case, we have not unfrequently been obliged to regard proposals laid before us in the name of private enterprise with a critical eye, it has been for the reason that they have been accompanied by conditions so disadvantageous to those whose interests are committed to our charge that it was absolutely impossible for us to accept them. In some cases the offers made to us have involved the proposals that we should virtually assume the whole of the responsibility for any loss which the bargain might entail in the event of its proving a disastrous one; in others we have been asked to alienate vast areas of land without any sufficient equivalent for thus parting with the national estate; in others, again, we

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have been pressed to concede monopolies of timber or minerals without really knowing what we were going to part with ; in yet other cases we have found private enterprise seeking to construct a section of some great railway, the section selected being, I need not say, the easiest and most profitable, with the certainty that Government would have eventually to undertake the completion of the more difficult and unremunerative sections. Or, again, we have been invited to sanction the construction of projects competitive with lines already in existence, and certain, if completed, to deprive these of a portion of their income. Pray do not understand me as suggesting that the promoters of Railway companies are seeking to take an undue advantage of the Government of India. They are merely endeavouring, as all men of business should, to make the best bargain they can for their clients, and, so long as India has to suffer, as we do at present, from a fluctuating exchange, it is useless to disguise from ourselves the risk and uncertainty which attach to every Indian speculation, or to expect that those who are engaged in them will not endeavour, by direct or indirect means, to guard themselves against the losses to which the vagaries of the rupee at present render them liable. These are, however, matters which it is impossible to deal with in the course of an after-breakfast speech, and all that I need add upon this subject is that we are not only ready, but anxious, to encourage private enterprise by affording it every facility in our power, and within reasonable limits, by assuming a fair share of the risks and responsibilities of the transaction. (*Cheers.*)

And now, gentlemen, it remains for me to ask you to drink the toast of the morning. I give you "Success to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway!" (*Loud cheers.*) May it prove a source of unmixed advantage, not only to the Company and to the Government, but to the people of

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this portion of India. Their interest in this great enterprise is, after all, one far transcending in importance those either of the Company or the Government. (*Cheers.*) I feel confident that one of the results of its completion will be that the condition and requirements of these districts, hitherto so completely isolated, will become better known and understood; that its leading men will feel that they are no longer cut off from the rest of India; that the Chiefs and land-owners will be stimulated to carry out local improvements; and that the immense natural resources of a region which has hitherto been backward from no fault of its own, will with every year that passes undergo a new measure of progress and development. (*Cheers.*) Their country is one which till now, to use the words of a friend of mine, who is with us, "has never had a history." If this is true, its history may be said to begin to-day. May it be one of steady progress and increasing contentment and well-being to all, from the Raja to the humblest ryot who cultivates the soil! (*Cheers.*)

I may be permitted to express the pleasure which it gives me to see here Mr. Samuel Hoare, the Chairman of the London Board of Directors, who has come to India on purpose to be present upon this occasion, and who will, I hope, for many years, continue to take an interest in this enterprise and its possible development. I have heard it said that a former Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur announced his intention of having nothing to say to the building of bridges, or the making of roads, or the construction of rest-houses, because the result of such improvement would be to encourage what he spoke of as "the enterprising European" to visit the country and to pry into its concerns. Well, gentlemen, we may regard Mr. Hoare as an excellent specimen of the enterprising European (*cheers*), and we may be permitted to say that we are all of us delighted to find gentlemen of his position visiting India and acquiring for themselves the kind of insight into its affairs

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which is obtained by those who undertake such a task as that which he has taken in hand. (*Cheers.*)

Ten years have passed since his firm first entered into negotiations with the Secretary of State, and there can be no doubt that the successful issue of the negotiations was largely due to its energy, and in a special degree to that of Mr. Robert Miller, to whose watchfulness over all that concerned the interests of the Company I am able to bear personal testimony. (*Cheers.*)

I must also be allowed to offer my congratulations to Mr. Wynne, who has held the onerous position of Chief Engineer and Agent to the Company. (*Loud and prolonged cheers.*) Gentlemen, your cheers are more eloquent than any words which are likely to fall from my lips. I will only say that he is the representative of a class for which I have the highest respect and admiration—I mean the Railway Engineers of India. (*Cheers.*) The completion of over 800 miles of railway, traversing a difficult country and necessitating the construction of several important bridges and tunnels within a term of four years, is an achievement of which Mr. Wynne and his able staff of Engineers, several of whom I am glad to see here upon this occasion, may well be proud. (*Cheers.*) The work of an Indian Railway Engineer is more often than not carried on amidst dangers, difficulties, and privations of which the public has little idea. The task is performed out of sight, and consequently out of mind. I will not say that it is a thankless one, but I will say that it receives less than the thanks which are due to it. It is only on rare occasions that after the difficulties have been overcome and the dangers surmounted, those to whom the credit is due are allowed to receive a public acknowledgment of their services. This is such an occasion, and I am glad to avail myself of it in order to offer my thanks and congratulations to Mr. Wynne, whose name I beg to couple with the toast. (*Cheers.*)

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As I have said a word with reference to some of those who are present with us, I must be allowed to refer to the regret which I feel, and which I am sure is shared by my hearers, at the absence of Sir Charles Crosthwaite, the Public Works Member of the Viceroy's Council. It would, I feel sure, have given him the greatest pleasure to be with us to-day, and we must all of us deplore the fact that the unremitting labours in another sphere which he has lately gone through have rendered it imperatively necessary for him to rest for a while from the fatigues of official life. I trust that he will return to us fully restored, and I feel sure that no Minister is more likely to take a keen and intelligent interest in the question of Railway development than he (*Hear, hear.*) During his absence the Public Works Department is fortunate in being in the charge of my old friend Colonel Pemberton, who, I am glad to say, has been able to accompany me to-day, and whose intimate knowledge of the business of the office has enabled him to enter at once, and without difficulty, upon the discharge of his important duties. (*Cheers.*)

And now, gentlemen, I will ask you to fill your glasses and drink success to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, coupling with the toast the name of Mr. Wynne. (*The toast was drunk with loud and prolonged Cheers.*)

[Mr. Wynne spoke in reply, and was followed by Mr. Miller and Mr. Grimley, after which the whole party proceeded about 35 miles by special train to Saranda to view the tunnel in course of construction there. On returning, the Viceroy held a Durbar for the local Chiefs, which was largely attended. In the evening after dinner His Excellency and party left for Calcutta.]

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS—THE FINANCIAL
STATEMENT.

[At the close of the Legislative Council held on Friday the 13th 13th March, His Excellency the President spoke as follows :—]

“I propose, if convenient to hon'ble members, that the Council should adjourn to Thursday, the 19th instant. Upon that day we should take the Age of Consent Bill and the Factories Bill. I would suggest that we should hold another sitting on Saturday, the 21st instant, and I hope that, on that occasion, we may be able to dispose of the remainder of the business before the Council.

“I understand that the Financial Statement of our hon'ble colleague Sir David Barbour will be ready for publication next week. I am afraid that this year we shall not be able to give the Council an opportunity of discussing the statement. Hon'ble members are aware that the terms of the Indian Councils Act render such a discussion impossible, unless financial legislation of some kind is proposed. The statement of our hon'ble colleague does not involve any such legislation, nor is there before the Council any Bill in connection with which the financial situation could be discussed.

“Hon'ble members will recollect that last winter, and the winter before, we took advantage of the passage of two comparatively unimportant measures, which indirectly affected the Budget, in order to bring on a general financial discussion. I am afraid that that course is not open to us this year. Hon'ble members will no doubt have observed that the Secretary of State has already introduced into Parliament his Bill for amending the Indian Councils Act, and there is every reason to hope that it may become law during the present session of the British Parliament. Should that anticipation be realised, this will be the last session of the Legislative Council which will take place without a full discussion of the financial situation and the financial proposals of the Government of India.”

THE AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

19th Mar. 1891.

[At the Legislative Council held at Government House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 19th March, the Bill popularly known and discussed as "the Age of Consent Bill" was passed into Law. The motion before the Council was "that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, be taken into consideration," and on this motion Sir Andrew Scoble spoke at some length with regard to the main arguments for and against the measure. He was followed by the Raja of Bhinga, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Evans, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Nulkar, Mr. Hutchins, Sir George Chesney, and the Lieutenant Governor. The Viceroy closed the discussion as follows :—

I might almost leave the case where it has been left by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. As, however, strong personal appeals have been again and again made to me, either to cause the Bill to be abandoned altogether, or to postpone its further consideration, I will say a few words to explain why it is that the Government of India cannot adopt either of these courses. It can, at any rate, scarcely be contended that, during the months which have passed since this Bill was introduced into the Council, its provisions have not been adequately discussed. From that day until the present it has been criticised and examined with extraordinary ingenuity, and an amount of research and erudition has been brought to bear upon its consideration, so great, that we are justified in believing that little remains to be said, either for or against our proposal. I cannot therefore bring myself to share the opinions of those who would have us postpone the passing of the Bill in order to give time for further discussion—time which would be used for the purpose of still further unsettling the public mind, and misrepresenting the scope and intention of the measure.

The opposition which it has encountered has proceeded from three quarters. There is, in the first place, the general suspicion which has been occasioned in the public

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mind from the fact that the Government of India has determined to legislate upon a subject which, although it does not immediately affect the marriage law of any section of the community, has an indirect bearing upon the social usages of one of those sections. To the more ignorant portion of the public, an appeal has been made upon the ground that its religion is threatened by the action of the Government of India; and this statement has probably been enough to cause uneasiness to many who are entirely unaware of the real scope of the Bill, who do not read the discussions which take place in Council, or even those which are to be found in the columns of the newspapers, and who are ready, upon the mere affirmation of the framers of hostile resolutions, or the conveners of public meetings, summoned under the circumstances so well described by the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent, to testify their alarm, and their conviction that their spiritual welfare is seriously threatened. Of the opposition which we have encountered from this quarter, all I have to say is that I hope and believe that it will be of a transient character, and that the Hindu community, and even the most unenlightened section of it, will in time find out that its religion is not endangered by what we are about to do. Although we cannot blame the credulous listeners who are led to believe assertions of this kind, made on apparently good authority, we have, I think, a right to complain of those who are reckless enough to disseminate such statements, and, upon so slender a pretext, to fan the embers of a dangerous agitation. I earnestly trust that even those who are unable to support the Government measure will, at any rate, have the honesty to see that its objects and effects are not exaggerated or misrepresented, and that, if the Government is attacked, it is not attacked for doing what it has neither done, nor intends to do.

The main volume of the opposition with which the Bill has met has, however, originated not so much in sources

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of this kind as in the belief, apparently entertained by many devout Hindus, that the new law will involve a direct interference with a specific religious observance. We are told that the Hindu religion requires the consummation of marriage immediately upon the attainment of puberty by the wife; that puberty is not unfrequently attained prior to the age of twelve; that, if in such cases the marriage is consummated, the person who so consummates it will find himself an offender against the Penal Code, owing to the performance of an act which his religion requires him not to leave unperformed. Such interference on the part of the British Government is, we are told, in direct opposition to the terms of the Queen's Proclamation; and this argument has been largely, and I must say most unscrupulously, used for the purpose of discrediting the Bill, and imputing a breach of faith to the Government which has introduced it. Now, with regard to this contention, let me say at once that no Government of India has yet admitted, and that no Government of India will, I hope, ever be found to admit, that the Queen's Proclamation, to which this appeal is made, is capable of any such interpretation as that which has been placed upon it by those who used this argument. If that interpretation is to cover the case now under discussion, we must read the Queen's Proclamation as a contract that, whenever the requirements of public morality, or of the public welfare, moral or material, are found to be in conflict with the alleged requirements of any of the various religions prevailing in this country, religion is to prevail, and considerations affecting public health, public morality, and the general comfort and convenience of the Queen's subjects are to become of no account. The contention is, on the face of it, a preposterous one. Such a contract would have been absolutely retrograde and out of place in the great charter issued in 1858 by one of the most humane and enlightened sovereigns who has ever ruled over the nations of the earth.

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I will venture to say that, in the eyes of every reasonable man or woman, the pledges contained in the Queen's Proclamation must be read with a two-fold reservation, upon which the Government has always acted, and which was not specified in the letter of the contract simply because it had always been acted upon and was perfectly obvious and well understood. The first of these reservations is this, that, in all cases where demands preferred in the name of religion would lead to practices inconsistent with individual safety and the public peace, and condemned by every system of law and morality in the world, it is religion, and not morality, which must give way. It has already been pointed out that this reservation has been invariably insisted upon, and examples have been adduced in which, from time to time, the Government of India has intervened in order to prohibit certain acts, which unquestionably had the sanction of religion, upon the ground that those acts were opposed to the general interests of society. The precedents afforded by our legislation against infanticide, against the immolation of widows, and against the immunities enjoyed by Brahmins, have been appropriately cited in illustration of this argument. Every one of these enactments were, if we are to accept the narrow interpretation of the Queen's Proclamation, acts of 'interference with the religious belief or worship' of the Queen's subjects from which those in authority under the Queen were charged to abstain on pain of Her highest displeasure. Sir Andrew Scoble has very properly referred those who rely upon this construction of the Proclamation, and who hold that it entirely debars the Government of India from legislating in respect to any matters affecting the religions of the people of India, to the provisions of the Act under which our business is at this moment being conducted—I mean the Indian Councils Act of 1861, which is the statutory embodiment in precise terms of the general principles set forth in the Royal Pro-

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clamation. Now that Act, far from absolutely precluding the Government of India from dealing with matters affecting religion, expressly contemplates the possibility of such legislation becoming necessary, although it safeguards it from irresponsible initiation. The words of the 19th section show as clearly as possible that, subject to proper precautions, legislation, such as that which is now taking place, was contemplated by Her Majesty's advisers, who were responsible both for the Proclamation and for the Act from which I have just quoted. But I will quote, as embodying what I believe to have been invariably recognised as the principle applicable to such cases, the terms of the judgment of the Privy Council when the abolition of the practice of *sati* came before it upon appeal. The Council recommended that the petition should be dismissed for four reasons, of which the third ran as follows:—'Because the Regulation' (that is, the Regulation forbidding *sati*) 'cannot properly be regarded as a departure from the just and established principles of religious toleration, on the observance of which the stability of the British Government in India mainly depends; and because the rite is not prohibited as a religious act, but as a flagrant offence against society.' The framers of the judgment proceed to say that 'it admits of question whether the rite is sanctioned by the religious institutes of the Hindus; by many of the most learned Hindus of the present day it is regarded as absolutely sinful:' and it is added, in the fourth reason, that it was the duty of Government 'to prohibit a practice which so powerfully tended to deprave the national feeling and character, and which taught perverted religion to predominate over the best feelings of the heart.' The rite was therefore pronounced illegal, and its observance prohibited.

The words which I have quoted appear to me to be singularly apposite in the present instance, where we are dealing with what may most appropriately be described as

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a flagrant offence against society,' and the reservation is one which should, in my opinion, be made in reference to all cases in which the sanctions of morality, and those of religion, are in direct conflict. I would, moreover, ask whether such a reservation is not especially necessary when the religion with which we have to deal is the Hindu religion. I trust that neither here nor elsewhere shall I allow myself to say a word which might sound in the ears of the Hindu subjects of Her Majesty disrespectful towards the faith which they profess. It is a faith of which some of the tenets are worthy of a place amongst the articles of the noblest and purest creeds professed by the most civilised nations of the earth. But there is probably no religion more cumbered by super-imposed traditions, more hampered by accretions of doubtful value, more perplexing to its votaries owing to its fluctuating and elastic character. It is a religion which is co-extensive with the life—social, political, and domestic—of those who profess it. Every act, every incident of the daily life of a Hindu, has its religious aspect. I believe I am right in saying that the Shastras lay down that whatever a man does should be done with a religious object. Let us give all credit to a religion which obtains so strong a hold upon those who profess it, and which so entirely pervades their existence. But the very fact that we are concerned with such a religion renders it doubly necessary for those who are responsible for the government of the country to be cautious how they allow themselves to admit that religion must be allowed to block the way, whenever it can be shown that a religious sanction of some kind or another can be discovered for the practice which it is sought to control or to forbid. To say that everything which such a religion enjoins must be recognised as an insuperable barrier, to be on no account traversed by the course of legislation, would mean the complete and fatal paralysis of the law as a reforming agency. The question then which we have

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to decide is whether we are to postpone, or to abandon, a useful measure of reform, demanded in the interests of humanity, calculated to effect a material improvement in the Hindu race, and supported by a majority of the Hindu community, merely upon the ground that it is objected to by a minority of that community upon the strength of a religious canon of doubtful authority, a religious canon which rests upon sanctions so slight that its transgression can be atoned for by the payment of a nominal fine.

What I have said seems to lead inevitably to the second of the two reservations of which I spoke a moment ago. It is this: that in all cases where there is a conflict between the interests of morality and those of religion, the Legislature is bound to distinguish, if it can, between essentials and non-essentials, between the great fundamental principles of the religion concerned and the subsidiary beliefs and accretionary dogmas which have accidentally grown up around them. In the case of the Hindu religion, such a discrimination is especially needful, and one of the first questions which we have to ask ourselves is, assuming that the practice with which our proposed legislation will interfere is a practice supported by religious sanctions, whether those sanctions are of first-rate importance, and absolutely obligatory, or whether they are of minor importance, and binding only in a slight degree.

Now, I venture to affirm that the discussion which has taken place has established beyond controversy that the particular religious observance which we are urged to respect is, in the first place, a local observance, and one far from being universally recognised by those who profess the Hindu faith. It is a practice which is, in the main, peculiar to the Province of Bengal, and which is followed only in a portion of that Province, and only by certain classes within that portion. It will not be contended that devout Hinduism is not to be found outside this restricted area, but the Hindus of other parts of India do not share the

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alarm with which this Bill is regarded in Bengal. In the next place, it is admitted that the religious sanctions, by which the practice is supported, are of the weakest kind. The elaborate statement recently published by Dr. Bhandarkar, of the Dekkhan College at Poona, who is admitted to be one of the highest extant authorities upon questions of Hindu religious law, makes it perfectly clear that the precepts upon which the practice in question rests may be regarded as permissive only. It is conceded on all hands that, under certain circumstances, the consummation of the marriage may lawfully be postponed, and that, even where it is not lawfully postponed, the omission of the necessary act is an offence which may be expiated by the slenderest and most insignificant penalties. It was stated a few days ago by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, in the eloquent speech delivered by him at the meeting recently held at Bombay, that it might be said, without exaggeration, of the eighteen millions of the Hindu population to whom he was referring, that the bulk of them not only did not perform the *Garbhadhan* ceremony, but even the name of it is not known to them. Look, again, at the evidence which we have received from His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore with regard to the manner in which these questions are regarded by the Chiefs and Sardars of Rajputana, who are well described in Rao Bahadur Kanti Chunder Mookerjee's admirable letter as 'rigid and orthodox Hindus,' and far from likely to break the laws of their religion without compunction. Look, also, at the outspoken utterances of such men as our hon'ble colleague Mr. Nulkar, as Mr. Telang, as His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, as His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, as Mr. Justice Muttusami Aiyar of Madras, and, even in Bengal, of such men as His Highness the Maharaja of Bettiah, His Highness the Maharaja of Durbhunga, or, in Calcutta itself, as Raja Durga Churn Law, lately our colleague in the Legislative Council, as Babu P. C. Mozoomdar, whose note upon the

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subject deserves the most attentive study, and as Dr. Rash Behary Ghose, the eminent pleader, who has stated that, within his knowledge, the *Garbhadhan* ceremony is admittedly not observed in many respectable Hindu families, and is not unfrequently more honoured in the breach than in the observance. I cannot, in the face of the evidence of such men as these, accept, without a protest, the statement of our hon'ble colleague Sir Romesh Chunder Mitter, whose absence from the Council I deeply regret, that we are 'forcing this reform upon an unwilling people.' To them, and to many more who have raised their voices in support of the measure, I desire to offer a public acknowledgment of the service which they have rendered. I feel convinced that the time is not far off when their fellow citizens, without exception, will recognize that such men as these, rather than they who have so noisily, and so thoughtlessly, repeated the parrot cry 'our religion is in danger,' are the true leaders of public opinion in this country.

I will, however, not further pursue this branch of the subject, which has been fully dealt with by previous speakers. If we can say not only that the observance under discussion is far from being regarded by the majority of those who profess the Hindu religion as essential, but also that its practice is repugnant to common sense, abhorrent to modern civilization, debasing to those who adopt it, and detrimental to the physical and moral welfare of the race, we may, I think, consider that we have placed it completely outside the category of those religious customs and observances, on behalf of which the Queen's Proclamation may be invoked, and which are deserving of recognition and protection at the hands of the responsible law-givers of British India.

I will now pass for a moment to the third great objection which has been raised against the measure. It is the objection founded upon the anticipation that it will lead to

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inquisitorial action by the police, to prosecutions instituted from vindictive motives, and to criminal investigations into family matters of the most domestic and private character. Of this objection I will say that, whatever may be our opinions with regard to some of the arguments which have been brought forward against the Bill, there can be no doubt as to the perfect sincerity with which this argument has been urged upon us. The apprehension, considering the conditions under which a great part of the population of this country lead their lives, is a perfectly natural one : we should, if we were situated as they are, probably entertain a similar apprehension ourselves. I would, however, in the first place, entreat the public to be cautious how, in this or in any other case, it allows itself to be too much influenced by arguments founded upon the possibility that a new law is likely to be abused in this manner. If the Government of India had been deterred from legislating whenever it could be told that its legislation would place in the hands of the police, or of private persons, a weapon which they might use in an improper manner, many of our most useful enactments would never have found their way into the Code. Now, as far as *bonâ fide* prosecutions are concerned, the assumption that there will be frequent prosecutions under the new section is obviously based on the anticipation that the law will be frequently broken. I am sanguine enough to believe that this expectation will not be fulfilled. It is an expectation upon which the frequently expressed belief that the new law will be a dead letter is a somewhat remarkable commentary. Our proposals, moreover, already command a very large measure of public support, and I do not doubt that, in the end, Native opinion, which has always ended by supporting the law in cases of this kind, will end by supporting it in this instance also. When once it has become established that that which is, I believe, already regarded by a majority of the people of this country as a moral offence, and which our hon'ble colleague Sir Romesh

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Chunder Mitter himself stigmatizes as a vice, and as a pernicious custom, is also an offence which will render those who commit it, or those who abet it, liable to penal consequences, the offence will, I venture to think, become one of rare occurrence. I may observe, in passing, that it was mainly in deference to the apprehensions of which I have spoken that we found ourselves unable to accept the well-intentioned proposal that we should insert in the Bill, as an alternative for the limit of age which we have adopted, the attainment of puberty by the girl. This proposal, which seemed to us open to objection upon other grounds, was certainly open to criticism, for the reason that its adoption might have led to investigations far more inquisitorial, and far more repugnant to family sentiment, than any which are likely to take place under the Bill as it stands.

It is, however, contended that the tendency of the Bill will be to encourage proceedings which are not instituted *bonâ fide*, but from malicious motives, and in order to bring disgrace upon the family of the accused, and a moving picture has been drawn of the anguish and humiliation which such proceedings will occasion, of the outrage to which an innocent woman might be exposed before the question of fact could be satisfactorily disposed of, and of the public scandal which would be created if things which usually *sub lodice teguntur* are allowed to be openly discussed in a public Court of Justice. The argument is one which, I can assure the Council, the Government of India has most anxiously considered. We have, I think, shown our sense of the necessity of guarding against these risks by making the offence a non-cognizable one, and thereby increasing the difficulties in the way of vexatious prosecutions. We have also agreed to add to the measure a clause preventing all but District Magistrates from dealing with cases in which husband and wife are concerned, and precluding any police officer below the rank of an inspector from making,

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or taking part in, the investigation, when one has been directed by the Magistrate.

But it may be argued that these precautions will be of no avail. It will be said: 'The reputation of our families and the sanctity of our homes will still remain at the mercy of a dismissed servant, or an offended neighbour.' I cannot bring myself to share these gloomy anticipations, or to believe that false charges of this kind will be as common as we are asked to believe. The person who makes them will, in the first place, render himself liable to the most severe punishment. The very fact that the offence is to be punished by a heavy penalty increases, as the hon'ble Member in charge of the Home Department has well pointed out, that to which the person falsely charging such an offence exposes himself. We should, moreover, remember that the false witness will have not only the law to reckon with. If the charge which he makes is odious, how odious will he be who invents such a charge, and how tremendous will be the penalty which he will pay by attracting to himself the indignation of the whole community to which he belongs! It is, however, not only to considerations of this kind that we must look for a safeguard against this danger. We have to remember that the person who seeks to prefer a charge of this sort must make out a *prima facie* case, sufficient to satisfy a Magistrate of the highest position and respectability—a Magistrate who, under existing procedure, is bound to take into account the character of the person by whom the charge is preferred. Is it likely, under such circumstances, that a trumped-up accusation will have the desired effect? Is it not much more likely that it will recoil upon the head of him who makes it?

I do not, however, wish to press this argument too far, and I will assume that, in spite of every precaution, there will be cases—I do not for a moment believe that they will be common—in which such charges will be preferred from malice, or from other improper motives. Assuming

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this to be the case, all that I would ask the opponents of this Bill to do is to open in their minds what I might call a debtor and creditor account for and against this measure. Let them set upon one side the risks to which I have just referred, and which I believe to be infinitesimally small ; and let them set upon the other side the certainty that this measure will remove a standing reproach from the Hindu community, and that it will afford to their wives and daughters a protection of which, after the ghastly disclosures which have taken place during the discussion of this measure,—disclosures of which, but for their horror, more would certainly have been heard,—we cannot for a moment doubt that they stand sorely in need. Which way ought the balance to incline ? Will not those whose feelings are feelings of true patriotism reply—‘ We are content to run this risk, we are content to expose ourselves to the annoyance which once in a way the spite of a private enemy, or a corrupt informer, may occasion to us and to our families, for the sake of the good which this change in the law will bring to our sons, from whom it will remove a cruel temptation, to our daughters, whom it will rescue from the worst of outrages, and to the whole Hindu people, whom it will liberate from a disgraceful reproach.’

I have already explained the reasons for which we have been unable to accept the suggestion, which has been made to us, that we should abandon our intention to raise the age of consent and deal at once with the whole question of the marriage law by invalidating all marriages contracted with a woman below the age of twelve. A change of the law in this direction is one which will, I trust, ultimately be demanded by the Hindu community itself. It is not one which, under existing circumstances, we are prepared to impose upon that community. So long as we adhere to our present proposal, we are, I believe, in an inexpugnable position. No new departure is involved in the amendment of the law which we recommend. The exist-

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ing law, of which the justice is admitted, specifies the age at which intercourse with a woman, whether with, or without, her consent, is an offence against that law. No complaint is made of this enactment, nor is it likely that any one will be found bold enough to propose that the protection which is already afforded to these young children should be withdrawn from them. The necessity of an age limit being admitted, the only question which the Council has to decide is whether our proposal fixes that limit at the proper point. We contend that the point at which we propose to fix it accords, at all events, more closely with the physiological facts than any other. We have been pressed to adopt a higher limit, but we desire to keep on the safe side. We justify our proposal on the ground that the British law would fail to provide adequately for the safety of the children of this country if, while it protects them from all other kinds of ill-usage, it failed to protect them from a particular form of ill-usage infinitely more revolting, and infinitely more disastrous in its direct, as well as in its remoter, results, than any other form of ill-treatment to which they are liable.

I have only one word to add. A hope has been expressed that, when this Bill has become law, the Government of India will closely watch its operation, with the object of ascertaining whether further safeguards are necessary in order to prevent its abuse. I gladly give the assurance for which we are asked. We shall cause the working of the measure to be watched with the utmost attention, and we shall be prepared, if the safeguards which we have already accepted should prove insufficient, to strengthen and add to them.

[The Bill was subsequently passed into law, on the motion of Sir Andrew Scoble.]

THE FACTORIES BILL.

19th March 1891. [In the Legislative Council held at Government House, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 19th March 1891, the Indian Factories Act, 1881, Amendment Bill was passed into law. A debate ensued on the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration, in which Sir A. Scoble, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Nugent, Mr. Evans, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Nulkar, and Mr. Hutchins took part. Sir Andrew Scoble replied to the criticisms passed on the Bill, and His Excellency the President closed the debate as follows :—]

I wish to offer one or two general observations before I put the question, not that I need occupy the time of the Council by endeavouring to show that we are called upon to take precautions for the protection of the operatives of India beyond those which already have a place in the statute-book. The attention of the public was directed five years ago to the insufficiency of the existing law by the Indian Factories Commission, and the recent report of the Commission, so ably presided over by Dr. Lethbridge, has given additional proof of the necessity of further legislation. The need of it is, I believe, generally admitted, and the employers of labour would, I am convinced, be the last persons to contend that they were to be exempt from restrictions of a kind which is recognized as necessary in all civilized nations. The question seems to be, not whether legislation is necessary, but whether our legislation goes too far or not. Now, I can well understand that it should be looked upon critically by those who are connected with commercial interests in this country. In these days of fierce competition the markets of the world are disturbed even by the slightest alteration of the conditions under which commodities are produced, and it is conceivable that an increase in the stringency of existing factory laws might have the effect of seriously prejudicing Indian manufacturers. I do not, however, believe that the Bill upon the table is likely to have such

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an effect, or that, as far as its main provisions are concerned, it goes beyond what is necessary, in order to give to Indian operatives the amount of security against overwork which, considering the circumstances of this country, is due to them. Our proposals have been framed with an earnest desire to hold the balance fairly between the interests of Indian industry and the demands which have been made for an even more strict regulation of the conditions of factory labour. We have had to consider what was due to the employers of labour, and what was due to the employed, and I am glad my hon'ble friend Mr. Mackay gives us credit for having held the balance fairly. We have felt throughout—and I believe that our feeling has been shared by the Chambers of Commerce, and the principal employers of labour—that it was absolutely necessary for us to set our house in order, and to effect a settlement of this question which could be accepted both in India and at home as a thorough and sufficient settlement. In reference to what has been said by some of our hon'ble colleagues as to the suspicion that Indian manufacturers, or Indian factory hands, are being sacrificed under pressure from the representatives of British manufacturing interests in the House of Commons, I may perhaps mention here that there are, at this moment, before the British Parliament no less than four Bills dealing with this subject and containing provisions for making the British law much more stringent than it is.

It must not be forgotten that the assemblage of the Berlin Conference marks an epoch in the history of this question, and that it was impossible for the Government of this country, after the adhesion of Her Majesty's Government, to avoid giving effect to the principles which the Conference accepted. Now it is perfectly true that the Conference took no special cognizance of factory labour other than that employed in European factories, and that the conditions under which labour is employed in Indian fac-

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tories differ so widely from those under which it is employed in other parts of the world that it would be inequitable to apply to Indian factories the whole of the restrictions which are appropriate for the protection of European mill hands. We have not failed to recognize this distinction, and, at certain points, we have, as hon'ble members are aware, diverged considerably from the recommendations of the Berlin Conference.

The Bill, for instance, recognizing the difference between night work in this climate, and in that of Europe, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Evans and the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss have so well called attention, permits the employment of female labour at night in factories where the shift system is in force, instead of following the Conference in discouraging it altogether. In the case of children, the Bill forbids their employment below the age of nine, whereas the Conference accepted a minimum of twelve to be reduced to ten in southern countries. We are satisfied that in this country the age of nine is a reasonable equivalent. The Bill again does not create any class between children and adults. A lad of fourteen will be regarded by our law as an adult, instead of becoming a 'young person,' and, as such, entitled to an intermediate degree of protection. We have also considered ourselves justified in accepting a slightly longer maximum time of employment for children than that recommended by the Conference, although I have no doubt that it will only be in very rare cases that the half time, during which children are to be employed in our mills, will approximate to the maximum of seven hours which we have accepted as against the six hours maximum of the Conference.

We believe that the effect of our measure will be to place factory labour in India on a proper footing, and that our Bill will be accepted here and at home, not, as the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent would have us believe, as a mere 'prelude' to still further restrictions, but as a settlement

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as final as any settlement of such a question can be; nor, I hope, shall we, who believe in the great future of the mill industry of India, allow ourselves to suppose that such restrictions as those which we are about to impose will affect that industry with paralysis. The bases upon which its prosperity reposes are so solid as to render it in the highest degree improbable that the amount of interference to which it will be subjected is likely to arrest its development. I hold in my hand a statement illustrative of the progress which has been made by the cotton industry of India during the last decade. I find that our mills have increased during that time from 56 to 105, and the number of spindles from less than one and a half to more than two and three-quarter millions. The number of persons employed had nearly doubled within the same period, and the value of the exports, foreign and coast-wise, of the goods made, has risen from 345 lakhs to 853 lakhs. These figures do not include the value of the trade which does not go by sea, but I believe that the increase of this also has been equally large. No development of Indian trade has been so remarkable as this rapid and uninterrupted progress; and considering the advantage enjoyed by our factories from their proximity both to the fields in which the staple is grown, and to the markets which take their supplies from us,—considering the cheapness of Indian labour, and the stimulus likely to be given to our manufactures by the discovery of new coal-fields and the extension of our railway system,—we are surely justified in looking forward with the most sanguine anticipations to the future of this great industry.

In the case of our jute-mills, although the figures are not so remarkable, a marked and satisfactory progress has been achieved during the past ten years. With such a past to look back to, and such a future lying before them, the mill-owners of India will, I feel sure, dismiss from their minds any timorous apprehensions as to the

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effects which this Bill is likely to produce upon them. They need not, I venture to think, be quite so much afraid of the competition of 'their rivals from across the sea' as the Hon'ble Mr. Nugent would have them be. We trust that employers and employed will adapt themselves to the new order of things, and that, if any interruption or inconvenience is occasioned, they will be of a temporary character. By restricting the hours during which women can be employed to eleven per diem, by limiting the hours of children to half time, providing in both cases a sufficient interval of rest, and by securing to the whole of the factory hands of India the weekly holiday, to the importance of which we ourselves are so keenly alive, we are, I venture to think, not conceding anything beyond what all reasonable employers of labour would themselves be prepared to concede. We are not without hope that they will find compensating advantages—advantages which have been found by British manufacturers under like circumstances—in the increased efficiency of the work which will be done for them under the new conditions, and we look to them to co-operate loyally with us in seeing that the provisions of the Act are observed in the spirit as well as in the letter.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES TO THE CALCUTTA PRESIDENCY VOLUNTEERS.

[On Saturday afternoon, the 21st March, His Excellency the Viceroy 21st March 1891, distributed the Prizes to the Presidency Volunteers of Calcutta. The proceedings took place at the Head-Quarters of the Volunteers in the presence of a large assembly. After inspecting the Battalion His Excellency addressed the men as follows :—]

Colonel Chatterton, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men of the Calcutta Presidency Volunteers,—It gives me much pleasure to see you on parade for the third time on the occasion of your annual distribution of prizes. Let me say at once that I notice with satisfaction that the Battalion has turned out in much greater strength this year than it did last. The change is principally observable in the case of the Calcutta Rifle Volunteers, whose numbers compare very favourably with those of last year's parade.

The record of the Battalion during the past twelve months has, I am glad to hear, been satisfactory. The General Officer Commanding the District has spoken in very encouraging terms, in a report which I have had the opportunity of seeing, both of the Volunteer Battalion and of the Cadet Corps, in regard to which he expressed himself in especially complimentary terms, which, I have no doubt, were well deserved. The Calcutta Light Horse has also elicited favourable comments from General Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry, and I was glad to observe that Sir George Chesney, who witnessed the inspection of the Cossipur Artillery, and in whom the Volunteers of India are about to lose a staunch friend, spoke very favourably of the Corps, the unavoidable absence of which I much regret.

During the past twelve months the shooting of the Battalion has been creditable to it, and I am particularly glad to learn that there has been a marked increase in the number of efficient. The performance at the prize-shooting has

Distribution of Prizes to the Calcutta Presidency Volunteers.

shown steady improvement, and the Corps stood well in the competitions of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association. Let me take this opportunity of congratulating B Company on its well-earned victory in the volley firing competition which took place last Thursday.

In regard to drill, it is reported to me that the attendance of the adult members of the Corps has increased, and I may be allowed to speak in terms of special commendation of the manner in which a section of F Company joined the Naval Artillery Volunteers in their arduous night march to Diamond Harbour, I believe without a man falling out of the ranks. The good example thus set was followed by the Cadets, a company of whom marched to Dum Dum, and then took part in a field day at that place.

It remains for me only to assure you once more of the interest which the Government of India takes in the branch of the service to which you belong. We fully recognize the importance of your services in contributing to the security of the country, and in supplying a reserve upon which we should certainly depend, were it necessary for us to diminish the number of regular troops in our garrisons.

We have a thorough appreciation of the sacrifice of private convenience made by every member of the Volunteer Corps whose civil occupations must often to some extent conflict with their military duties. No members of the community are more entitled to respect than those who, having hard work of their own to attend to, are content, from patriotic motives, to devote their leisure hours, not to idleness or repose, but to a pursuit requiring considerable expenditure of energy and trouble.

The Commander-in-Chief has recently spoken in terms of which you are aware, and in which I entirely agree, of the position which, in his opinion, the Volunteer force of India should occupy in our defensive system. I share with Sir Frederick Roberts his hope that every European in India who does not belong to the Regular Army, and who

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is capable of bearing arms, will feel that it is his duty, in the absence of strong reasons to the contrary, to shoulder a rifle and take his share in the defence of the Indian Empire.

The whole position of the Volunteer force has lately been seriously engaging the attention of the Government of India, and I am glad to know that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has, in response to an invitation from that Government, taken up this important question, and that he has laid before us a series of carefully-considered proposals—formulated after conferring with a number of leading Volunteer Officers—bearing evidence of the interest which His Honor takes in the force for improving its position and prospects.

Before I leave off, I must express the pleasure which it gives me to meet the Calcutta Presidency Volunteers in front of the new Head-Quarters which I had the honour of opening last year, and I trust that the Battalion will continue to do its best to afford an example to the rest of India by its zeal, efficiency, and steadiness.

[His Excellency then distributed the prizes.]

UNVEILING THE PORTRAIT OF SIR A. LYALL.

26th March 1891. [The Viceroy, accompanied by Colonel J. C. Ardagh, Private Secretary, Lord William Beresford, Military Secretary, and other members of His Excellency's personal staff, left Calcutta on the night of the 24th March for a tour in the Kumaon Hills before proceeding to Simla. His Excellency halted at Allahabad for a couple of days, and was the guest of Sir Auckland Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor, during his stay. On the morning of Thursday, the 26th March, Lord Lansdowne unveiled a portrait of Sir Alfred Lyall (a former Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces) in the Convocation Hall of the University. The Raja of Bhinga read an address on behalf of the Committee requesting His Excellency to unveil the picture, and touching briefly on Sir A. Lyall's services, and Raja Siva Prasad, C. S. I., referred briefly to Sir A. Lyall's work in connection with the Rent Law. His Excellency then spoke as follows:—]

Your Honor, Raja of Bhinga, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure, as one who entertains a sincere admiration for Sir Alfred Lyall, to unveil his portrait. My acquaintance with him is, however, of comparatively recent origin, and I almost regret that it did not fall to the lot of some of those who are here present, and who had the privilege of being his official colleagues, or his private friends, during the long series of years which he spent in India, to undertake the task which you have asked me to perform.

It is, I think, in every way fitting, as the Raja of Bhinga has well observed, that Sir Alfred Lyall's portrait should have a place in Allahabad, and upon the walls of the College in which he took so warm an interest. Although a considerable portion of the 33 years during which he served in India were spent outside the limits of the North-West Provinces, and notably in the Secretariat of the Government of India, in which he held one of the most difficult and responsible posts,—that of Foreign Secretary—it was in those Provinces that he commenced his career, and in those Provinces that he ended it. The fact that, at its com-

Unveiling the Portrait of Sir A. Lyall.

mencement, he gave nine years to them, and that, at its end, he rose to fill the place now occupied with such conspicuous success by His Honor the present Lieutenant-Governor, gives you a fair right to count him as a North-Western Provinces man.

He will certainly long be remembered as the Lieutenant-Governor who gave those Provinces a University, a Legislative Council, and a Rent Law, suited to the requirements of the country, an Act, which, as Raja Siva Prasad has justly said, is a standing monument to the tact and ability with which Sir Alfred handled that most difficult question. His interest in public works, and particularly in the development of the Railway system of this part of India, was unceasing, and served to prepare the way for many useful enterprises which have since been brought to a successful conclusion, amongst others the line of Railway which I hope to open on Saturday.

Of his brilliant and attractive personal qualities and attainments I hesitate to speak in the presence of those who know him so well. He was, above all things, a student, and a thorough student, from the day of his arrival in India until the day when he left it. Probably no Indian administrator has ever been at more pains to understand the country which he helped to govern. He was one of those who are not content with knowing the surface of human affairs, but who seek rather to search out the sources of events and the great principles which underlie them. His knowledge was consequently exceptional in its extent, and in its thoroughness; it gave him a singular insight into the life and character of the people of India, and that sympathy with their feelings without which no Indian statesman can hope for success. To culture of this kind Sir Alfred Lyall added a remarkable literary ability which gave a charm to everything which proceeded from his pen. There can be little doubt that, had he preferred such pursuits to those of an official life, he would have risen to the highest

Unveiling the Portrait of Sir A. Lyall.

rank amongst modern writers of the English language. It was once said of him, in reference to the conspicuous gallantry which he displayed upon a memorable occasion at the time of the Mutiny, that, had he chosen the profession of arms, he would have probably become a great soldier. It may certainly be said of him that had he chosen the profession of letters, he would, either as a writer of prose or verse, have made his mark in it.

It must be a source of satisfaction to all who know Sir Alfred Lyall to feel that, although he has left this country, he has laid aside neither his pen nor his connection with India. Within the last few days he has been appointed Rede Lecturer to the University of Oxford, where he will lecture upon Religion in India—a subject with which no Englishman is more competent to deal. His career as an Indian statesman is however by no means closed; and as a Member of the Secretary of State's Council he has opportunities of bringing to the counsels of Her Majesty's Government his unrivalled knowledge of India, of the races which inhabit it, and of the many social and political problems which the Government of the country has yet to solve,

OPENING THE ALLAHABAD WATER-WORKS.

[On the afternoon of Thursday, the 26th March, the Viceroy opened 26th March 1891. the Allahabad Water-works. The ceremony took place in the Khusru Bagh in the presence of a large number of spectators. The Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor were received in the grounds by the Municipal Commissioners, on behalf of whom an address was read by the Vice-Chairman giving an account of the works, referring to the services of those concerned in their construction, and requesting His Excellency to declare the works opened. In replying to the address His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

Your Honor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It affords me much pleasure to renew an acquaintance which dates back to the occasion when, on the commencement of my first spring tour, you were good enough to welcome me to this city. You then announced to me that it was your intention to undertake the important task of affording to your citizens a supply of pure water, and I ventured to congratulate you upon your resolve. You have been as good as your word. The work which you then proposed to undertake has been brought to a successful conclusion, and you are pleased to ask me to inaugurate it. I readily accept your invitation.

I feel sure that there is no duty which the Municipalities of India can undertake with greater advantage to those whose interests are confided to them, than that of dealing thoroughly with the question of water-supply, and it has been most satisfactory to me, during my recent tour, to observe that, in most of the larger cities, this duty is being undertaken with much courage and success.

I read the other day in a well-known English paper a series of sayings in rhyme, described as English translations of a kind of proverbial philosophy, said to be current in one of the vernacular languages of India, and I remember that amongst them was one which ran as follows :—

“A confounded useless botheration
Is your brand new nuisance, sanitation.” (*Laughter*).

Opening the Allahabad Water-Works.

I am convinced that this is a libel on the more thoughtful and intelligent part of the community, and you have, at any rate, shown that this is so as far as Allahabad is concerned.

While the greatest credit is due to the Municipality for the readiness which it has evinced to undertake this work, and to submit, on behalf of the citizens of Allahabad, to the pecuniary sacrifices which it will involve, I am glad to observe that you readily admit your obligation to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who, ever since his assumption of office, has shown so keen an interest in all useful public improvements, and notably in projects such as this. His Honor, in a striking speech recently delivered by him, referred with much force to the low standard of comfort which prevails amongst the people of this country. Now it seems to me that the substitution of a pure and abundant water-supply, for one that is neither pure nor abundant, is the first great step in the right direction; it is the improvement which ought to come before all other improvements; it is essential to a cleanly, healthy, and decent existence, and therefore I am glad to find the Municipalities of your cities placing it in the forefront of their schemes of reform. I trust that the completion of these works will add greatly to the comfort and convenience of your community, and that you will never regret the courage with which you have dealt with this important problem—a problem which, as you have pointed out to me, has engaged attention in Allahabad ever since the year 1865, but which it has been reserved for you to deal with successfully.

I must be allowed, in conclusion, to offer my sincere congratulations to Mr. Hughes, the Supervising Engineer, whose services you have suitably recognized in your address, and, lastly, gentlemen, let me thank you for the very handsome silver key which the vice-President was good enough to place in my hands. It will be a very

Opening the Phillibeet Railway.

agreeable souvenir to me of my second—I hope not my last—visit to the city of Allahabad. (*Applause.*)

[His Excellency then proceeded to the engine house and having unlocked the door with the silver key, formally declared the works to be open.]

OPENING THE PHILLIBEET RAILWAY.

[On the morning of the 28th March, the Viceroy opened the new section of the Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway, between Gola Gokaran-Nath and Phillibeet. The Section is 55 miles in length and secures through communication between Lucknow and Bareilly. His Excellency arrived at Phillibeet at 10 A.M. and was received by Sir Robert Low, Commanding the Rohilkund Division, Mr. Cadell, Commissioner, and about 80 gentlemen. His Excellency having driven home the last spike and formally declared the line to be open, the party adjourned to breakfast, after which Mr. Neville, the Deputy Agent, in the absence of Mr. Izat, Chief Engineer, proposed the Viceroy's health, in doing which he gave a brief history of the line, and acknowledged the services of the Railway officials, and the support accorded to the undertaking by the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir A. Colvin. 28th March 1891.]

The Viceroy, in reply, spoke as follows :—]

Gentlemen.—It gives me great pleasure to think that you should desire to associate me with the completion of this Railway, and I am indebted to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for having proposed to me to undertake the duty of opening the line—an honor which, for many reasons, might have been more appropriately conferred upon him. You are all aware that it was his intention to accompany me, and that he was only prevented from doing so by the illness of one who is very dear to him. I am sure it will be satisfactory to all here this morning to know that, when I left Allahabad, the causes of his anxiety were rapidly diminishing, and I hope that they will be entirely removed before many days are past. (*Applause.*)

As far as I am able to make out, I must have passed, while at sea, on my way to India in November 1888, the mail which was carrying homewards the proposals of my

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predecessor's Government for the construction of this link in the Railway system of the North-Western Provinces. I cannot therefore claim to myself any credit for having advocated it, and my difficulty in finding anything to say, in reply to the toast which you have so kindly drunk, is increased by the fact that, within the last few weeks, I have had occasion to deliver, in another part of the country, a speech in which I indicated pretty fully my ideas with regard to Railway policy. Although the Governor General is privileged beyond most people to indulge himself in the iteration of familiar facts and arguments, I have too much consideration for myself, and for my hearers, to repeat what I ventured to say when I opened the Bengal-Nagpur line last month.

In some respects the line which has been opened to-day differs as widely as possible from the line which I then opened. In that case we have a great artery traversing or helping to traverse the Peninsula from east to west; in this we have a line of which the importance is rather of a local character. In the one case, we have a broad gauge, and in the other, a narrow gauge railway; and, thirdly, while in the one case the assistance afforded by the Government of India has taken the shape of a sterling guarantee, in this case an ingenious arrangement has been made under which the liability of the Government in respect to the share capital has been limited to a fixed sum in rupees. But while there are salient points of difference, the difference is in no case one which detracts from the merits, or the usefulness, of your line. In these days of rapidly fluctuating exchange any arrangement which, to a certain extent, prevents the liability of the Government of India from increasing when the rupee falls, is *primâ facie* commendable. Again, it must be obvious to every one that our great Railway arteries will not be properly supplied with traffic, nor will the convenience of the public be adequately provided for, unless they are supplemented by

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local tributaries, such as the group of lines which has been completed by the construction of the Gola Gokaran-Nath Phillibeet Section.

As for the great question of broad *versus* narrow gauge, I will not touch upon that except to say that, while I regard the broad gauge as the standard gauge for India, and while I earnestly deprecate a reckless admixture of gauges with all the obstacles and impediments to traffic which it involves, I frankly recognise that there are certain districts of which the narrow gauge must be regarded as already in possession, and within which it has a right to complete its connections and to construct feeders. I take it, for example, that no one, however strong may be his preference for the standard gauge, would venture to contend for an instant that, in the case of this line, the *raison d'être* of which is to connect two metre gauge railways, any other gauge than the metre should be employed. (*Applause.*)

Now, Sir, with regard to the prospects of this undertaking, I have not very much to say. It must be obvious to anyone who looks at the railway map that the completion of this missing link marks a great era in the history of that tissue of railways which, thanks to the energy of their promoters, and also to the consistent support which they have received from the Local Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, has, during the last 13 or 14 years, been spread over this portion of India.

I have no doubt that this line will be of the greatest possible service, I mean in affording facilities for placing the timber supply of the Sub-Himalayan tracts within reach of those who require to draw upon it. For many years the Government of India has striven to preserve the forests of this country; they occupy a very small portion of its surface, and they were, for a long time, recklessly neglected. Thanks to the careful system of preservation which has lately been in force—a system which has, I

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believe, been administered in these Provinces with scrupulous regard to the rights of the inhabitants of the forest tracts, our forests are gradually returning to a proper condition of productiveness. It is our duty to remember that the population which is interested in this question is not merely that which dwells in close proximity to the tracts in question. The whole of the people of India will be gainers, if we can provide from those restricted areas in which timber can be grown, a supply sufficient for their requirements. You have, in the neighbourhood of these lines of railway, some of the most magnificent stretches of forest to be found in all India, and not the least of the advantages which these railways will bring to the whole of the inhabitants of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will be that which they will derive from a cheap and easily accessible supply of timber for building, for fuel, and other purposes. (*Applause.*)

I will mention one other purpose which this new railway will serve. There lies to the north of it, throughout a great part of its course, a tract of land of great fertility, and easily capable of reclamation, but which has, until now, been so inaccessible that it has not received the attention which it deserved. Sir Henry Ramsay, "the father of Kumaon," whose name will always be honourably—I might almost say affectionately—associated with that district (*applause*), has already given convincing proof of what can be done in the direction of reclaiming and improving these neglected tracts. As I have mentioned Sir Henry Ramsay's name, I may also mention that of Mr. MacDonald, whose death was, I know, deeply lamented by all connected with this part of India, and who so conscientiously and laboriously carried out the good work which Sir Henry Ramsay had inaugurated in the Terai. (*Applause.*) I have no doubt that, just as a large population has flocked to the area cleared and reclaimed under Sir Henry's directions in the Terai, so room will eventually be found for a large

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and prosperous settlement along the course of the Sarda river. (*Hear, hear.*)

I will not resume my seat without joining with Mr. Neville in deploring the absence of Mr. Izat, the Agent and Chief Engineer of the line upon this occasion. We all know that the completion of this line, and indeed of the whole group of lines of which it forms a part, has been in a great measure due to his energy and perseverance. (*Applause.*) It is a matter for sincere regret that he should be prevented by ill-health from taking part in the proceedings to-day. Upon such an occasion the Chief Engineer of the line is the real hero of the hour. (*Hear, hear and applause.*) The Lieutenant-Governor and the Viceroy may come in for an odd cheer, but the name which really brings down the house is invariably that of the Chief Engineer, and the hour is very properly his hour more than that of any other person concerned. (*Hear, hear.*) He has fought his way for months, or more probably for years, through obstacles and obstructions of every kind, moral and material. Before he has been allowed to break ground he has probably had to scale the cliffs and precipices of Downing Street (*laughter*), to smooth the asperities of the Local Government, and to wade successfully through the quicksands of the Public Works Department. (*Hear, hear and applause.*) He is liable to find, while he is pursuing his object, that, just as some of our Indian rivers alter their course and move off a few miles to the right or to the left when we are about to bridge them, so the Government of the day has changed its policy, leaving his bridge, so to speak, high and dry, and adopting an altogether new and unexpected course. When these difficulties have been overcome, the struggle with nature begins, and the line has to be carried out mile by mile—no matter what amount of physical obstacles are in the way, no matter how unhealthy the country, or how disadvantageous the conditions under which the work is carried out. Unless he is a born

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leader of men and can inspire confidence in his staff, no amount of science will avail him anything. At last, when the battle has been fought and won, he comes forward to receive the thanks which are due to him, and no one can be surprised if they are cordially, nay enthusiastically, bestowed. (*Applause.*) Although Mr. Izat is not here to receive our congratulations, I trust that they will reach him, and that he will know that we have not forgotten him to-day. (*Loud and continued applause.*) I will, therefore, Gentlemen, in proposing the toast which I am now about to give you, ask you to drink Mr. Izat's health with it, and to wish him a very speedy and complete recovery from the unfortunate illness which has prevented him from joining us this morning.

It remains for me now only to wish success to the new line, and to the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Company in the enterprise which they have undertaken, and to join with the toast the name of Mr. Izat. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

[Mr. Neville having thanked His Excellency for the kind terms in which he had referred to Mr. Izat, the company broke up, and the Viceregal party proceeded to Naini Tal, which was reached in the evening.]

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DINNER AT THE UNITED SERVICE CLUB, SIMLA.

[On Wednesday evening, the 8th July, the members of the United 8th July 1891.
Service Club at Simla entertained the Viceroy at dinner. More than a hundred persons were present, including the Commander-in-Chief (Sir F. Roberts), the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab (Sir J. Lyall), and the principal civil and military officers in Simla. In replying to the toast of his health, proposed by General Badcock, President of the Club, His Excellency spoke as follows:—]

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I cannot thank you sufficiently for your kindness in offering me the hospitality of this admirable Club, and I can assure you that I shall look back to the evening which I have spent in your company as one of the most agreeable episodes of my career in this country.

The manner in which you received the President's observations, when he proposed my health, has dispelled from my mind the last shreds of a suspicion which crossed it when I first became aware of your intention to invite me to dine with you. You will recollect that, about that time, rumours were persistently circulated to the effect that my health had broken down, and that I was meditating an early abandonment of the office which I have the honour to hold. I was, myself, quite unconscious of any such intention, or of any necessity for such a step. In vain, however, did I descend and ascend the steepest khuds in the vicinity of Simla, in order to satisfy myself that lungs and limbs were in a sound condition; in vain did I test my powers of intellectual digestion by experimenting upon the toughest Administration Reports—the rumour was repeated from week to week, until at last I was beginning to believe that there might be something in it after all. The suspicion that crossed my thoughts was, therefore, perhaps an excusable one—the suspicion that this entertainment might perhaps have been offered to me with the idea that it was to be a valedictory banquet, and that the baked

Dinner at the United Service Club, Simla.

meats which you were going to spread before me were to be those of my own political funeral. It is therefore a relief to me to find that I need see in this distinguished assembly nothing more formidable than a gathering of my official colleagues and personal friends who desire that I should enjoy, for the space of an evening, the advantages which this Club is able to offer to its guests. (*Applause.*)

In thanking the Club for the compliment which it has paid me, I must be allowed to congratulate the members upon the comfort and convenience—I may almost say the well-ordered luxury—of this establishment, and upon the excellent results which have been achieved by the process of renovation which it has lately undergone. I was delighted to hear General Badcock associate this great change for the better with the name of my old friend and colleague, Sir George Chesney, whose forward policy in this respect he so pleasantly referred to. It is satisfactory to find that, in this case, at all events, the bold adoption of a forward policy has produced nothing but good results. (*Applause*)

Gentlemen, the United Service Club appears to me to be an institution of the greatest public utility and importance. There is probably no place in the world in which a good club is more needed than it is at Simla. The composition of your Club is probably unlike that of any other Club in existence. I doubt whether there is any hive which contains a larger proportion of working bees, and a smaller number of drones. We find amongst its members the hard-worked officials of the different departments of the Government of India; we find the officers serving under His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor; we find the head-quarters staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; and to these must be added the representatives of that numerous body which finds it necessary to come up to Simla from time to time, in order to transact business with the Government of India. Can we doubt that

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the Government will be better served from the fact that so many of those who are working for it are able to find here the pleasantest of society, the most comfortable accommodation and the best of entertainments? Can we doubt that the different elements to which I have just referred will blend more kindly and more usefully, in consequence of the preliminary fusing which they undergo in the pleasant social crucible which is provided here? (*Applause.*)

The fact that the Club is composed of such materials gives to the compliment which it has paid me this evening an exceptional value and significance. It is a compliment which I regard as enforcing a principle which it seems to me we should never be weary of insisting upon—a principle which should be borne in mind by all who are serving the Queen in this country, from the youngest subaltern to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the most recently joined civilian to the veteran who is consigned to premature extinction by the operation of the 55-years' rule—I mean the principle that the whole of the Services are bound together by membership of a common association,—that of those who are helping to maintain the credit of the British race, and the reputation of the British Empire in this its greatest dependency. (*Loud applause.*)

That principle is, I can assure you, one of which the Government of India will certainly not be forgetful, and, speaking as its head, I will take upon myself to say that there is no obligation which we recognise more readily than that of watching over, and protecting the interests of those who are serving us, and of seeing that no injustice is done them whilst they are bearing their share of our burdens. (*Hear, hear.*) I am sure, Mr. President, that you will not misunderstand my meaning when I add that, if it is our desire to support the members of the services, and to watch over their interests with a jealous

Dinner at the United Service Club, Simla.

eye while they are yet with us, we feel it to be not less our duty, when occasion arises, to see to it that no injustice is done to their memory, and no unjust aspersion cast upon their reputation, when they are no longer able to defend themselves. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

For myself, Gentlemen, as you have been good enough to drink my health, let me say, what I believe every Viceroy would tell you, as I do, that the strain of his official responsibilities would be intolerable but for the consciousness that he can depend upon the loyal support of the Services, and the feeling that he is surrounded by a body of men whose best energies are at the disposal of his Government.

I told you, when I rose to return thanks for my health, that I refused altogether to accept the theory that this entertainment was of a valedictory nature. I will venture now to propound a theory of my own which I much prefer, and which I should like to have your authority for accepting. I find that I have completed, almost exactly, half of the term of office usually allotted to the Queen's Representative in India. We all know how agreeable it is, if we have a long and tedious journey to make, to be able to break it at a half-way house. I wish, with your permission, to regard myself as having made my half-way house of the United Service Club upon this most interesting and agreeable occasion, and I can assure you that I shall leave its walls greatly encouraged and invigorated by the kindly reception which you have been good enough to offer to me. (*Loud and prolonged applause.*)

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BANQUET AT SRINAGAR.

[The Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne left Simla on 24th Oct. 1891. Wednesday morning the 14th of October for their Autumn Tour, which was arranged to include a visit to Kashmir, Umritsur, Gwalior, Bhopal, and Indore, and to end at Calcutta on Saturday the 28th November. The party accompanying their Excellencies included Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, Lady Beatrice Fitzmaurice, Sir Mortimer Durand, K.C.I.E., Colonel J. C. Ardagh, C.B., R.E., Colonel Lord William Beresford, V.C., C.I.E., Surgeon-Major Fenn and other members of the staff.

The Camp reached Murree on the 16th October, and here their Excellencies stayed for three days, leaving for Srinagar on the morning of the 19th. The journey was made by tonga to Baramulla and thence by boat to Srinagar, and occupied about five days, the latter place having been reached at 5.30 P.M., on the 23rd. At Baramulla their Excellencies were met by Raja Amar Singh, Prime Minister and President of the Kashmir State Council, and by Raja Ram Singh (his elder brother), Commander-in-Chief of the Kashmir Army. The two Princes accompanied their Excellencies on the voyage up the Jhelum to Srinagar. His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by the Members of the State Council of Kashmir, Colonel Prideaux, Resident in Kashmir, Colonel Neville Chamberlain, Military Secretary to the Kashmir State, and other officers, met their Excellencies at Purana Chauni, some distance down the river, and here a State procession of boats was formed and proceeded up the river to Srinagar. The following day (Saturday 24th) official visits were exchanged between the Viceroy and the Maharaja, and in the evening His Highness entertained their Excellencies at a State Banquet at the Lal Mandir Palace, to which a large number of guests had been invited to meet them. After dinner His Highness the Maharaja entered and took his seat to the right of the Viceroy. Colonel Prideaux then rose, and, on behalf of the Maharaja, proposed the health of the Queen. After a brief pause, Colonel Prideaux again rose and spoke as follows:—]

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have been commissioned by His Highness the Maharaja to express the great gratification he feels at the visit which their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne have paid to his capital.

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(*Applause.*) It has been a long-cherished desire on the part of His Highness that a Viceroy of India should visit Kashmir as his guest, and I am extremely thankful to say that that desire is now fulfilled, and that His Highness' wishes have been realised. The romance of travel in Kashmir has perhaps suffered to some extent by the construction of the Jhelum valley road, but it is, I think, satisfactory that His Excellency has been able to see for himself one of the great engineering works which in future times will serve to commemorate His Highness' rule. (*Applause.*) His Highness has always taken a great interest in public works, and amongst other important undertakings completed within the last few years have been the Sialkot and Jummoo Railway, the waterworks at Jummoo, which have been a source of great convenience to the inhabitants of that town, and also we hope to see completed next winter the Tavi Bridge, which will serve to connect both sides of the river which flows past Jummoo, and which will be not only a source of convenience to the inhabitants of Jummoo, but, I trust, also a source of revenue to the Kashmir State. Besides this, the portion of the Kashmir road over which His Excellency has just travelled is but the first section of one of the most important highways, I may say, in India. Within a year or two this road will be completed as far as Gilgit, and I think I may say, without hyperbole, that it will form an artery whose pulsations will be felt from the fertile plains of the Punjab to the arid mountains which fringe the northern limits of His Highness' territories. (*Applause.*) Their Excellencies are now about to leave scenes of civilisation for less frequented haunts. The Maharaja sincerely trusts that the Viceroy will have good sport and enjoy such weather as there is now a promise of.

[Colonel Prideaux concluded by asking the company, on behalf of His Highness, to join him most cordially in drinking to the long life and happiness of their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne.

Banquet at Srinagar.

The toast was very heartily received. His Excellency the Viceroy then rose and said :—]

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank Your Highness cordially for the kind manner in which, by your Highness' instructions, Colonel Prideaux has proposed my health. The visit which I am paying to Kashmir is the realisation of a wish which I have cherished for a long time. There is, I suppose, no part of the British Empire which any Englishman arriving in India is more anxious to see than that of which Your Highness is the ruler. Its marvellous beauties have, from the time when European visitors first found their way into this Valley, been celebrated by the traveller and the poet, and even on my way here I have seen enough to convince me that the expectations which I have formed are not likely to be disappointed. (*Applause.*) Having now had some experience of the scenery of India, as well as of that of the North American continent, I will venture to say that the Jhelum Valley need not fear comparison in point of beauty with any other part of the world. (*Applause.*) I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing my thanks for the arrangements which were made for our journey, both by land and water. Nature provided the scenery, but we should not have enjoyed it as we did but for the excellence of the new road along the Valley, to which Colonel Prideaux has just referred, a thoroughfare the importance and convenience of which can hardly be overestimated. Even if the Kashmir State has to wait for a few years before it is connected by a railway with British India, the existing cart-road supplies an admirable channel of communication which I have no doubt is specially appreciated by those who, in former years, were condemned to travel by the old road. (*Applause.*)

But, Your Highness, anxious as I was to visit your State, it was certainly not merely with the object of seeing its great natural beauties that I undertook my present tour.

Banquet at Srinagar.

If I had been coming here merely as a tourist I should have regarded my visit with much less interest than that which I feel in it at the present moment. It is not necessary for me to remind Your Highness that, almost from the time of my arrival in India, the affairs of Kashmir have constantly engaged my thoughts. The principal cause of my anxiety not to postpone my visit to you was the desire which I felt to make Your Highness' personal acquaintance, a desire which I am glad to think was reciprocated by you, and to effect a full and frank interchange of ideas with you upon matters of interest to us both.

I was also anxious to meet again Your Highness' brothers, Raja Amar Singh, the President of the Council, and Raja Ram Singh, the Commander-in-Chief, and to hear from them something of the work upon which the State Council has recently been engaged. That work has been of an exceptionally important character. The reports of the Council claim for it, and, I am glad to say, claim for it not without reason, that it has, during the last few months, initiated several very substantial improvements in the administration of the State. I say *initiated*, because the real difficulties of reformation begin when reforms which have been elaborated on paper come to be submitted to the test of practical application. I believe, however, that the Council has made a good and courageous beginning. (*Applause.*) The preliminary work of Revenue Settlement has, I am glad to learn, made good progress, and the whole question of revenue administration is under consideration. In this branch of the administration Raja Amar Singh has, I know, taken a particular interest. (*Applause.*) At this moment a British official—I refer to Mr. Logan (*applause*), an official of special experience in financial matters, whose services we have temporarily placed at the disposal of the Darbar—is engaged in a full enquiry into the finances of the State, an investigation which the Council has done well to court, and which it has, I am

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happy to say, facilitated to the best of its powers. The results of this enquiry will, I hope, be laid before me shortly. I trust that amongst those results will be the introduction of a sound system of audit and account, which I need not say is the very backbone and essence of good administration, whether in a Native State or in an Indian Province. (*Applause.*)

In the Judicial Department, presided over by Pundit Bagh Ram, several changes likely to produce useful improvements if they are properly carried into effect, have, I am told, been approved by the Council.

Last, but not least, the administration of the Army has been vigorously taken in hand by Raja Ram Singh (*applause*), who holds a Commission in the British Army, upon which I beg to congratulate him. He has, I rejoice to know, been greatly assisted by a distinguished officer—Colonel Neville Chamberlain (*applause*), whom, at the special request of the Council, I placed at its disposal nearly two years ago. (*Continued applause.*) I believe I am not exaggerating when I say that in place of a large and irregularly paid force, indifferently equipped and badly disciplined, the State is in a fair way of obtaining a smaller force, much more efficient, and much more likely to prove a source of strength to the State and to the Empire. (*Applause.*) Your Highness will, I am sure, think it only natural that I should desire to satisfy myself upon the spot of the extent of these reforms, and that I should wish to learn from the Resident, who, I am glad to know, enjoys the entire confidence of Your Highness, from the Council, and from Your Highness, what has already been done, and what yet remains to be achieved. I have only been a few hours in Srinagar, and we have as yet been able to do little more than commence the discussion of these important subjects, but before I leave the State I shall, I hope, be able to obtain much information which will enable me to form a clearer opinion with regard to the measures which

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it may be desirable to adopt for the future government of the State. (*Applause.*) Your Highness may depend upon it that I shall approach the consideration of these questions, in which you are so deeply interested, with feelings entirely friendly towards Your Highness. (*Applause.*)

I am, indeed, glad to be able, on this interesting occasion, to assure Your Highness publicly, as I have already done in my private communications, that the Government of India has, throughout, entertained towards Your Highness, and towards the Kashmir State, no sentiments other than those of sincere good will and sympathy (*loud applause*), coupled with an earnest desire to assist you in surmounting the many difficulties, and in bearing the heavy load of responsibilities with which you have been confronted. (*Continued applause.*)

I trust the assurance which I am thus able to give Your Highness will dispel once and for ever the mistaken idea that, in its dealings with the Kashmir State, the Government of India harbour for a moment any ulterior designs upon its rights and privileges. (*Applause.*)

The connection of the Kashmir State with the Government of India has always been of a specially intimate character. The State owes its very existence to the grant made to Your Highness' ancestor in 1846, and upon more than one occasion in its subsequent history it has given evidence of its loyalty and attachment to the Government and the Crown. I feel no doubt that the loyalty of the Kashmir State is, at the present time, entirely above suspicion, and that, just as it came forward at the period of the Mutiny as our staunch ally, so, if an opportunity should again arise, the Kashmir troops, commanded by Your Highness' brother, Raja Ram Singh (*applause*), and particularly that portion of them which have been placed under special discipline for Imperial service, will be again found ready to take their place by the side of ours. (*Applause.*) I shall be glad if my visit to Kashmir serves to strengthen

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and to consolidate the amicable relations by which the State has been bound to the Government of the Queen-Empress, and I offer to Your Highness and to the State Council my sincere thanks for the manner in which you have received Lady Lansdowne and myself in the State of Kashmir. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

[His Excellency resumed his seat, and after a brief interval rose and proposed the health of His Highness the Maharaja, which was received with acclamation.

The guests then adjourned to the terrace overlooking the river, whence they witnessed a brilliant display of fireworks.]

CHURCH MISSION SCHOOL, SRINAGAR.

[On the afternoon of the 6th November the Viceroy visited the 6th Nov. 1891.
Church Mission School at Srinagar. Mr. Knowles, the Chaplain of Srinagar, delivered a brief address, pointing out that amongst the subscribers and supporters of the school were His Highness the Maharaja, both his brothers, the Members of the State Council, the Governor of the City, Colonel Prideaux, and many others. Mr. Knowles explained that the aim of the institution was to educate boys for the business of life, irrespective of religion, caste, or position.

His Excellency spoke as follows :—]

Mr. Knowles, and Boys of the Mission School.—My time has been very busily occupied since I came back to Srinagar two or three days ago, and it had been my intention not to visit this school until the end of the week, by which time I had hoped to have got through most of my work, but I heard only this morning that to-morrow is a great holiday with many of you, and that it would be more convenient to the pupils of the school if I made my visit this afternoon. Now, my recollection of my own school days leads me to think that there is nothing a schoolboy resents so much as any interference with his holidays, and I should have been very sorry to stand between you and the holiday which you will enjoy, I hope, to-morrow. I came here, therefore, literally at an hour's notice to have the pleasure of meeting you, and I really do

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not feel that, under the circumstances, you will expect me to address you at any length. I wish, however, to say in the first place that I congratulate the Managers of the school very heartily upon the success which has attended their efforts. It is no small thing to be able to point to a record which shows a steady increase in the number of the pupils from 4 to 507. In the next place, I wish to say that I am very glad to meet so large a number of young lads of the city of Srinagar. I think I am right in saying that this is our second meeting, because I believe, Mr. Knowles, it was some of your students who gave us a very cordial welcome when we passed down the river the other day.

I am always glad to meet schoolboys, and, if possible, to say a word of encouragement to them, but I will only notice two points, in connection with the education which you are receiving here.

I see that much prominence is given to the teaching of the English language. Now, I am very glad to know that this is the case, not because I wish you, young lads of Kashmir, to become anything but good Kashmiris, or to neglect the language of your own country, but because I think it is a good thing for the rising generation of an Indian State to be able to comprehend our language, to read our books and newspapers, and to learn something of Western literature and ideas. You will understand us better, and we shall understand you better, if the English language is intelligible to all of you.

I wish also to express the pleasure which it gives me to find that you are encouraged here to take an interest in many sports and exercises. (*Applause.*) English schoolboys are, as you know, fond of such sports, and I think you will find that most Englishmen will tell you that the education which they obtained in the cricket field, or on the river, or in athletic exercises of various kinds, has stood them in as good stead as any other branch of their school or college education. (*Applause.*) You know that the two great

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English universities, Oxford and Cambridge, as well as some of our most famous schools stand, like your school, on the banks of a river, and if you young fellows will only learn to pull an oar, or, I should I suppose say, work a paddle, in the boats, I am sure that it will be a training as good for you as it was for us. (*Applause.*)

There is only one word of advice which I will take upon myself to give you before I go away. I hope you will endeavour to do your work thoroughly—and by that I mean not to learn your lessons by heart and to repeat them like parrots without considering the meaning and the real drift of the words which you are learning. That is, I am afraid, a besetting fault with the youths of India who are very quick to learn, but who do not always learn thoroughly what is being taught them. Another point which I would desire to impress upon you is, that the education which a boy obtains at school is to be found not only in the books which he is taught to read. There are other things which books cannot teach you, but which you can learn from the example of those around you, and by the wise guidance of your teachers—I mean such qualities as honesty, truthfulness, fearlessness and the love of fair play. If you acquire these qualities and go away from school carrying with you a good stock of them, you will have learnt lessons worth more than anything you will find in any written book. (*Applause.*)

And now, Mr. Knowles, it only remains for me to wish success to the school. I am very glad to hear from you that it is so liberally encouraged by His Highness the Maharaja, by the Members of the State Council, and by the other leading men of the Kashmir State. If you will allow me, I should like to mark my own appreciation of the usefulness of the work upon which you are engaged here, by sending to you as soon as I return to Calcutta, one of the silver and one of the bronze medals which I am in the habit of giving to the best conducted Indian schools for

Address from the Umritsur Municipality.

competition amongst their students. I will leave it to you to decide the conditions upon which the medals should be competed for here, but I should be very glad if they serve to recall to the memory of some of you the visit which I have had the pleasure of paying to your school this afternoon. (*Applause.*)

ADDRESS FROM THE UMRITSUR MUNICIPALITY.

14th Nov. 1891.

[Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived at Umritsur from Kashmir on the morning of the 14th November, and were received at the Railway Station by Sir James Lyall (Lieutenant Governor), the Raja of Jhind, and a large number of official and non-official European and Native residents. Their Excellencies and party were the guests of Sir James and Lady Lyall, their camp, which was beautifully laid out, being pitched in the old gardens of Runjit Sing. In the course of the afternoon the Viceroy visited the Golden Temple, whence he drove to the Town Hall, where he was met by the members of the Municipality, who presented an address of welcome, to which His Excellency replied as follows :—]

Gentlemen,—I thank you for the words of welcome which you have addressed to me on the occasion of my first visit to this famous city.

I have a right to regard your words, spoken by you in the name of the citizens of Umritsur, as expressing the feelings and convictions of the whole Sikh community, of which Umritsur is, as you have reminded me, the cradle and the centre. Permit me to assure you that the Government of India greatly values your good will, and places implicit confidence in the fidelity of the Sikhs. There were times in the history of this country when the Sikhs knew how to earn our respect as courageous adversaries; they earn it to-day by the honourable discharge of their duties as citizens of the British Empire, and by providing the armies of the Crown with some of its finest and most valiant soldiers—soldiers who, not in India alone, but in many other parts of the Empire, have shown by

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their conduct that they still possess the warlike qualities for which their fathers were conspicuous.

I rejoice to know that, at the present time, the people of Umritsur are availing themselves of the security which they enjoy under the British Government in order to improve the education of their co-religionists, and that the city possesses a good Municipal High School with University classes, besides the educational establishments which have been founded amongst you by the Missionaries. It is also especially gratifying to me to hear that the Mahomedan Anjuman, as well as the Hindu Sabha, are both founding special schools of their own. With regard to the Khalsa College, I dare say you will remember that, when the project of its establishment was first mentioned to me, I readily promised to give it my support, provided that its promoters could arrive at a unanimous decision. I am glad to hear that it is proposed that the site of the college shall be in the near neighbourhood of this city, and I feel no doubt that you will be able to afford to the students who attend the college the advantages of a sound education consistent with the religious and moral precepts of the Sikh religion.

You are also able to refer me to other useful projects of first rate importance—I mean that for providing the city with a supply of pure water, and for the establishment of a Jubilee Hospital, of which Lady Lyall will, in a few days hence, lay the foundation stone. I cannot resist expressing the pleasure which it gives me to be able to visit Umritsur before the conclusion of the term of office of my friend Sir James Lyall, and in his company. It is delightful to me to find myself encamped in the beautiful garden, to which you have referred in your address, as his guest. I feel sure that his departure which is anticipated with the greatest regret by the Government of India will be not less regretted by the Sikh community, who have found in him a trusty and sympathetic friend.

BANQUET AT GWALIOR.

18th Nov. 1891. [Leaving Umritsur early on Monday morning the 16th November, the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, reached Gwalior on Tuesday morning at 9 A.M. Here, at the Railway Station, their Excellencies were met by His Highness the Maharaja Sindhia, and by his principal Sardars, Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite (Agent to the Governor General for Central India), Colonel W. K. D. Barr (Resident at Gwalior), and other civil and military officials. Their Excellencies, accompanied by His Highness, proceeded at once to the Musafirkhana, or Guest House, where they resided during their stay in Gwalior. The day was spent in receiving formal visits from the Maharaja, the President of the Council of Regency, and other State Officials. On the evening of the 18th November a State Banquet was given by the Maharaja in the Jai Bilas Palace, which was brilliantly illuminated in honour of the occasion. The Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne were received on their arrival by His Highness in the Grand Darbar room of the Palace. About forty ladies and gentlemen had been asked to meet their Excellencies, and at the conclusion of dinner the Maharaja and the President of the Council of Regency entered the room. His Highness proposed the health of the Queen-Empress, which was duly honoured. After a brief interval His Highness again rose and spoke as follows]:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I beg to propose the health of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne. It has given me the greatest pleasure to welcome their Excellencies on their first visit to Gwalior. I hope Lord and Lady Lansdowne will carry away with them agreeable memories of this occasion and will honour my capital again at some future time.

[The Maharaja's speech, which was spoken clearly and fluently, was received with much applause.

His Excellency the Viceroy then rose and said :—]

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I return my best thanks to His Highness the Maharaja for the kind manner in which he has proposed Lady Lansdowne's health and mine, and I can assure him that my pleasure was

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doubled when I heard him express himself so fluently and so correctly in my own tongue. (*Applause.*)

It gave me great pleasure to include a visit to Gwalior in the programme of my autumn tour. I had long desired to visit the State and to make the personal acquaintance of its young Chief, of whom I may be permitted to say that all who have come in contact with him, have, without a single exception, spoken to me in the highest terms of his character and personal qualities. (*Applause.*) His Highness is now fifteen years of age, and we are able to look forward to the time when he will assume the responsible duties of a ruler. The progress which he has hitherto made in acquiring a suitable education, and the sympathy which he has inspired in the minds of all those who have the advantage of knowing him, justify us in the hope that, when the time comes, he will take a very high place indeed amongst the most distinguished ruling chiefs of India. (*Applause.*)

During the minority of His Highness the administration of the affairs of the State has been in the hands of a Council which has been fortunate in being presided over by such statesmen as the late Sir Gunput Rao Khadke, and by his successor the distinguished gentleman who now occupies the honourable post of President.

The Council deserves much credit for the manner in which it has discharged its arduous duties since the death of the late Maharaja in 1886.

The revenue survey and assessment has made considerable progress in Northern and Eastern Gwalior, and it lately gave me much pleasure to hear that the proposals made by Sir Edward Buck for the institution of a new system of training patwaris to keep up the village maps and records, which must be the foundation of future assessments, have been accepted by the Council. The Government of India has placed at the disposal of the State for the purpose of establishing this system on a proper

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basis, one of its ablest officers—Colonel Pitcher—who is now acting as Director of Land Records, and whose assistance will be of the utmost value to the Council. (*Applause.*)

The Council has also been able to make liberal allotments from the State funds towards various useful public works, amongst which may be enumerated the Victoria College, Sindhia's Memorial Hospital, the Dufferin Serai, the Guest House, besides jails, hospitals and public offices.

There is, perhaps, no better test of the manner in which a Native State is managed than the condition of its roads, and I am told that, in Gwalior, the State Public Works Department keeps in thoroughly good order no less than 600 miles of road, originally constructed by the Government of India and passing through the State. I may be allowed to congratulate Sir Bulwunt Rao, Sindhia, upon the success of this Department, and I am glad to think that he has been considerably assisted by Mr. Harris, the able Engineer in charge. (*Applause.*) In this connection, I must take the opportunity of expressing the interest which I feel in the proposals made by the Council for the construction of two important lines of railway, one running from Goonah to Bina, and the other from Ujjein to Bhopal. The first of these has already been sanctioned by the Government of India, and both projects are now under survey. It only needs a glance at the map in order to realise the effect which these two lines may produce upon the welfare of this part of the Indian Empire. I feel no doubt that the State will be well advised if it sees fit to invest a part of its savings in these railways.

One of the great difficulties with which the State has had to contend is that which has been occasioned by the prevalence of dacoity within it and on its borders. The Darbar police has co-operated loyally with that of the North-West Provinces for this purpose, and I am glad to know that several gangs have been captured, or broken up, and some of the most notorious leaders taken prisoners,

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or got rid of; but sustained effort will be necessary if this scandal is to be put an end to, and I earnestly commend the matter to the attention of the Council.

In the Judicial Department, re-organised by the Chief Justice, Srinivas Rao; in the Medical Department, placed by the Council in charge of Surgeon-Major Crofts, and in the Department of Education, ably presided over by Sahibzada Ghulam Ahmed Khan, good progress is being made. It has been reported to me that the number of schools has increased from 90 in 1887 to 148 in 1891. The pupils have, within the same period, increased from 5,400 to 9,600.

Twelve dispensaries have been established in Northern Gwalior, and the State has also a hospital for women, while another large hospital is being constructed as a memorial of His Highness the late Maharaja.

I cannot end my notice of what has been done in these different departments without a reference to the contribution which the Gwalior State is making towards Imperial defence. The State has offered to maintain two regiments of cavalry, each 600 strong, as well as a transport train of 500 ponies, with 200 carts. The necessary expenditure has been sanctioned by the Council, and the organisation of the force is proceeding satisfactorily. Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, has, in recognition of the efforts which have been thus made, invited one regiment to attend the Camp of Exercise which is to be held during the present cold weather at Allyghur. Since I have arrived in Gwalior His Highness has mentioned to me in conversation that it would be very agreeable to him to be present at the Camp of Exercise and I am able to tell him this evening that if that is his wish the Government of India will be glad to accede to it. (*Applause.*)

Ladies and Gentlemen,—All these improvements have, I need not say, cost the State a considerable sum of money,

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but I am glad to be able to tell you that so sound is its financial condition, and so wisely have its resources been administered that, far from being threatened with a deficit, the Council is able to point with pride, not only to an equilibrium between income and expenditure, but to a handsome surplus. The Treasury has a cash balance of more than $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees, and it has been able to invest, in round numbers, $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees either in railways or in Government securities. (*Applause.*) I call your attention to the latter fact, because I know that, in some parts of the country, there has existed a prejudice against the investment of the savings of an Indian State in Government paper. The transaction is not always understood, and is represented as if it were a somewhat irregular mode of disposing of any accumulation of money which may be available for State purposes; but I hope that the time has come when no one will be found to contend seriously that if a private individual, or an Indian State, has one or two crores of rupees which it has no occasion to spend at the moment, he or it will do better to hoard the money away and allow it to remain unproductive, rather than to invest it in some sound securities returning a reasonable rate of interest without in the slightest degree endangering the safety of the capital sum. (*Applause.*)

I must not, however, detain you longer, and I will only add to what I have said the expression of my hope that the Council will not relax the efforts for which I have ventured to commend it this evening, and that the members will continue to work zealously and, above all, with unanimity for the interests of the State. (*Applause.*)

At the commencement of the observations which I have just had the honour of addressing to you, I spoke of the many sterling, as well as amiable, qualities which His Highness the Maharaja has already shown himself to possess, and which have attracted towards him the sympathy and good will of all who know him. We all wish

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him health of body and strength of mind to prepare himself for the discharge of the responsible duties which he will one day be called upon to perform. I ask you to join with me in thanking His Highness for his hospitality and in drinking to his health. (*Applause.*)

[The Maharaja, in reply, said :—]

I thank you sincerely for the kind way in which you have drunk my health. I am very glad to meet you here to-night, and am deeply grateful for the many kind and gracious things that your Excellency has said about me and my State. (*Loud applause.*)

[The banquet was followed by an excellent display of fireworks. The city and the fortress of Gwalior were brilliantly illuminated]

BANQUET AT BHOPAL.

[On Friday the 20th November, at half past 5 o'clock, the ^{21st Nov. 1892} Viceroy and the Marchioness of Lansdowne arrived at Bhopal, and were received at the railway station by Her Highness the Begum and the Principal Sardars of the Bhopal State, Colonel Robertson, the Resident, and other British officials. The city of Bhopal, its neighbourhood, and the approaches to the Viceroy's camp were all brilliantly illuminated. The following day was occupied by his Excellency in receiving formal visits from Her Highness and from the Rajas of Rajgarh, Narsingurh, the Rao of Khilchipur, the Nawab of Kurwai, and several minor Chiefs and Thakurs, and in returning the visit of the Begum. At half past eight a State banquet, given in the Viceroy's honour by Her Highness, was held in a *shamiana* at the Viceregal residence, over fifty guests being present. At its conclusion the Begum, veiled in a *burkha*, entered and took a seat between Lord and Lady Lansdowne. Her Highness proposed the health of the Queen-Empress. After a short interval Her Highness again rose, and in a clear and emphatic manner read from a manuscript in the vernacular, a speech in which she proposed the health of the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne, and the translation of which, read by Colonel Robertson, was as follows :—]

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am utterly

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unable to find words adequately to express the great pleasure and high honour which the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India to Bhopal has afforded me, and I am sincerely thankful to him and the other honoured guests who have so kindly accepted my invitation to be present on this occasion.

I may say, without fear of contradiction, that from the earliest times, my ancestors have repeatedly and unswervingly exhibited their friendliness and fidelity to the British Government, whilst I, on my part, from the day of my accession to the *gadi*, have been equally firm in my obedience and loyalty. This spirit of attachment to the Supreme Power had for some time induced me to indulge the hope that the honour which has now been realised in the visit of his Excellency the Viceroy would be conferred upon me and my State.

This ardent desire has at length been gratified, and I am proud to welcome their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lansdowne to Bhopal, and to assure them that the remembrance of this auspicious day will for ever remain in my heart and the heart of my people as a memorable occurrence which nothing can obliterate. I feel this the more as from the day his Excellency has assumed the reins of the Government of this vast country of India he has shown in all the cases that have come before him special consideration for every matter connected with the State of Bhopal.

I confidently cherish the hope that he will, on some suitable occasion, convey to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress my determination always to exert myself in the interests and for the welfare of my people, as well as my fidelity and loyalty to Her Majesty (*loud applause*); furthermore, that Her Majesty's most obedient servant, Shahjehan, is ever ready, with all her forces, subjects, and the resources of this State, to render service of whatever

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kind to the British Crown, and, if necessary, to sacrifice her life for Her Majesty.—(*Loud and continued applause.*)

[His Excellency the Viceroy, in acknowledging the toast, said :—]

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am deeply sensible of the honour which Her Highness the Begum has done me—an honour which possesses the greater value in my eyes, because I believe I am the first Viceroy who has had the advantage of being received as Her Highness' guest in Bhopal. I appreciate Her Highness' kindness the more because she is still suffering from a severe domestic affliction, and it must have cost her an effort to emerge from her retirement; but I felt sure that upon this, as upon other occasions, Her Highness would allow no private feelings of her own to prevent her from manifesting by word and by deed the respect for Her Majesty the Queen-Empress which she has expressed in such eloquent and earnest words. I shall not fail to make known to Her Majesty the manner in which Her Highness has referred to her this evening.

As for myself, it is a source of the greatest satisfaction to me to hear from Her Highness' own lips that I have, in her opinion, treated the different questions connected with the State of Bhopal which have come before me with that consideration to which Her Highness is entitled, and I can promise her that my friendly respect for her will be, if possible, strengthened by the manner in which she has received me upon this interesting occasion.

The rulers of Bhopal have always been conspicuous for their loyalty, their administrative ability and their munificent charity. The service rendered to the British Government by the mother of Her Highness the Sikandar Begum during the Mutiny, when such services were most needed, are not, and can never be, forgotten. Her Highness the present ruler of the State is a worthy inheritor of those traditions. She has shown herself to be a wise and sagacious ruler, and she has contributed largely

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towards the welfare of the State by her generous support of many very good and useful works. She has assisted liberally in the development of the railway system of this part of India; she has constructed roads, built hospitals, secured for the people of Bhopal an invaluable supply of good water; and only to-day she has intimated to me her desire that the Government of India should take advantage of an offer which she had made some time ago to place a part of the military forces of her State at the disposal of the Government for the purpose of Imperial defence. (*Applause.*)

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I ask you to join with me in drinking Her Highness' health, and in expressing the hope that any trouble or anxiety which she may have had may in time pass away and be forgotten, and that she may long be spared to continue a reign which has been fruitful of good to the people of her State, and which has merited the support and approbation of the Government of India.

[The toast was drunk with applause, and then all present moved to the verandah of the house to view a brilliant display of fireworks on the city side of the Lake.]

BANQUET AT INDORE.

[The Viceroy arrived at Indore at 5-40 P.M. on Monday the 23rd November, and was received at the railway station by His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and the principal officials of his State, Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, and a large number of British officials, ladies and gentlemen. His Excellency was occupied on the following day in receiving and returning the visits of Maharaja Holkar, and other Chiefs. In the evening a State banquet was given by His Highness at the Lal Bagh Palace. The whole route through the city was brilliantly illuminated, and the palace, grounds, and buildings were a blaze of light, thousands of coloured glass lamps and Chinese lanterns being employed. Maharaja Holkar received his guests on the steps of his palace as they arrived. About 150 people sat down to dinner. At the conclusion of the Banquet the Maharaja appeared and took his seat near the Viceroy. His Highness proposed the health of the Queen-Empress. This was duly honoured, and the Maharaja then rose and proposed the health of the Viceroy.

His Highness said :—]

Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It gives me very great and sincere pleasure to welcome your Excellency to Indore. Your Excellency is the first Viceroy whom it has been my good fortune to greet at my capital since my accession to the *gadi*, now more than five years ago; and I am exceedingly grateful to your Excellency for giving me this opportunity not only of making your personal acquaintance, but also of welcoming, in my own territory, the Representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India. I look upon your Excellency's visit to Indore as a great honour conferred upon me.

I feel equal pleasure in welcoming her Excellency Lady Lansdowne. While your Excellency represents the power and wisdom of Her Majesty's Government, Lady Lansdowne reflects the many womanly virtues with which Her Majesty is personally endowed. I am especially gratified to find that her Excellency takes the same keen interest in the generous work of affording medical aid to

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the suffering women of India, as Lady Dufferin took with the hearty approval of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The noble example of these illustrious Ladies can nowhere be better appreciated than it is in Indore, where the name of my illustrious ancestress, Ahilya Bai, is revered with filial affection by all our people.

With feelings of sincere gratification at the visit of your Excellencies, and with a deep sense of loyalty towards Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, at whose hands I personally experienced so much kindness in London on the auspicious occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, I ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to drink to the long life and happiness of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne.

[His Highness's speech was very warmly received. The Viceroy then rose and said :—]

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I listened with the greatest pleasure to the words in which His Highness the Maharaja has proposed my health, and to the loyal sentiments with which he has accompanied the toast.

One of the great advantages of the annual tour which the Viceroy is in the habit of making is, that it brings him into contact with the principal Ruling Chiefs of India, and enables him to make their personal acquaintance, and to discuss with them, without official restraint, any matters in which they are specially interested. Personal intercourse of this kind cannot fail to render their relations with the Government of India easier and more satisfactory to both sides.

I should certainly have been sorry to conclude my present tour without paying a visit to this important State. (*Applause.*) His Highness is responsible for the welfare of a million of human beings, and I have no doubt that the task of governing them, and providing for their requirements, is not without its irksome responsibilities. I am glad, however, to learn that His Highness takes a personal interest in

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public affairs, and I have heard with especial satisfaction of the zeal which he has shown in promoting the cause of education amongst his subjects. (*Applause.*) I hope to have the pleasure of seeing something of the schools and colleges which have been established here, either by the State or under its direct encouragement. His Highness's thorough knowledge of the English language, of which he has given us a striking proof this evening, shows that he has himself not neglected the education which he received at the Indore College as a youth. (*Applause.*)

I am also glad to know that His Highness has done much for the medical care of his people, and that a large free hospital has recently been opened to the city at the expense of the State—a boon for which I feel, no doubt, they will be grateful. (*Applause*)

I wish also to take this opportunity of congratulating His Highness upon the successful measures which he has taken since I have been in India for the suppression of dacoity, and for the dispersal of some of the gangs whose depredations were, until lately, a serious source of danger and a public scandal in this part of India. (*Applause.*)

I can assure His Highness that it is the earnest desire of the Government of India to give him every possible encouragement, and that so long as he is animated by the feelings which he has so well expressed in his speech this evening, he may count upon my cordial support and good will. (*Loud applause.*)

I will not end my acknowledgments of Your Highness's kindness without thanking you specially for your graceful reference to Lady Lansdowne. (*Applause.*) The part which she has been able to take in promoting the good work commenced by Lady Dufferin has added greatly to the interest of her life in India, and I am sure that she will rejoice to know that she can count upon Your Highness as one of the friends of the movement which she has so much at heart. (*Applause.*)

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And now, Ladies and Gentlemen, I will ask you to join with me in drinking to the health of His Highness the Maharaja, and in thanking him for the hospitality with which he has received and entertained us during our visit to his State. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

[His Highness the Maharaja, in reply, said :—]

Your Excellency.—I am exceedingly obliged to Your Excellency for the very kind way in which you have proposed my health. From the Representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty such words are particularly gratifying to me. I have always looked upon the administration of the British Indian Empire as the great model for administering my own State. Following that model, I have always endeavoured to promote the welfare of my subjects. I am perfectly sensible that what I have been able to achieve is only a small portion of what I should wish to see accomplished, but the support which I have hitherto received from all Viceregal representatives at the Residency, and which I trust I shall continue to receive from your Excellency's present representative, my esteemed friend Mr. Crosthwaite, leads me to hope that, under God, I may be able to do much more for my subjects in the near future. (*Loud and continued applause.*)

[After dinner there was a magnificent display of fireworks in the grounds.]

CANADIAN MISSION SCHOOL, INDORE.

[At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th November the Vice-roy visited the Canadian Mission School, Indore, where an address was presented to him by the Revd. Dr. Wilkie, the Principal, to which His Excellency replied as follows :—]

Dr. Wilkie, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The reception which you have given me has a very special value and significance in my estimation. Amongst the many loyal inscriptions and signs of good-will which decorated the approaches to the Residency on the day of my arrival at Indore, my eye was not slow to detect a legend in which I was informed that "Canada has not forgotten you." I was greatly touched to meet in the midst of this Indian State at a distance of many thousands of miles from the Dominion, with a welcome which carried me back to the five happy years which I spent as the Representative of the Crown in the great Dominion of Canada. I rejoice to find your little Canadian colony carrying on its good work successfully in India. I do not believe that the cause of education could be entrusted to better hands. There is no country in which popular education and the best means of providing it are better understood than in Canada. I often admired the completeness of the educational system which prevailed there. It is a system which provides what should be the great object of all systems of education—a graduated series of institutions, carrying the student, without a break of continuity, from the elementary courses of the public school to the higher education of the College and the University. I have no doubt that the education which you are engaged in giving here is of the right sort, and well suited to the requirements of this part of India. I observe with pleasure that you lay stress upon the fact that it is not entirely bookish, but that, to use your own words, it takes notice of the physical and moral sides of our nature, as well as of the mental. The love of manly sports, and

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the acquisition of a healthy habit of body, form some of the most valuable ingredients of education. There is probably no country in which this kind of education is more needed than in India. I am glad to learn that Mr. Crosthwaite has recently found it possible to increase the grant of which your school is in receipt, upon the recommendation of the Inspector, whose report of the school is a very creditable one. You have referred to your desire to add to your buildings here a new College, for which purpose your friends in Canada have already supplied a very liberal sum of money. That question is still before the Government of India, and you will not expect me to discuss it upon the present occasion. I will only say this, that if we have hesitated to assist you it has been, not on account of any misgivings as to your ability to supply a proper College education, but because where there are, as is the case in Indore, a number of educational institutions in existence side by side, and to some extent covering the same ground, it is necessary for us to be extremely careful to avoid any waste of the limited resources at our disposal, by subsidising any institutions of which it cannot be clearly shown that they are indispensable for the requirements of the locality. And now, Mr. Wilkie, I will end by expressing the pleasure which it has given me to meet your students and your colleagues upon this interesting occasion. I hope the work upon which you are engaged will be creditable to yourself and the Dominion of Canada, of which I shall always preserve a grateful and an agreeable recollection. (*Applause.*)

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